

FRENCH BROAD ASSOCIATION NOW CONVENING IN MARSHALL

Baptist Church Here Gives Them Hearty Welcome and Fine Dinner

Very much as the suggested program in this paper last week, the French Broad Association is proceeding at the Baptist Church in Marshall, having opened for business at ten o'clock Thursday, August 19. The sermon was preached by Rev. L. R. Williams and visitors were welcomed by the moderator, Rev. L. C. Roberts and the pastor of the church, Rev. H. L. Smith. The cooperative program was discussed by Rev. Mr. McCain supplying for Dr. Maddry, whose report was read. Following this and the appointment of some committees, the congregation adjourned for dinner, which was served on the third floor of the new building of the Masonic Home Company. And the Marshall church spread fine tables of delicious food. We had thought that the country churches had a monopoly on feeding crowds of people, but from the dinner served here, we believe the towns can set fine tables as well as the country. At any rate, if anyone left hungry it was not the fault of the church. More food was left than was consumed. Lemonade served all the people in individual drinking cups was very acceptable during the meal of fried and baked chicken, ham, mutton, salads, breads, biscuits, hot rolls, and pies and cakes galore.

In the afternoon, the report on the state of churches was read and spoken to by Mr. W. B. Metcalf of Paint Fork, following which several took up the discussion, among them being Mr. L. J. Ammons, Rev. Mr. Allen, Dr. J. H. Hutchins, Dr. W. A. Sams, Rev. H. L. Smith and perhaps others discussing jointly the report of Miss Della Huggins and that of Mr. Metcalf.

Mrs. Cora Allison read the report on Woman's Work and that was discussed by Miss Huggins and complimented by a number of the brethren. Other report will come up today, the Association adjourning at 2:15 this afternoon.

BETTER SWINE FEEDING PAYS GOOD RETURNS

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 8.—Because of the results secured by farmers who have fed hogs according to proper feeding plans, the number of demonstrations conducted by county agents this work has increased about 300 per cent in the last year.

W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College, finds that last year at the middle of July there were 55 demonstrations with 730 hogs under feed. At the same time this year, at the same time this year, there were 174 such demonstrations with 3,617 hogs. Of these demonstrations carefully conducted. The hogs are weighed at the beginning of the feeding period, an accurate record of the work is mailed State Fair at Columbia. It also back to the county agent and the cooperating agent and the cooperating farmer. Thus do the cooperating par-

ties know exactly whether money has been made or lost on the demonstration.

"This work has been under way for four years," says Mr. Shay. "During that time over 600 farmers have conducted feeding demonstrations. We have made out the feeding schedules to be followed and have tabulated the results of the demonstrations. During that time we have seen it as high as \$15. Corn has sold by the caskload as low as sixty cents per bushel and as high as \$1.50 per bushel. Where instructions in feeding have been followed accurately, there has been a profit from the feeding. The profit from the corn so fed has been from 300 to 500 per cent greater than if it were sold at current market prices."

During the four years, growers have been urged to govern the breeding dates of their hogs so as to get the pigs off the soft pork producing feeds at a weight not exceeding 80 pounds and to add approximately 115 to 145 pounds before selling them, just under 200 to 225 pounds.

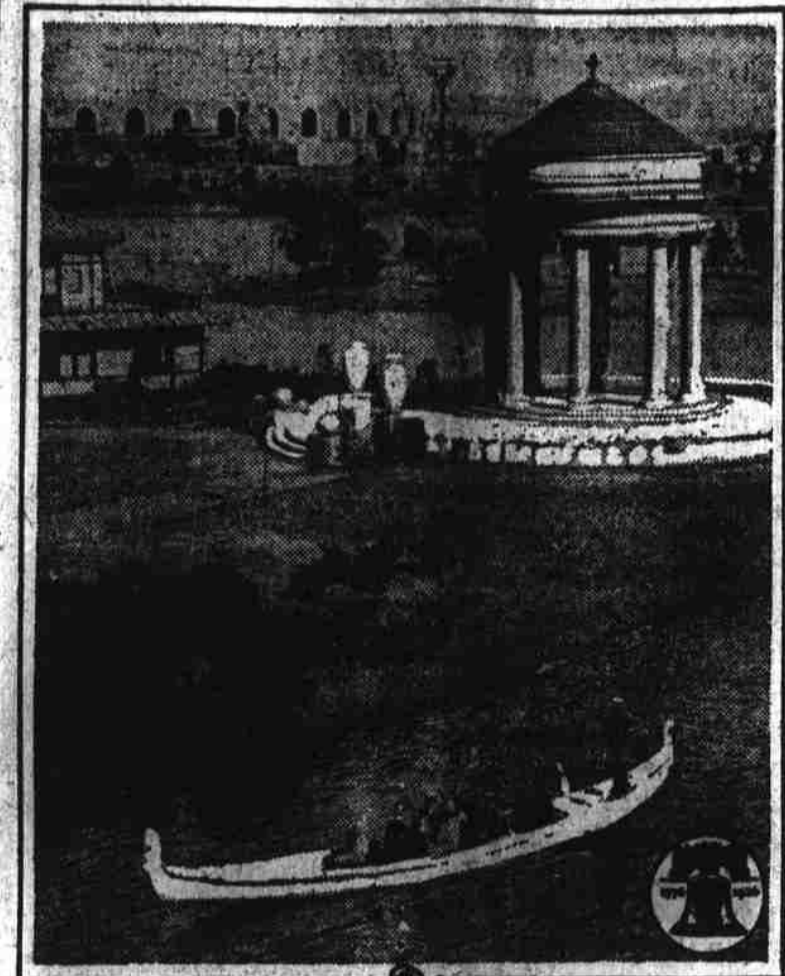
RAILWAY MAGAZINE BOOSTS CORN GROWING IN SOUTH

Atlanta, Ga.—The latest issue of the Southern Field, published by the Development Service of Southern Railway System, is devoted to the 1926 competition for the Southern Railway corn cup. This is a handsome silver cup awarded annually for the best ten ears of any variety of field corn grown and exhibited by the farmer in any one of the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee or Virginia.

Competitors in each state will enter their exhibits at any one of the fairs designated in that state where they may first compete for the prizes offered by that fair. The ten ears exhibit judged to be the best entered in competition at each fair is sent in a sealed package to the General Agricultural Agent, Southern Railway System, Atlanta, Ga., with a letter certifying the name and postoffice address of the grower and exhibitor of the corn, and the county in which it was grown. As soon as the prize winning exhibits have been received from all of the fairs designated, the cup will be awarded by three impartial judges. The name of the winner of the cup with his county, state, and year of winning, will be engraved on a silver plate to be attached to the base of the cup. The winner will hold it until it is awarded to the prize winner of the next following contest.

The Southern Field contains the conditions of the award in detail, and on account of the award of the cup in 1925 to William Paton Boland, a 16-year old Corn Club boy of Pomaria, Newberry County, South Carolina, on corn which had been awarding the first prize at the South Carolina curate record of the work is mailed State Fair at Columbia. It also contains an article on the advantages of the South for profitable corn production and several handsome illustrations, one of them showing young Boland with President Coolidge and others on the White House grounds in Washington when Boland was congratulated by the President.

ON THE SESQUI LAGOONS



Here are Americans, visitors to the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia which celebrates the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, riding about the lagoons in an Italian craft, a gondola, from which they view the buildings and displays from many lands. In the distance can be seen the mammoth Sesqui Stadium; to the right is the signal tower of the United States Coast Guard building and exhibit, and to the left is one of the Japanese pagodas which dot the exposition grounds. The Grecian pavilion is one of the permanent structures on the site before the city government decided to build the Sesqui at the front-door of the great Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Exposition continues until December 1.

More than twenty states of the Union are now growing soybeans, a crop which spread from a small beginning in eastern North Carolina less than one-half a century ago.

SOYBEAN GROWING SPREADS OVER EN- TIRE NATION

"In 1924," says C. B. Williams, head of the department of Agronomy at State College, "more than 2 1/2 million acres were devoted to the production of this popular summer legume crop. Most of this increase has come about in the last five or six years. The popularity of the soybean is due to its wide range of soil and climatic adaptation; to its suitability in fitting in with various crop rotations; its relative ease cheapness of production; its wide range of usefulness for feeding purposes and its great value in increasing the fertility of the soil."

The soybean when rightly grown states Prof. Williams, is a valuable crop in building up the fertility of the soil. It is doubtful if another crop can match the hearty favor and the rapid spread in growth and use which this crop has enjoyed in the last few years. Farmers use the bean largely for seed purposes, for hay production and for grazing. North Carolina is still the great seed producing center. Over 47 per cent of the crop grown in this state is sold for seed. Mr. Williams states that the cost of production is relatively low usually running from \$1.20 to \$1.50 when all costs are added. The bean is grown in corn or other crops, or when the harrower is used the cost is cut.

Prof. Williams also states that as farmers learn the value of the bean for feeding to livestock, the production of seed will be lessened. There

is still a surplus produced, however, and this can be used to depress prices unless a suitable market is found. The market is to be had apparently in crushing the beans for the oil. The United States consumes over 25 million pounds of crude soybean oil per year and this will require the crushing of a little over one-half million bushels to produce this oil. This amount crushed in the United States would provide an excellent outlet for the surplus seed.

Peace, Goodwill



Columbia, Peace and the spirit of brotherly love have been joined in one person, a beautiful woman. This young lady was one of the central figures in a pageant staged at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia, celebrating 150 years of American Independence. The Exposition continues until December 1.

A little change in fertilizer for tobacco can make a big change in the quality of weed and some North Carolina farmers who have adopted suggestions from the agricultural extension workers.

MADISON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO CONSIDER TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

Following Article and Another
Next Week Will Claim
Their Attention

TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

No other disease of man or animal has been given so much study, by scientists, physicians, dairymen, meat-packers and farmers as tuberculosis. No one disease is better known. These investigations have proven, that:

1. All children (and many adults) are capable of being infected with the bovine (cow) tubercle bacillus by drinking tuberculous milk.
2. Tuberculous cows sooner or later discharge bacilli into their milk (2 to 4 per cent develop tuberculosis of the udder or milk glands.)
3. There is no certain means of purifying such milk.
4. It is unprofitable to feed a sick animal in preference to a well one.
5. It is a constant menace to our livestock and poultry in all parts of the world.
6. Tuberculosis in cattle, hogs and poultry costs us millions of dollars every year, and this tremendous loss falls upon the farmer entirely.

Prof. Von Bähring, (who made himself immortal by the discovery of Diphtheria and Tetanus antitoxin) says: Consumption is the last verse of the song the first verse of which was sung in the infant's cradle. The milk fed to infants is the chief cause of tuberculosis also in adults.

Park (Practical Hygiene) The relationship between the human and the bovine bacilli leads Health Departments to the opinion that while programs for the repression of human tuberculosis which take no note of tuberculosis in other animals may be successful, the time to strike for the suppression of human tuberculosis cannot come until the progress for the control of bovine tuberculosis is well advanced.

British Royal Commission: A series of twenty-nine cases of abdominal tuberculosis in children in which fourteen were of bovine (cow) origin. Rabinowitch of Pasteur Institute; In twenty-one cases of tuberculosis in children picked at random Bovine bacilla were present in 50 per cent.

Mitchell of Edinburgh; In 72 cases of cervical glandular tuberculosis in children under 12 years of age only seven displayed the human organism and sixty-five the bovine type.

Dr. Charles Hastings, Medical officer of Health, Toronto, Canada; If the truth were known 15,000 children of the 30,000 to die in Canada annually might justly have the epitaph: Poisoned by impure milk—placed on their grave-

stones.

We can wipe out tuberculosis if we will. But we cannot wipe it out unless we stop it at its source, and one of the greatest sources of tuberculosis is the dairy cow. We cannot get along without the dairy cow. The perpetuation and development of the human race depend upon her. Millions of children would die every day without milk. But we can clean up this disease in cattle and does it not approach criminal negligence not to do so? This is not only Good Humanity, but Good Business as well. Just Common Sense, every-day practical business management. In a herd of Cattle it is a constant drain on your profits. A robber in disguise. Fortunately the percentage of tuberculosis in cattle in North Carolina is small. Why permit it to multiply? Why not get rid of it? New York State has spent on an average of two and one-half millions of dollars a year for a period of six years in indemnities alone. Mind you, this is only to pay for animals slaughtered as reactors. The entire cost of testing is borne by the county. New York at one time had no more cattle and possibly the same per cent of infection as we have today. Had they at that time the means at their command we have today and been able to test all their cattle, it could have been accomplished at about one-twentieth or less of what it will eventually cost at this time. Is there any sound reasoning why North Carolina should not take advantage of her situation? Partly she has. Co-operative tuberculosis work has been completed in 66 counties and are now accredited by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 19 are now working making a total of 85 counties or more than four-fifths of the total number of counties in State. The Federal and State Departments are willing to sign up Madison County at a small figure. Surely our babies are worthy the same protection afforded those in other communities. Our cattle are on the increase both as to Quantity and Quality. Does it appear economically sound to breed up cattle from a doubtful foundation? Wouldn't it look like good business judgment at least, to eradicate tuberculosis and this way eliminate this dangerous source of infection to our children.

HOT SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 1

The Hot Springs High School will open on Wednesday, September 1, 1926. MISS EPPS HAWES.