

worth while. People are worth more than money. Farmers and everyone else enjoy living where it is easy to get from one place to another, and where everything is kept neat and clean. Hard, clean roads, flowers, shrubs, grass trimmed to a straight edge along paths, hedges clipped, take time and money, but they make English farm life attractive. They will make Iowa farm life worth while, too, when we take time off from growing corn and hogs to look around.

Somehow, I feel sorry for the young English farmer. He doesn't have much to do except to keep up all the improvements his father has made. These young farmers must repair the roads, trim the hedges, see that the vines cover the houses, and grow their crops and stock in the best way, which has already been discovered, under the conditions. Their fathers have bred live stock to such a high point that there is very little room for further improvement.

Wouldn't you think the English farm boys would like to come out to Iowa or our other Western States and start to work where they can change things, where they can push forward the building of good roads, breeding of fine stock, production of large yields of grain, and improve the land? They can make more change in Iowa farm conditions in ten years than they can in England in a life-time. But perhaps they think that English farm life still has room for improvement. Perhaps they have seen many fine points of farming which have not occurred to us. Perhaps a life spent on an English farm will do as much good as a life spent on an Iowa farm. At any rate, I suppose Iowa, some days, will be even more beautiful than England. I think, too, that the Iowa boys will have something to do with bringing it about.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Mr. A. L. French, of North Carolina, in a recent issue of the Farmer made some comments on a previous article of mine. In his communication he cites several instances where the live stock industry has been introduced into the south and is doing well. He is writing of the "new south." Note that all these things he mentions have occurred during the last few years. I was writing of the "old south," and took a corner of Arkansas to illustrate my points. I desire at this time to get around by his side and call attention to the new movement.

The "new south" is an expression we hear very often, and it really means something. We find manifestations of it in Texas, where whole communities have gone to raising strawberries and truck crops, and where other communities are setting out peach trees by the wholesale. Cattle and hogs are being introduced onto some of the famous old cotton plantations on the river front in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are growing alfalfa; and so it goes. The south is changing. Factories are springing up, which is a glorious thing. New railroads are being built, which is fine. Some of the leading men are interested in getting immigration to come more largely to the south, and this is a good thing. But best for all, education is taking a new start. It has a good, big, start, too.

It is interesting to note the evidences of a revived interest in education in many widely scattered parts of the south. In almost every county seat and town of considerable size that I have visited, there is a nice, new school building, and, what is more, everybody is proud and enthusiastic about it. They are paying good wages to their teachers, and getting outside talent in many cases.

In one high school in a town of 2,000 they have two graduates of the University of Chicago as teachers. The people are patronizing and appreciating the public school rather than the private schools that used to be the only place to which the better class of people were willing to send their children. The real modern spirit in education is in full swing, too. The sciences, agriculture and vocational subjects are being taught. I came across a township union school in a backwoods district, or "out in the sticks," as they say, where several districts had been combined into one, and covered wagons were bringing the children to the school. The school-house was a nice two-story building, and the people were taking a great deal of pride in it. The hopeful thing about all this revival in school matters is that it is not something forced upon the people from the outside, but it is something that comes from the people themselves, and everybody seems to be interested and proud of the advances already made.

This is surely beginning at the right place. It will have its results in time. In fact, it is having results right now.

How have they gotten the money to build these school-houses? In many cases in Louisiana and Arkansas it has been gotten from the lumber companies that are cutting the timber. Until outsiders came in and erected big saw mills and built log roads, the timber was thought to be worth nothing, and brought in practically no taxes. But now that standing timber is worth from \$10 to \$50 an acre, and especially as it is owned by outsiders, it is a great source of revenue. These taxes raised from the lumber companies in many cases have built the school-houses and are paying the teachers.

Another thing that is helping the south is the farmers' co-operative demonstration work being carried on by the Department of Agriculture. Doctor Knapp surely did a great thing for the south when he inaugurated and developed this form of education. The boys' corn clubs are an especially valuable part of this work. In the last county in which I worked, the boys' club averaged sixty-nine bushels of corn per acre, while their fathers averaged but twenty bushels. Think what that will mean when the boys get to be farm managers. Diversification is a word heard very often in the south, nowadays. I can not say that the bulk of the farmers are practicing very much diversification, but the better farmers have started, and everybody is having it impressed on him that diversification is the word now. Even in Arkansas I heard the following conversation between a couple of farmers. One of them said:

"If the southern farmer would get to growing what he needs on the farm—his corn and hay and meat, etc., instead of simply raising cotton and buying everything, it would be a wonderful blessing to all, and things would begin to pick up right away."

The other farmer replied: "Yes, and it is coming, too, gradually."

As an evidence of the agricultural revival in the south, land values are going up. I know places where land values have advanced four and five fold within the last ten years.

The "new south" does not mean that there is an entirely revolutionized south with the work all done. It means that a genuine reform has started and gotten well under way. It means that the old cavalier civilization is being conquered in a peaceable way by the weapon of the Pilgrim civilization—education.

E. B. WATSON.

Bureau of Soils, Washington, D. C., in Wallaces' Farmer.

SMALL LOCAL, AURORA, N. C.

Please allow me space in your paper for just a few words. We the members of Small Local, No. 1503, are just getting ready to erect a store house at Small and hope to get some merchandise to a good advantage. I am very much encouraged to see what a great success the Union is, not only in North Carolina but every other State in which it is organized. The farmers union has done more for the laboring class of people in the south than any other one organization. I am very proud of the farmers union officials of this State. May we ever strive for better things, is the prayer of your humble servant.

LEE SMITH, Secretary.

Aurora, N. C.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

The Guilford County Union met in regular session in Greensboro, October 12. The officers for next year were elected as follows: J. G. Frazier, president; C. T. Weatherly, vice-president; Thos. Wakefield, secretary-treasurer; G. T. Lane and Henry Hayes, door-keepers; W. J. Anderson, conductor; Geo. Wood, chaplain, J. C. Kennett, E. J. White, W. A. Aydlette, executive committee; O. M. Rockett, lecturer.

The warehouse question was taken up and it was learned that much advancement along that line was made. It is believed that the State warehouse at Greensboro will be in operation soon. About \$5,000 is in sight and more than a hundred certificates of stock were issued, running from one share to eleven. No longer are there any doubts apprehended about this, the greatest enterprise North Carolina has undertaken in the twentieth century. It means fully nine millions of dollars saved annually to the laboring people of the old North State.

A little more loyalty, a little more stickability, a little more confidence, will make Tar Heeldom the greatest State in the south. Let all members do their duty and the victory is ours.

Yours for success,
W. T. SWANSON.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

North Carolina gives \$344,000 to three of the higher educational institutions of the State, the benefits of which are enjoyed by less than 3,000 students, most of whom are able to help themselves. To the public schools of the State, in which there is an army of more than 500,000 boys and girls, only \$275,000 is given. It looks like helping the strong and neglecting the weak. Is it right? —Wadesboro Ansonian.

To Put Down Eggs for Winter Use.

One pint air-slaked lime, one quart of salt, three gallons of water. Let this brine stand two days, then as you gather fresh eggs put them in, do not try to put in too many as to preserve them, the brine must thoroughly cover the eggs.

Good Home-Made Vinegar.

One gallon of syrup or molasses, four gallons of soft (rain) warm water. Keep in a warm place, in the summer, this will come and be ready for use in about three weeks, but in cooler season will take longer unless kept warm and free from chilling.

To Pickle Beef.

To ten gallons of water add fifteen pounds salt, five pounds brown sugar, five ounces saltpeter, two and one-half ounces soda. Use just enough brine to cover your meat. Boil and skim, when cold pour over the meat and let stand for six or seven days. Then pour off brine, bring to a boil, skim, and when cold cover the meat again.

ECZEMA

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Paritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a Free Trial of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1827 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?..

FOR SALE.

One million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties; Haverland, Lady Thompson, Excelsior, Bubach, Gandy. Single thousand, \$2 per thousand; larger quantity, \$1.75 per thousand.

HICKORY SEED CO.,
Hickory, N. C.

[Oct 31]

FOR SALE.

Lewis' Upland Long Staple Cotton Seed (staple selling now for 18 cents a pound) at \$1.50 bushel.

Tamworth Swine, all sizes, at reasonable prices.

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Write me your wants, brother farmers. I can please you.

G. H. LOGAN,
Route 5 King's Mountain, N. C.
[Nov 14]

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Dark Bay Mare; 9 years old; 15½ hands; weight 1,000 pounds; a first-class farm, family and brood mare; safe for ladies and children to ride and drive; reliable in all harness; not afraid of anything. Price, \$185.00.

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