

The Business Of Going To School

(By Supt. T. C. Henderson)

The enthusiasm of school promotion is passed. Removed from that occasion by a three-month's period, parent and child face a new school year. There arises the alternative back to school or get a "job." If the children are young, there is no choice; if beyond compulsory attendance age, then the question of returning to school is before them. Such considerations as additional income for the home; inclination and capabilities of the child; the general value placed on education; and such items, will be determining factors.

History might record many a story of the parting of "chums." One goes to work; the other continues in school. One follows the lure of "ready money," the other the investment for future returns. The one has a set vision and uninspired here; the other an enlarging horizon and increasing appreciation of service. The one may be held by the deadening influence of routine; the others moved by a desire for greater initiative, the satisfaction of independent thinking and the thrill of being creative. Their parting based on similarity may lead them poles apart.

The various communities of the county can boast of a large industry—"a factory for building citizenship." This business is somewhat seasonal, running at capacity for nine months in the year. Formerly, unfortunately, operations in certain communities of the county have been carried out on half time shifts, or periods of only six months each year.

With promotion in business comes added earning power. Figures are not wanting to demonstrate the same results from increased school training. To quote Dr. Everett Lord, of Boston University, "Labor begins its activity at the age of 14 and arrives at its maximum earning power at 30. This average is \$12.00. From this point on it dwindles and falls below the point of self-support at 50 years. A high school graduate begins activities at the age of 18 and catches up with the laborer in seven years. At the age of 40 he has an earning power of \$2200. The college graduate begins activities at the age of 22. In six years, or at 28 years of age, he equals the earning power of the high school graduate at 40. The average earning power of the college graduate at 60 is \$6000."

Parents owe it to their children to set a proper valuation on the advantages that adequate education bestows and to exercise care in the selection of the type of schooling that will best fit their needs. No effort should be encouraged to get away from discipline resulting from

work, but to get back to it. Idleness and misdirected energy are a menace to development. Education acquired at the expense of the will-to-work is superficial—a handicap. That schooling which is well-spiced with a liberal supply of toil as an avocation will prove the most effective.

Let our boys and girls acquire their education in this environment and the business of life will take care of itself. They will be better citizens, more able workers and hold to more wholesome ideals.

PENROSE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Middleton and sons spent the afternoon Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Woodfin.

Dr. A. E. Lyday and Mr. C. L. Pickelsimer have purchased new Chevrolet cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Haymond of Hendersonville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Williams, Sunday.

The relatives and friends of Mr. A. D. Lyday are very glad to see him at home again. He has been in the Transylvania hospital for several weeks, where he underwent a very serious operation.

Misses Marie and Garnet Lyday have gone back to Gaston county, where they will teach again this year.

Mr. C. W. Hileman and family have moved to Mars Hill, where Mr. Hileman expects to finish Junior college work this year. He will come back each week end in order that he may continue his pastoral work at Enon and Little River churches.

Messrs. Arnold Williams, Wilson Yarborough, Will England, Randall, Leon and Wilson Lyday and Misses Willie Mae Lyday and Ethel Williams are attending school at Brevard Institute this year.

Mrs. Frank Cox spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. G. T. Lyday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wales Lankford and son, after spending the summer with Mrs. Lankford's mother, Mrs. P. C. Surrette, have returned to Umatilla, Fla., for the winter.

Mrs. Perry Cheek and children are visiting relatives in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Frank Case of Selica, has bought a house and lot from Mr. Walter McGuire and hope to move here soon.

Mrs. Pendland and children and Mr. and Mrs. Will York of Canton, spent the week-end with Mrs. Pendland's mother, Mrs. R. York.

Mr. J. L. Wilson is very sick with cold and tonsillitis.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lyday and little girls, Marjory and Mary Fran-

ces, spent the day Sunday with Mrs. W. A. Williams.

Mr. T. E. Blythe made a business trip to Hendersonville last Wednesday.

The Riggs family left last Friday for their home in Charleston, S. C. They have spent the summer with Mrs. L. F. Lyday. This makes seven summers in succession they have been with Mrs. Lyday and they like this country very much.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Depast, who have spent the summer here in Mr. C. F. Woodfin's house, have returned to their home in Charlotte, after having a very enjoyable summer here.

Miss Myrtle York came home Saturday after spending a month with her brother in Yancy county.

Prof. Alley and family have moved into the house with Mr. Garren, so he can be close to the school.

TOXAWAY NEWS

Rev. Richardson filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church Sunday.

The Gillespies are spending the winter months in Brevard.

Mr. F. Y. Willbanks and son, Robert, spent the week-end with Mr. Willbank's mother in Greenville.

Mrs. J. R. Neill of Brevard, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Rogers.

Mr. Carl Moltz made a business trip to Johnson City, Tenn., Saturday.

Miss Carrie McNeely spent the week-end with her father, Mr. C. R. McNeely.

There was an old time singing at the Macedonia church Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Caloway are taking the "Gillespie Boarding House" for this winter.

There was some very interesting speeches made at the school house Thursday night by the following parties: Ralph Fisher, Capt. Kenneth Smathers, C. R. McNeely, Ira Galloway, and Lee R. Fisher.

GIRL BEATS MEN AT SCYTHE

A 19-year-old New Hampshire girl recently beat a dozen husky men in a scythe-mowing contest during Farmers' and Home Makers' Week at an eastern agricultural college. She mowed 288 and one half square feet of oats in 5 minutes. This contest was a more sporting event, as side delivery rakes were used on an adjoining alfalfa patch to show the proper way to handle it. Ever since the mowing machine, then the various dump and side delivery rakes, the hayloader, and barn tracks, forks and slings came into the hay harvest, there has been a broadening out of this farm crop with less man labor, higher quality of feed and greater acreage and tonnage harvested. Down East, most hay is put under the barn roof, but in the West it is stacked out of doors, and the high quality alfalfa is baled for shipment to the dairy districts.

HOG PRICES FOLLOW USUAL SEASONAL TREND

Raleigh, Sept. 15. An average of hog prices by months, covering any considerable number of years, will show that September prices rule highest. Knowing this, good farmers in several of the eastern and some of the central counties of the state laid their plans last spring to take advantage of this high market.

In following out this plan, our county agents helped these good farmers to get their early spring farrowed pigs put on full feed, and the animals are now moving to the Baltimore and Richmond markets, says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College. On these markets, owing to the fact that about eighty-five per cent of the feed given the pigs has been corn, they top the market, which on August 30th, was \$15.50 at Baltimore, and \$14.50 at Richmond for medium hogs.

When corn is charged against the hogs at \$1.00 per bushel, and the necessary supplemental feeds at the market price, the gains on hogs properly fed, cost about \$7.00 per 100 pounds.

Mr. Shay states that the county agents have already shipped ten cars, and still have about 4,000 head of hogs to finish feeding and shipping.

At present prices, says Mr. Shay, these hogs are netting the farmers about \$18.00 per 100 pounds at the farm, or \$25.00 for each 195 pound hog, which is the ideal weight under present price conditions. This price gives a profit of better than \$11.00 per head. The return per bushel of corn is about \$2.00 which is an increase of five hundred percent in profit on corn costing \$0.75 per bushel to produce, as compared with selling it at \$1.00 per bushel as grain.

FERTILIZE COVER CROPS TO IMPROVE SOIL.

Raleigh, Sept. 15. Cover crops are grown in winter to be used in improving the soil but not enough vegetable matter will be produced on a poor soil unless some fertilizer is added to secure good growth of the crop.

Some of our farmers, who believe in cover crops, make the serious mistake of planting them on such poor land that a good growth is not secured, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "It is true that the purpose of cover crops is to improve the land but they must have enough available food to produce a good growth before they can do so. Rye and oats are dependent on the soil for their supply of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Legumes, which get their nitrogen from the air, must take of their phosphoric acid and potash from the soil. Legumes also require enough nitrogen from the soil to begin growth."

Mr. Blair has found that many of the disappointments in growing winter cover crops could be eliminated by the use of moderate amounts of fertilizer at planting time. In the long run, he states this fertilizing will not add greatly to the ex-

pense of growing the crop. Part of the amount applied in the fall may be deducted from the application next spring, especially if the cover crop itself makes a good growth and is turned under for soil improvement.

The following fertilizers are recommended by Mr. Blair for cover crops this fall:

In the coastal plain, for oats and rye, use 300 to 400 pounds of an 8-5-3, and for legumes, use 300 to 400 pounds of a 12-0-4.

In the piedmont and mountain

sections, for oats, rye, wheat or barley, use 300 to 400 pounds of a 12-4-0 and for legumes, use 300 to 400 pounds of a 12-0-4 fertilizer.

Germany will hereafter count the hours from 1 in the morning to 24 midnight. Prudent parents will probably insist that the daughter's young men skidoo when the clock strikes 23.

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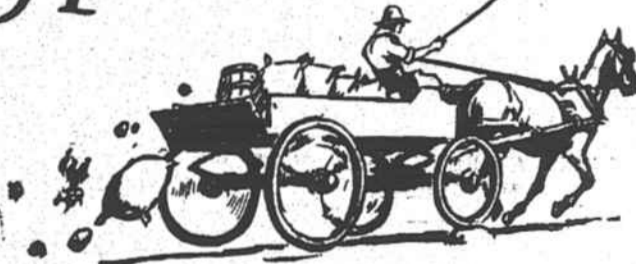
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