



Classes in Agriculture and Domestic Science in the Jamestown Public High School, Guilford County.
Picking Peas on the School Farm.

By special act of the General Assembly of 1911 Guilford County was authorized to establish three Farm Life Schools. Under this act the three public high schools of the county—Jamestown, Pleasant Garden, and Monticello—became Guilford's Farm Life Schools, and accordingly added courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science. The school plants were enlarged, the necessary equipments added, and teachers with special training were secured to take charge of these new branches. Guilford's plan is working admirably, and the results achieved have abundantly justified her course. The new law now makes it possible for any county meeting the requirements of the act to establish County Farm Life Schools without having to vote a bond issue.

AGRI. AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

now offered in the public high schools in agriculture and in home economics with a view to preparing them for agricultural pursuits, home-making, and home-keeping. The courses of study are to be approved by the State Superintendent.

(6) The teachers in the public high school in connection with which such departments are established, the teacher of agriculture and the teacher of domestic science shall constitute the faculty of the County High School.

(7) When the requirements of this act are met by any county, the State is to apportion out of "funds appropriated for the maintenance of county farm life schools, by Chapter 84 of the Public School Laws of 1911," an amount not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars, equal to the amount put up by the county for this purpose.

(8) "Nothing in this act shall be construed to lessen the power and authority of the principal of the high school, but the instructors in the various departments shall be considered members of the faculty of which the high school principal is head."

(9) Teachers in such schools must hold from the State Superintendent the required certificates.

(10) Schools may receive students on a tuition basis from other counties.

(11) The teachers of agriculture and domestic science shall do extension work in the county in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture, etc.; shall hold township and district meetings for farmers and farmers' wives; and shall co-operate in other helpful ways.

(12) No county shall use for the purpose of this act "any part of the funds provided by the State and county for the maintenance of public schools until after a six months' school term shall have been provided out of said funds in every district in the county."

There are several counties that can meet the provisions of this law at once, and they should do so without delay. Guilford's plan is working beautifully at Jamestown, Monticello, and Pleasant Garden, and it will work in other counties. In the country high schools that we are now authorized and encouraged to establish, the courses in agriculture, home economics, and the other practical arts will be found side by side with the so-called traditional or college preparatory subjects. We should deprecate the notion of segregating the students of the vocational subjects absolutely from the students of the humanities. There is no valid reason why these two classes of studies should not be given in one and the same school, provided proper equipment and teaching force are furnished. The new law provides for this. The student of agriculture and the student of the classics ought each to know and to understand the others, and there is no better agency for bringing about this mutual understanding and for preventing social misunderstanding than the modern public high school that provides, through properly differentiated courses of instruction, equal opportunity for all the children of all the people. Each type of student will certainly contribute much toward the real education of the other if the two can be brought together and trained in the same school. The social and civic benefits resulting therefrom would simply be incalculable.

A Correction.

In my article on new school legislation which appeared in The State Journal three weeks ago, it was stated that provision had been made whereby the counties could employ supervisors for the rural elementary schools. The statement got in by mistake. The law providing for this is a public local law and applies only to Wake County.

Troy has voted \$20,000 of graded school bonds by a majority of 135 to 26.

A NEW ENGINE THAT BURNS ANY OIL.

Perhaps the greatest step forward in bringing the oil engine to a state where it can be used at small expense and with little trouble on the farm has recently been made by the Stover Engine Works of Freeport, Ill. This concern has perfected an engine that will burn any oil. It starts on crude oil without the aid of any electrical appliances whatever. The Stover people are now making a line of these engines, and expect to place them on the market at once.

The new engine is designed and built as an oil engine—not as a converted gasoline engine. Its construction differs radically from that of the gasoline engine. It has no dry cells, spark coil or electrical ignition. The elimination of these features, it is claimed by the makers, does away with ninety per cent of the troubles of the gasoline engine as used on the farm.

The system of ignition is characteristic of the simplicity of the new oil engine. The cylinder head is not water-jacketed, as is the case with the gasoline engine. Into this cylinder is fastened a bulb, made in the shape of a ball outside the head, with a rod casting, shaped like a pipe, that projects inside. A torch fastened under this ball is used to heat the ball for starting. When the engine is started the torch is extinguished. The heat of the engine then keeps the extension hot as long as the engine is in operation, and this automatically supplies perfect ignition.

This crude oil engine, the makers declare, is built to stand the hardest sort of farm work, and performs at a lower operating cost than that of any other engine ever built. It is less expensive in initial cost, to, than the gasoline engine now in use. It has only one mechanical operating part, no valves to get out of order or to be reground, can't get out of time and all parts are interchangeable.

Watch the date on your label.

PROF. WRIGHT BEREAVED.

The large number of friends of Prof. and Mrs. C. C. Wright in all parts of the State will regret to learn of the death of their daughter Dorothy, which occurred at Hunting Creek last Thursday. Miss Wright was just nineteen years of age and was a very bright and promising student, being a member of the Senior Class of the Wilkes County High School.

WAKE COUNTY FARMERS ORGANIZE WAREHOUSE.

The Wake County Farmers' Union has taken a determined stand in regard to the building of a large county warehouse. A charter has been received and the organization of the North State Warehouse Company has been effected. It is the intention of the directors to go to work immediately and get ready for business the coming fall.

TOBACCO MEETING CALLED.

The State officials of the Kentucky Farmers' Union have called a meeting at Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, May 7 at 10 o'clock a. m., of tobacco growers who are interested in better marketing facilities. This meeting will have in mind the organization of all tobacco growers under one selling system.

CALL FOR HELP.

With the approval of the County Union, the officers of Balley Hack Local Union, No. 2276, asks for help from other locals who are disposed to contribute for the relief of Bro. J. T. Evans and others, who lost by fire which recently destroyed Brother Evans' gin house and a quantity of cotton. Loss estimated at \$3,000. Contributions should be sent to A. J. Parrish, President, Winfall, N. C.

One feature of the recent school contests at Fayetteville was an old-time spelling bee, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion. Miss Beulah Blake, of Stedman, won.

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