

ACROSS CONTINENT IN OVERLAND FOUR

W. T. and Arthur Whitmire, sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitmire, of Cherryfield, decided that the West was not so far away for a new Overland car, so on October 10, 1925, they left Brevard and motored westward to see if there could be another State as good as the Old North State—But let "one of the boys" tell the story.

(By Arthur Whitmire)

Leaving our native State we came to Tennessee, then on to Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and at last landing in Fullerton, California, a State which is so long that while the people of the southern part are enjoying the warm sunny days and gathering tomatoes, etc., the northern folks are hunting for fire. After spending a week with our uncle, who has been in California for three years, we decided to motor up to the coast to Oakland, Cal., which as the radio fans know, is a good broadcasting station, and after spending a few days with our aunt, Mrs. M. E. Clark, we left for Los Angeles, five hundred miles south, taking a mountain route. The writer has seen many beautiful pictures of California and other places in the U. S., but after we viewed the giant trees and also the deep canyons, we turned and looked into the valley where men were at work picking cotton, oranges and all kinds of fruit, it seemed as a dream, but one which would be enjoyed by any one going west and visiting the different places which we cannot take space to mention. We landed back at Fullerton on Saturday, and on Sunday we decided to go to the First Baptist church; not knowing any one, we introduced ourselves as Whitmire Bros. from the East. The pastor of the church called the audience to attention of the fact that two young men from North Carolina were in the house and had made the trip across the continent in an Overland car. When he said this, the Overland dealer leaned back in his seat, with an air that as much as said that the Overland will always carry the boys through. Would like to say here that we traveled over four thousand miles before we had a puncture—we had very few on the entire trip. After spending a few more days with our uncle and taking in the airplane races, sixty-five in number and a wedding in the air, 500 feet above, we thought how nice it would be for us to drive in home for Thanksgiving and tell the story of our wonderful journey.

Leaving California, the garden spot of the world, we entered Arizona again, and on to Texas, and finally we saw Tennessee, and it looked good to us for we knew we were nearing home. There are two States we crossed on our journey which I would like to recall—Colorado and Kansas. A Colorado man told us this story which helped us later: "Two men were traveling as we were and after night they saw something in the road which looked like a tent. They stopped to examine it, and when they did, two men came out and held them up—robbed them, and also took their car." This man advised us not to stop for anything we saw in the road. A few days after this we were driving rather late at night and saw a suit case in the road, but we passed it up; we heard after reaching California that two young men were held up when they stopped for the suit case and robbed of their money and car. We stepped on the gas as advised, they stopped, not knowing the danger. So we would like to advise our boys going West to pass up anything at night lying in the road—Safety first.

No doubt you have heard or read of "The slow train through Arkansas." I want to tell you that we had a narrow escape with the train in Kansas one night, and it wasn't a slow train either. We had many narrow escapes of our lives in making this trip, but after all, we landed safely for Thanksgiving.

While the Western States are great in a number of ways, and California is hard to surpass in beautiful scenery and ideal climate in the winter in Southern California—still we can say that North Carolina is good enough for us, and hard to surpass, not only in scenery and other things which it produces, but also the good friendly Anglo-American people who inhabit the State from Cherokee to Currituck.

Would Champion, Jack Dempsey, offered no resistance when burglars entered his home; but, of course, Jack couldn't be expected to fight when there were no gate receipts.

POULTRY ESSENTIALS FOR WINTER EGGS.

The power to lay, protection by a good poultry house, and proper feed and care are the four cardinal points to assure winter production of eggs according to Dr. B. F. Kaupp head of the poultry department at State College and a practical poultry grower of many years experience.

The house needs to be clean, well ventilated, with dry floor and a light roof, says Dr. Kaupp. If the house is out on a good range, so much better, as the birds can then get some green feed. We have furnished thousands of plants for such houses and any grower may obtain them free of charge.

The next thing to consider, is the power to lay. The average unselected farm hen will lay but 72 eggs per year. By selecting the best layers from the flocks and the most vigorous cockerels from these hens, the flock can easily be brought up to an average of 150 eggs per hen per year.

But no matter how well the breeding has been done, is the young pullets are not fed by keeping plenty of mash before them at all times and a good scratch feed each morning and evening, they cannot lay. Winter eggs generally come from the pullets grown during the past season, because the old hens have molted and then gone through the rest season. The pullets, therefore, must be fed and when feed is doled out, they get only about enough for body needs and none with which to produce eggs.

Dr. Kaupp states that speed in egg production depends directly on the amount of the proper kind of mash the bird takes in each day. Corn alone will not make eggs. Dr. Kaupp recommends a grain mixture composed of corn, wheat and oats, feeding one pint to each 12 hens, in litter, in the morning and the afternoon.

PROFITS FROM BEES GIVE START IN LIFE

Because of his profits from beekeeping, J. H. Ratley of St. Paul is now known as one of the State's leading beekeepers and is one of the substantial citizens of his hometown. He began his work in 1916 with 21 colonies housed in old gums and now he has about 800 colonies in 16 different apiaries.

Mr. Ratley's success in beekeeping is another of our modern fairy tales with the exception that it is true, says C. L. Sams, extension beekeeping specialist for the North Carolina State College. "I first began work with him when he had only 21 colonies and gave them such attention as he could spare from his labor as a section hand on a railroad. He took a day off to accompany me on a trip of inspection to some other beekeepers in his community.

Now he has over 800 colonies scattered in various apiaries in the section adjacent to St. Paul. At a conservative estimate, his gross income from his bees this year will amount to about \$6,000 and it all comes from giving the bees careful attention and using modern, progressive methods in handling both the bees and the honey.

Mr. Sams states that Mr. Ratley has accumulated considerable property, has given liberally to all benevolent causes, is educating his daughter at one of the leading girls' colleges of the State and is generally considered as one of the leading citizens of his community, all because of the returns which he has secured with bees.

I know of no other kind of business related to farming that Mr. Ratley could have followed and which would have permitted him to use his spare time so profitably until he got a start, says Mr. Sams. He has adopted the ideas and suggestions given by this office and he has seen them work out to advantage when put into use. There are others, of course, who are making money from beekeeping in the State, but Mr. Ratley's success has been unusual because of the small way in which he began.

PLOWING UNDER TRASH MAKES LAND FERTILE

Don't rake off or burn the trash left on the fields after the crop is harvested this fall. Plow it under. It contains plant food of a value from five to fifteen dollars per acre and will increase crop yields the following year.

Even where we use summer and winter legumes for soil improvement, the man crops have a larger acreage and therefore the cover crops planted are not sufficient to maintain the supply of organic matter, says W. F. Pate, fertility agronomist at State College. This being the case, it is necessary to plow under the crop residues such as corn stalks, cotton

stalks, tobacco stalks, peanut vines, grasses and other vegetative matter. This will help to keep up the supply of organic matter.

Prof. Pate states that that system of farming generally practiced in North Carolina tends to deplete the amount of organic matter in the soil. This causes the soils to wash and the crops to suffer under abnormal growing seasons as a late cold spring too little rain or too much rain. In most cases, where a soil has yielded smaller crops from year to year the reason can be found in that the supply of organic matter has not been maintained. Then, in nearly all cases where the soil is increasing in crop producing power, the supply of organic matter is increasing.

Years ago when our farming implements were crude or inadequate, there was some reason for burning the crop residues but not now, says Prof. Pate. With heavy plows, disc harrows and tractors available, it is a crime not to turn under these valuable crop residues. By practicing fall and winter plowing, the crop residues, sometimes called trash, will be completely incorporated into the soil and no trouble will be had in the spring in preparing a good seedbed.

PROTECT FARM MACHINERY FROM WINTER WEATHER

Farm machinery and implements will be used very little in the field from now on until next spring; so, put them away under shelter and in good repair, thus saving time and money next spring.

Put the machinery and implements in an implement shed or in some outbuilding on the farm where they will be protected from the rains and snows of winter says D. S. Weaver, farm engineer of the Department of Agronomy at State College. Before storing, however, clean off all dirt and mud, especially from those parts not painted. Clean off the bright parts and cover them with a heavy coating of grease. This will prevent rusting. Sometime during the winter give the painted parts which need replacing.

NEW FREIGHT TERMINAL OF SOUTHERN RAILWAY OPENED AT KNOXVILLE

The new John Sevier freight terminal of the Southern Railway, located six miles east of Knoxville, and the four-mile double track belt line, connecting it with the Middleboro line at Beverly, on which work was begun in July, 1924, were placed in service on Oct. 28th.

The terminal includes a classification yard with 50 miles of track and capacity for 3,500 cars, modern engine handling facilities, a transfer station for handling less than carload freight moving through Knoxville, refrigeration station for icing perishables, and pens in which live stock can be rested, fed and watered.

The classification yard is built in two distinct units, each including receiving and make-up sections. The engine terminal includes a 35-stall roundhouse, mechanical coal chute, sand and cinder handling plant, water supply, and machine shop for running repairs. The transfer station will take rank with the large stations which the Southern operates at Inman Yards, Ga., Spencer, N. C., and Hayne, S. C., and will greatly facilitate the handling of package freight through the Knoxville gateway. The movement of freight trains will be expedited by use of the belt line over which will be diverted a heavy tonnage which has been heretofore handled through the industrial district of Knoxville.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY COLD WINTER BATTLE RAGES

North Carolina farmers are being warned by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation against placing faith in the forecasts of an extremely cold winter ahead to be followed by an unseasonable summer in 1926. The winter may be extremely cold and the summer unseasonable, but scientists have no means of telling it at this early date. A week is the longest dip possible into the weather future.

Neither is there reason for believing that the winters in this section are longer so cold nor the summers so hot as formerly, according to the Foundation, which quotes weather bureau figures on the point, running back three decades. The mean Dec. January and February temperature over the decade 1895-1904 was 40.2 degrees. For the decade 1905-1914 it was 42.5 degrees; and for 1915-1924, 42.5 degrees, a difference in the total range of 2.3 degrees. The mean temperature for the same three months of winter last year was 33.4 degrees.

Snow that lay on the ground for months on end, skating that began

in November and lasted until March, snow drifts that reached almost any height one might mention were the exceptional occurrences in grandfather's day as they are today, the Foundation declares. One mild winter starts the rumor that overcoats manufacturers had better go into the Palm Beach suit business, while an extremely cold winter is dubbed as good old fashioned winter. One explanation for this is that memory is tricky and recalls the exceptional rather than the average. Another is that modern living has taken the edge off the extreme weather. A snowfall that our forefathers would have trodden under foot for days now is shoveled away before we get up in the morning. Better heating, too, makes us feel the low temperature less, and ice refrigerating plants and electric fans make the extremes of heat more endurable.

While the weather is constantly changing from one year to another, big climatic changes are too gradual to be observed in the lifetime of one or even a hundred generations, the Foundation states. Scientists figure that the climate of this continent has not changed in some ten million years, not since the passing of the glacial period, and probably will not for another ten million.

CALVERT NEWS

Mr. T. P. Galloway has returned home after spending some time in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. N. Waldrop, at the Transylvania Hospital, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitmire gave a turkey dinner Thanksgiving which was very much enjoyed by all the guests.

Mr. L. L. Winchester is working at Rosman at present.

Mr. J. E. Thomas, of Fullerton, Cal., is visiting his sister, Mrs. E. C. Glazener.

Glazener. Mr. Thomas will spend the winter with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Justus, of Etowah.

Misses Alza Hogsed, Mamie Hayes and Austin Hogsed attended the singing at Brevard Sunday.

We are glad to learn that Rev. Hartsell is now recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Florence Whitmire spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. Brackens, of South Carolina, is spending a few days with relatives at Calvert.

Quite a number of folks are attending court at Brevard this week. Christmas will soon be here, folks are beginning to plan for the holidays. So many have the wrong spirit at this time. We all know what Christmas represents, and why not leave off the things that are evil and cleave to that which is right.

Mr. J. V. Kneese visited friends at Calvert Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Zachary, of Brevard, is visiting Mrs. R. L. Hogsed this week.

The members of the B. Y. P. U.

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will give a social days at the home of T. P. Galloway. Miss Alza Hogsed spent the night with Mr. Rosman.

NOTICE OF COMMISSION

The bid for described which 16th, 1925, under the authority of Court, I will at public auction, Court House Door, Brevard, N. C., on 28th, 1925 at 12 o'clock.

The lands are described as follows:

First Tract: Lying in Boyd township, bounded as follows: Beginning on three dog-woods in a hollow, runs South 85 deg. West 52 poles to a spanish oak and black gum; then North 50 deg. West 125 poles to a chestnut oak and gum; then West 28 poles to a black oak; then North 50 deg. West, 52 poles to a poplar and hickory; then North 52 deg. East, 52 poles to a water oak; then North 87 deg. East, 138 poles to a stake in the Scruggs line; then with same, South 98 poles to the Scruggs corner; then with the Scruggs line, East 30 poles to a maple in a swamp; then South 40 poles to the beginning containing 100 acres.

Second Tract: Lying on Bolton creek, beginning on a sour-wood, the north east corner of above tract, near a branch, runs West 127 poles to a stake; then South 127 poles to a stake; then East 127 poles to a stake; then North 127 poles to the beginning.

Said sale made for the purpose of dividing the proceeds among the various tenants in common as their interests may appear.

This Dec. 16, 1925.

Welch Galloway, Commissioner.

3te Dec. 10-17-25

Tom Tarheel says his idea of a big dinner is to have among other things a well baked ham and that is why he takes so much trouble in curing his meat properly.

**Wear
and St**
"Before the birth of my little girl," says Mrs. Lena Stancil, of R. F. D. 2, Matthews, Mo., "I was so weak in my back and sides I could not go about. I was too weak to stand up or do any work. I felt like my back was coming in two. I lost weight. I didn't eat anything much and was so restless I couldn't sleep nights. My mother used to take

CARDUI
For Female Troubles
so I sent to get it. I improved after my first bottle. Cardui is certainly a great help for nervousness, weak back. I took six bottles of Cardui and by then I was well and strong. Just did fine from then on. Cardui helped me so much."
Thousands of weak, suffering women have taken Cardui, knowing that it had helped their mothers or their friends, and soon gained strength and got rid of their pains.
Cardui should do you a lot of good.
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We have been amazed at the remarkable efficiency of the Atwater Kent Model 20 Compact and invite every one to come to our store and hear it. The model which was first to get real daylight reception in Brevard. No wonder we are enthusiastic.

For benefit of Rosman folks we wish to announce that we will demonstrate this wonderful set next Friday and Saturday nights in Glazener's Store. Come and bring your family. Listen to faithful reproduction of the best musical organizations.

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