THE EDUCATION FOR RURAL VIRGINIANS

Clover Hill Club Gets Dr. Eggleston's Masterly Address Second Hand.

HOW BEST TO MAKE A LIVING

Great Address Delivered in Roanoke Repeated in Part in Chesterfield County.

The Clover Hill Farmers' Club, of Chesterfield County, is a wide-awake organization that does not confine itself to discussions of how best to plow and plant and work things that grow out of the ground, but, to use the expression of one of its members, "it dabbles with many matters out of the ordinary." That is just what it ought to do. Perhaps all of the farmers' organizations would be better off if they would get well out of the old ruts and discuss all things that pertain to their well-being.

The Clover Hill Club sent a delegate, at his expense, all the way to Roanoke to attend the convention of the Farmers' Institute with the expectation that he would give the club a full report of everything that occurred there. The club was not disappointed. The delegate got back in good order and at the regular meeting, held last week, he held the members down for over two hours with a recital of the things he saw and heard, and the club listened attentively to all he said.

A full report of this recital has been sent The Times-Dispatch, but space can be found only for the delegate's report on the address of Dr. J. D. Eggleston, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, on "Rural Schools in Virginia.

"Why is it that the patrons of the schools of the country do not use up and demand that much of the dead stuff children are now compelled to learn in school be cut out of the course and studies inaugurated, which, while they give the best mental and moral training, can be applied immediately to making a living in the everyday community in which the average everyday child, when he grow up, is to live, either as a poor citizen or a good citizen?"

This question was Dr. Eggleston's text, so to speak, and his entire address of two hours' length was the sermon he preached from that text. We live in an era, said he, when we must depend upon education to show us how to produce sufficient bread for our needs. The nation is realizing this stern fact, as shown by the demand for help from the various agricultural colleges, by the movement to organize the country boys and girls into corn and garden clubs, pig and poultry clubs, sewing, cooking and manual training clubs, all of which tend to relate their education to their economic and social life.

Why does the State assume the right to educate youth, and why does it assume the right to tax property for this purpose? Solely on the ground that education diffuses intelligence and increases morality; that an intelligent people will safeguard liberty, encourage right conduct, and respect the law. Right conduct is righteousness and righteousness exalteth a State. The State assumes this right solely on the ground that education makes for good citizenship.

AND WHAT IS REALLY GOOD CITIZENSHIP?

Good citizenship comprises just three qualifications: a desire to serve the community, a trained capacity to serve and health of body as a basis to uphold the desire and the capacity. The fundamentals of education are a healthy body, a trained capacity to live and make a living normally, and an unselfish outlook on life. Yet the educators of the country, with the assent of parents force children to acquire arithmetic and adenoids, history and hookworm, algebra and astigmatism, cube-root and consumption, Caesar and spinal curvature, and then ninety-seven out of every hundred go forth into life unable to apply their so-called education to the present problem of making a living—a problem that sooner or later confronts nearly all of us. What does it profit a State if children acquire a world of knowledge if they have neither the soul of good citizenship or good health? The three Rs—reading, writing and arithmetic—are only essential as contributing to the capacity of the individual to serve the community. They are not fundamentals and their undue emphasis belittles efficient citizenship or tends to lose sight of citizenship and health altogether.

Education is not a matter of school age, it is a matter of life; it begins at birth and ends with death. The educative process is just as good and effective out of school as in the school, and if the education in the school cannot be applied outside the school it is worse than useless. The corner-stone of education is this: that if anything is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and that whether it be work or play, plowing corn or reading Greek, planting potatoes or preaching righteousness, painting a house or painting a picture, digging a ditch or an operation in surgery, it is best done by one who is trained to do the work efficiently, and with a passion to do it better than it has ever been done before.

Mr. Eggleston urged permanency for school teachers, a home and a bit of land in the community, of which the teacher is an important part.

DEMONSTRATION WORK, CORN CLUBS AND CANNERIES

Dr. Eggleston traced the farm demonstration work from its inception. He showed the benefits that have come to such farmers as have been in touch with agricultural college work, and magnified the great good of the boys' and girls' corn, poultry, garden, pig and canning clubs. But the number now reaping the advantages of these movements is infinitesimal as compared with those who should be benefitted. The colleges must reach to the farms and homes. The day is coming when the rural school must control the food supply of this nation. The boy and girl should be able to get at and through the community school everything they need for their normal growth as efficient citizens. The present academic courses of study cause the school to become an active emigration bureau, and either depopulates the community or keeps it at a stagnant standstill. The value of a theory is in its application. The value of an education rests solely on its adaptability to the life of the growing people.

If Virginia waits for elaborate equipment and efficient teachers it will wait till Gabriel blows his horn. There is no community so poor or so backward that practical industrial training cannot be introduced, sewing, cooking, gardening, etc., for the girls, and manual training, gardening and farm work for the boys. The secret of success lies in using the materials at hand. The use of native resources is the great lesson in national economy.

Mr. Eggleston told of two rural counties where a teacher began work in five one-room and two-room schools, equipped each of them at an expense

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ADVANTAGE TO BE TAKEN OF EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Another Statistician Shows Where and How South May Profit by War.

VIRGINIA HAS GOOD CHANCE

States East of Mississippi and South of Ohio River Can Supply Many Things Heretofore Imported at Heavy Cost.

The statistician of the Southern Settlement and Development organization, in which a number of Richmond and Southern manufacturers and jobbers are interested, has figured out that the twelve States east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River possess latent resources which can be utilized to all millions of dollars to their annual output because of the European war. On this he said:

"The United States imports raw and manufactured goods annually amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars from England, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium and Austria-Hungary, all of whom are now at war, and from Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal. One of the results of the war will be to cut off these sources of our supplies, at least so far as concerns the nations actually engaged in war. Business relations with the other neutral European countries will naturally be disturbed by reason of the lack of shipping facilities and extra insurance risks.

"A study of the lists of these imports reveals the fact that quite a large proportion of them could be made in the South out of raw material now lying idle, or if the South does not contain some of the necessary raw materials it can import them from Central and South America, and other countries, just as easily as European nations have imported them.

"The South consumes its share of these imports probably to an amount of over $100,000,000 annually. In some cases suitable substitutes can be found, and the Southerner is not behind in constructive ingenuity. Some one may say the South cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe. It must be remembered that probably 75 per cent of Europe's cheap labor has been removed from the field of competition and placed on the field of battle, and, therefore, is no longer a factor in competition. Even if this were not the case, goods made in the South will not have to bear the cost of transatlantic transportation and import duties.

PROPER UTILIZATION OF THE SOUTH'S LATENT RESOURCES

"In 1913 citizens of the United States paid import duties to the amount of $312,262,215. This amounted to every citizen paying an average of $3.17. Based on the 1910 census and on this average the citizens of the twelve Southern States east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River paid out the enormous amount of over $69,000,000 in import duties on foreign-made goods used by them, much of which could have been manufactured in the South out of its own raw materials or of those of South and Central American republics, whose import trade is now so much desired and sought for, owing to the change of base of the world's trade by reason of the war.

"The utilization of the South's latent resources in mineral and soil products means the development of the South in wealth and population. While there are hundreds of articles of foreign manufacture imported with which the South can supply herself as well as other sections and countries, two of the South's most important assets figure quite prominently in the import list, namely cotton and tobacco.

"In 1913 the United States imported from Europe cotton cloths, thread laces, handkerchiefs, etc., to the amount of over $50,000,000, and probably nearly all of these goods were manufactured from the South's cotton. Much of this vast sum could have been added to the South's wealth by the goods being made where the staple is raised.

VIRGINIA MIGHT COME IN ON TOBACCO AND PEANUTS

"In the same year there was brought into this country from Europe wrapper leaf and smoking tobacco to the value of over $14,000,000. More than half of this amount was for wrapper leaf for cigars, imported by the Netherlands from Java and Sumatra and then exported to this country. There are sections in the South which raise a wrapper leaf alleged by connoisseurs to be at least the equal of the Sumatra leaf. The yield per acre in the sections where it is grown is 1,000 pounds, and the average price obtained was 31 cents, making it a very profitable crop. The ad valorem duty paid on this $8,600,000 worth of wrapper leaf from Java and Sumartra via Europe to this country amounted to $6,500,000, the duty being 82.18 per cent. Five million dollars' worth of tobacco came from Turkey. Could not the Southern States make experiments in the raising of a substitute for this particular variety of cigarette tobacco?

"Wood pulp to the value of $2,500,000 was imported from Germany. Southern forests and the stumps on the vast acreage of its "cut over" land should have supplied this need.

"Even peanut oil valued at nearly $1,000,000 was bought in Europe, and yet the South is the home of the peanut.

"Wool and woolen goods to the value of over $27,000,000 came from Europe, the wool entering into the manufacture of the goods probably coming from Australia, New Zealand and South American countries. There are millions of acres in the South which could support large herds of sheep, and with such favorable climatic conditions that they would thrive out of doors all the year. A large amount of this immense clothing bill should be added to the South's wealth.

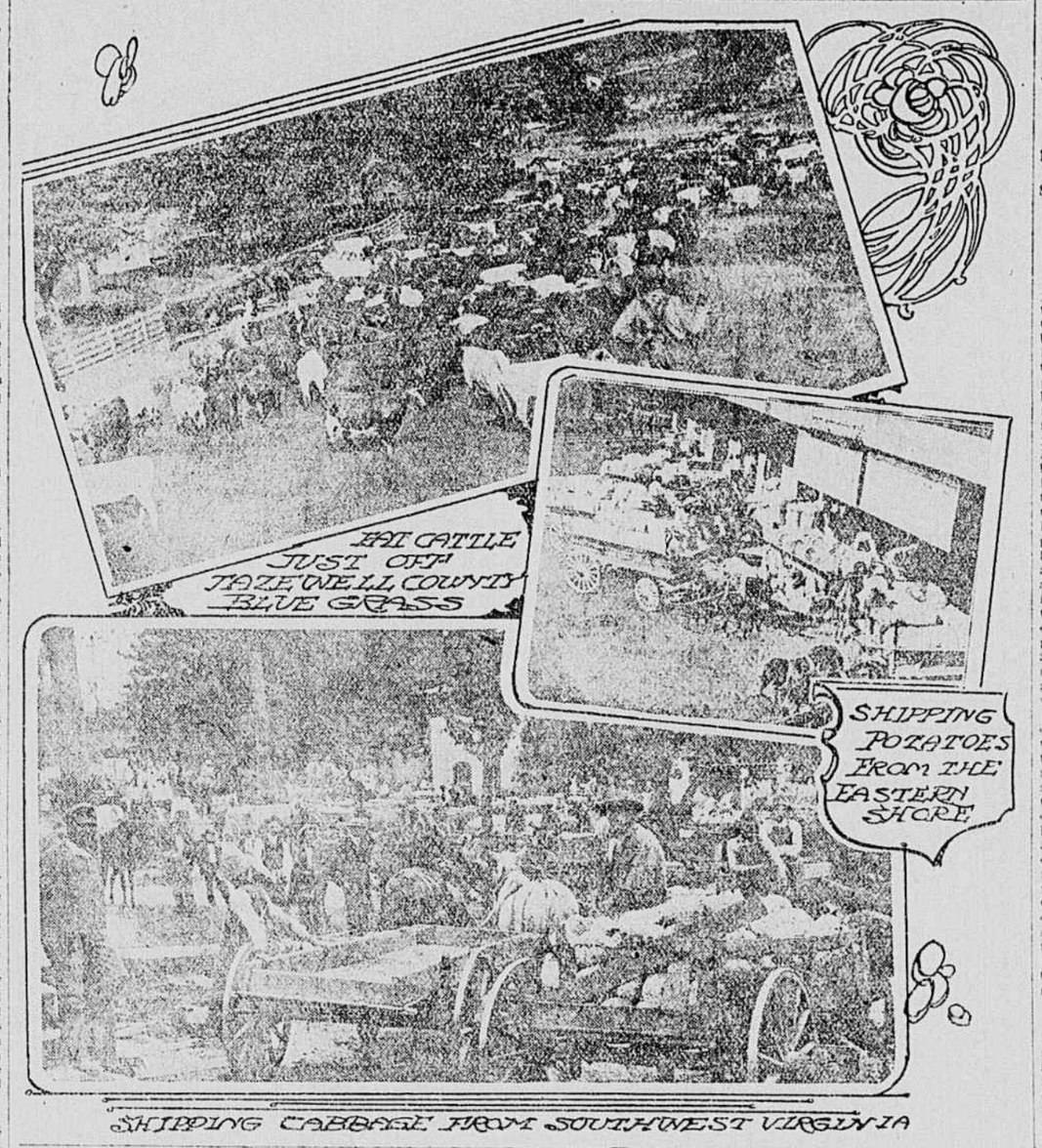
"The time has never been more ripe for the South to seize the opportunity for the increase of her manufacturing and agricultural possibilities. It may be said she lacks capital to develop these resources, but Northern capitalists are ever ready to invest their money to finance good business propositions. Suppose the very conditions in Europe which open these fields to the South last but a few months, the resulting effects of the war will stagnate European industries for years. Business lost by those countries and gained by the South will be very hard to recover."

WILMINGTON'S EXPORT BUSINESS.

In Cotton Exports North Carolina Seaport Lays Over Virginia, Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 5.—The cotton year, which ended with the first of September, showed a gain of 55,000 bales for the port of Wilmington over the previous year's business. Receipts for the year ending Monday were 398,751 bales, against 342,752 for the preceding year. Of this amount 352,312 bales were exported to foreign countries, showing an increase of 34,452 over the exports of the previous year. Of the exports, Great Britain and France took most, while Japan obtained 3,000 bales. The foreign exporting business of Wilmington, it is claimed, exceeded that of any port in Virginia or South Carolina.

Gathering the Money-Making Virginia Crops



YOUNG POULTRYMAN WINS TRIP TO LURAY CAVERNS

Petersburger Offers Prize to Best Club Hatcher—Wilson Ford Gets It.

Isham R. Dyer, an enthusiastic poultryman, and a patriotic citizen of Petersburg, offered this year a prize to the members of the Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs who would show up the earliest and best hatches and neatest and best report of how the thing was done. The prize was a trip to the famous Luray Caverns. There were numerous contestants, and Wilson Ford, of Church Road, Dinwiddie County, was the winner of the trip. He has written the Industrial Section an account of the whole business. Let the young poultryman speak for himself. He writes:

The moment I heard Mr. Isham R. Dyer, of Petersburg, had offered a free trip to Luray for the poultry club member doing the best work for the first half of the year, 1914, I began to strive to do better work, and by constant effort I was awarded this trip.

Mr. Dyer could not have picked a more beautiful morning than Thursday, July 23, to begin his excursion. The train arriving at Church Road about 9:40 A. M., I boarded it in company with Miss Arie Hardy, a Tomato Club girl, who won a trip offered by Mr. Dyer also, and here our wonderful journey began.

Having never traveled very far up the Norfolk and Western, the trip was all new to me, but no one could have enjoyed it any more than I. We had hours of travel through the mountains and Shenandoah Valley; more magnificent scenery cannot be found than in the Valley.

There was no rush at all upon arriving in Luray. Mr. Dyer had arranged an elegant taxicab service, and we were taken to the hospitable home of Mr. Proctor, here we were assigned the comforts of the night. The hotel proprietors arranged excellent meals for the crowd, and seemed to be enjoyed by every one.

Friday morning about 8 A. M. we started to the beautiful caverns, which were about a half mile from Luray. Upon entering, we had to descend a flight of steps and then we were in the noted cave.

Among the many magnificent and natural scenes found in the cave were the Giant's Hall, Ballroom, Fish Market, Natural Chimes, Natural Bridge, Bottomless Pit, and the many kinds of columns, all of these seemed impossible to be formed by nature, but they were as natural as if they had been carved.

The cave at the deepest point is 260 feet, covers eleven acres, and in going and coming through requires a mile and a half.

Returning from the cave, we took our last meal, bid our new acquaintances adieu, and off to the station we went, ready and willing to return home after such an elegant and valuable a trip.

Mr. Dyer's excursion returned from Luray without the least misfortune, and I can truly say, as many others have, no one has traveled wisely who has not seen the beautiful caverns of Luray. I can assure Mr. Dyer that no trip I have ever taken equals my Luray trip, and do hope his excursion next year will be as successful as the recent one.

NEW TEXTILE BUILDING.

North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts Replaces Building.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 5.—The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, located in West Raleigh, has completed its textile school building to replace the structure burned several months ago. This new building is constructed in accordance with the plans prepared by D. A. Tompkins & Co., of Charlotte, when the original structure was erected. It is of mill construction, 150x75 feet, costing about $25,000. Its machinery will include 550 spindles, 24 looms, 3 knitting machines, etc., driven by electric power, the plant being intended only for instructive purposes. Professor Thomas Nelson is in charge of this department, and D. H. Hill is president of the college.

Good Roads Makers to Meet.

BRISTOL, VA., September 5.—The Chamber of Commerce of Bristol and the people generally are already making preparations for the annual convention of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association, which will be held in this city October 6-9. No city in the South is taking a livelier interest in good roads than Bristol.

VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS: HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

BY FRANK S. WOODSON, Industrial Editor.

This column is open to contributors who have something to say of a suggestive nature, and who are willing to make hints and suggestions looking to the better development of the good old States of Virginia. West Virginia and North Carolina, and who can hold their suggestions down to any one issue to from 150 to 200 words. Such communications, addressed to the Industrial Editor, will receive prompt attention.

Local Review and Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report to The Times-Dispatch is as follows:

"The attitude of local manufacturers and jobbers appears to be principally one of waiting on the turn of events in connection with the unprecedented trade situation that exists at this time brought about by the European wars. However, some steps have been taken by local commercial organizations in the endeavor to reach South American markets, though it is as yet too early to expect results. Confidence seems gradually returning among buyers in the sections commercially tributary to this city, this being indicated by a gradual decrease in the cancellation of orders, and while collections in practically all lines are slow, an early change for the better in this condition is expected. Retail business has decreased with the end of the summer season, but stocks are reported to have moved out well.

"The ample rains of last week over most of the State proved of great benefit to the various crops, and the subsequent warm weather has made good conditions for the proper maturing of corn, tobacco and garden products. Perhaps the most marked results of the rains was the change for the better in pasturage. Farmers are receiving good prices for their products. Some of the leading manufacturing plants here adopted a policy of rigid economy, and in a few instances this has taken the form of closing down the plants for short periods, but the companies have generally announced that this will be only temporary.

"The report of the Building inspector for the month of August, 1914, shows a loss in operations for the month of $129,933, permits issued amounting to $183,410, compared with $304,343 in August, 1913. The structures authorized during the month were small for the most part, and parties show a disposition to hold off in placing new contracts. This is said to be largely due to the recent tightening of the local money market. Most of the operations going on now are reported to be in connection with finishing old contracts.

"Richmond bank clearings for August, 1914, amounting to $29,925,691, compare favorably with the same month last year, when they were $29,065,146. The demand for capital has increased on account of the need for funds in handling crops, and rates are firm at 6 per cent."

Think on These Things.

Five years before his death, in 1885, Victor Hugo wrote as follows:

"A day will come when the only battlefield will be the market open to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas. A day will come when bullets and bombshells will be replaced by votes, by the universal suffrage of nations, by the venerable arbitration of a great sovereign senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Diet is to Germany, what the Legislative Assembly is to France. A day will come when a cannon will be exhibited in public museums, just as an instrument of torture is now, and people will be astonished how such a thing could have been. A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen placed in presence of each other, extending the hand of fellowship across the ocean."

Can it be that the end of the struggle now on in Europe is to be the beginning of the fulfilment of this prophecy? It looks that way, and it may be well enough for this part of this country to begin to get ready for the greatest industrial and commercial battle the world ever dreamed of.

Now Is the Accepted Time.

The following, from the Manufactur-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DOINGS DOWN IN DIXIE NUMEROUS INDUSTRIES

New Bridge Over Elizabeth River, Mills for Graham—Other Virginia Enterprises.

BALTIMORE, September 5.—Among the Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

Norfolk-Berkley Bridge Corporation, Norfolk, Va., will build bridge across eastern branch of Elizabeth River, between Norfolk and Berkley, to cost $350,000.

Carr Lumber Company, Pisgah Forest, N. C., is reported to add unit of 50,000 feet daily capacity to present mill of that capacity.

Cherels E. Langley and others, Auburndale, Fla., will organize company to build plant with daily capacity of 500 gallons fruit syrup and 5,000 cans preserved grapefruit.

Alberta Lea Packing Company, Richmond, Va., was incorporated with $500,000 capital stock to establish packing plant.

Liberty Coal Company, Fairmont, W. Va., was incorporated with capital of $2,000,000.

Eclipse Roller Mills Company, Graham, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to establish roller mill.

Virginia Lumber Corporation, Norfolk, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to establish lumber plant.

Loudon Hosiery Mills, Loudon, Tenn., will build one-story addition, 148 by 62 feet, and equip for manufacturing hosiery.

Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn., it is reported, will build mill No. 2 and install 10,000 spindles, 300 looms, etc., for production of cotton duck.

Southern Railway Company, Washington, D. C., awarded contract for the construction of its proposed coal-handling facilities at Charleston, S. C. Large quantities of material have been purchased, and construction will begin within two weeks; site is 120 acres with 1,000 feet of water front on Cooper River; the plant is designed to deliver coal to vessels at rate of 2,000 tons hourly, a single unit to be constructed now and others to be added as needed.

APPLE GROWERS COMBINING.

Valley Orchardists Form an Exchange. Call in Railway People to Help.

STRASBURG, VA., September 5.—Apple growers of the Valley of Virginia are planning to organize a co-operative marketing association, to be operated along the lines of the Georgia Fruit Exchange, which has proved such a great success in enabling the Georgia peach growers to get the best prices for their fruit through scientific marketing methods. At a meeting of growers and representatives of the freight and transportation departments of the Southern Railway, the workings of the Georgia Fruit Exchange were explained by Howell Peeples, market agent for the Southern Railway at Washington, who was formerly division freight agent at Macon, Ga., and a committee of growers was named to consider the organization of a similar association.

On account of the uncertainty as to the export market, which has formerly taken a large portion of the Virginia crop, the Valley growers are looking to the Southern markets and the Southern Railway, through its marketing department, is endeavoring to aid them in getting in touch with reliable dealers and in every other possible way. It is expected that 1,150 cars of apples will be shipped from the Valley this season, and the Southern Railway transportation officials, including General Superintendent of Transportation G. W. Taylor, of Washington, and General Superintendent R. E. Simpson, of Richmond, met with the growers to get their ideas as to the service, car supply and additional facilities that will be needed to provide for the prompt and efficient movement of the crop.

Ships That Are Lost.

During 1913 542 vessels, with a total of 608,235 tons, were removed from the list of world's shipping, according to statistics compiled by Lloyd's. Of this number, 295 were steamers, with an aggregate of 445,265 gross tons, and 247 were sailing ships, with a total of 162,970 net tons. During the preceding year 720 vessels, representing a total tonnage of 748,965, were removed from the list.

CATTLE ON BLUE GRASS IN COUNTY OF TAZEWELL

Valleys and Mountain Slopes Are Natural Grazing Grounds, Bringing Big Profits.

BEEF, COUNTY'S MONEY CROP

Some Minor Facts About Virginia's Richest Blue Grass County—From Pasture to Market-Stall—Easy Money.

Among the busiest men in Virginia just now are the beef cattle raisers of the Southwestern part of the State, those fellows who raise cattle on the blue grass and get them ready for the Eastern and Northern markets right in the pasture, never feeding to them a particle of grain. They are also in the habit of getting great droves of steers ready for the English and German markets just about this time of the year, shipping them alive by rail to Newport News and Norfolk, and thence by steamer to the foreign lands named. For reasons familiar to every reader, there will be no shipments to Germany this autumn and but few to England. However, the cattle raisers and shippers of Southwest Virginia are not losers, for they have New York, Boston and all of the North for markets, and first-class beef was never higher in those markets and never scarcer than this year. Many carloads and even trainloads of fat cattle are now passing over the roads that lead from Southwest Virginia to the above named markets, and as soon as the weather gets a little cooler these shipments will grow much larger.

In all of the Southwest Virginia counties the blue grass is indigenous to the soil and the people of the most of these counties are doing great business in raising beef cattle from the same and shipping them direct from the pasture to the butchers. It is claimed that Tazewell County has the largest grazing capacity of any of these Southwest counties, but I dare say Governor Stuart will be found contesting this claim, for he has made it plain for several years past that Russell County is some pumpkins when it comes to growing the best of beef and making it ready for the butcher while the animals yet remain in the pasture. But I am talking about Tazewell County now.

BLUE GRASS PASTURES COVER THE MOUNTAINS

Much of the surface of the county is mountainous and lying between the mountains and hills are many extensive and very fertile valleys. The soil is principally limestone, and very productive, and a striking peculiarity of Tazewell is that the lands are generally fertile to the tops of the mountains, and do not wash. These lands are well adapted to the production of the various grains—corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc.—and the cultivated grasses—clover, timothy, orchard and herd's grass. But while bountiful crops of grain and grass can be produced, the majority of the farmers prefer to preserve their fine blue grass sod and engage in much less expensive and much more congenial and profitable occupation of grazing cattle, which is really the leading industry of the county. As before stated, large numbers of cattle are annually sold from this county, a large proportion of them for export purposes, also quantities of sheep of the finest grade, and no section of the State is better supplied with fine draft and saddle horses. With the exception of a part of the coal belt, perhaps three-fourths of its area is well adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, and within that area there is a wealth of blue grass lands which are the admiration of all who see them. Even the lofty ridges and mountains to their summits are covered with a luxuriant growth of blue grass. Another very important advantage, fitting it for grazing purposes, is that it is exceptionally well watered.

It must not be understood that the farmers of Tazewell confine themselves entirely to cattle raising. They make the grains in profusion while the cattle are grazing, and the hay is grown in all parts of the county. In the last fifteen years they have also been giving a great deal of attention to fruit culture, and on the mountain slopes there are many magnificent apple, peach and pear orchards. And then, too, many of the people make good money every year in dairy, vegetable and poultry products, all of which find ready and remunerative sale in the markets of the nearby coal mining towns and villages, of which there are many within and on the West Virginia border of the county.

THE WEALTH UNDER THE GROUND COMING FORTH

As is well known, and as has often been told in these columns, Tazewell is especially rich in minerals, both in variety and extent, the principal of which are coal, iron ore (brown and red), manganese, lead, zinc, barytes, salt, gypsum, building stone, soapstone and marble. The leading minerals are coal and iron, especially the former, which exists in vast quantities, and has earned a reputation at home and abroad for steam and cooking purposes. Immense quantities of coal and coke are shipped from this country to all sections of the country—especially of coal to Norfolk City—for the coaling of ocean steamers. The superiority of the coke is acknowledged now by all iron makers, and it is in much demand. The great Flat Top Mountain range, from which this coal is obtained, forms the northwestern border of the country, and is part of the dividing line between Virginia and West Virginia. Pocahontas, the magic city that has sprung up in the midst of these mines, is a place of large business and enterprise, situated on the New River division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad.

But I did not intend to tell of the wealth of the county that is under the ground and is being brought to light as rapidly as vast capital and untiring energy can bring it. These things are known of all men, and I will not go into mining details in this article. It would take a book to give that story in detail.

The county's railroad facilities consist of the New River division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which extends through the northwestern limits of the county, and the Clinch Valley division of the same system, which traverses its whole length from northeast to southwest. These railroads have put the county in direct communication with all sections of the country, North, East, South and West, and have given great impetus to the agricultural and mineral resources of the county.

In the last quarter century Tazewell has become one of Virginia's richest counties.

Scrip Dividend.

Dividend certificates are now being received by the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, quite a number of whom are in Richmond, in place of the usual checks, for 5 per cent dividend on the common stock, making a total issue of $2,012,120. These certificates bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent a year. The first interest instalment is payable March 1, 1915, for which checks will then be mailed. The second instalment of interest on the dividend certificates, together with the principal, will be paid September 1, 1915, upon surrender of the certificates.

AS OTHERS SEE US IN OLD VIRGINIA

Many Visitors From Other States at Virginia Farmers' Institute This Year.

THINGS ONE SAW AND HEARD

Old Dominion Holds Prize on Increased Interest in Cultivation of Alfalfa.

The eleveuth annual meeting of the Virginia Farmers' Institute, which was held in Roanoke three weeks ago, and was fully reported in this paper from day to day, has since been declared by those who attended and who have been regular in their attendance upon the sessions of former annual meetings to have been the best and most profitable ever held. This year's meeting attracted farmers of all kinds from all parts of the State, and quite a number of visiting agriculturists and persons interested in agricultural development in the South from States other than Virginia.

Among the many visitors from other States was J. F. Fooshe, of Raleigh, N. C., one of the editors of that splendid agricultural journal, the Progressive Farmer. On his return home, Mr. Fooshe wrote a lengthy account of his trip to Virginia, his observation of the great meeting, and his impressions of some of the prominent agriculturists he met and heard in Roanoke during the sessions of the institute.

HIS SUMMARY IS GOOD READING MATTER

In the outset he declared that no greater tribute could be paid the institute and its good work for a decade past, which have been such a great factor in the agricultural awakening of the Old Dominion than that of J. A. Turner in his welcome address on the part of the Roanoke County farmers, when he declared that he was "really born as a farmer just ten years ago at the first of these institutes."

SOME OF THE MEN PROMINENT IN THE MEETING

Continuing along this line, Mr. Fooshe says: "The production of such a man in a decade would make these institutes worth while, for as president of the State Dairymen's Association he is doing great things for the development of the dairy industry. Roanoke seems to hold the palm as a meeting place for these annual gatherings, as nowhere else have the meetings been so successful.

"President Westmoreland Davis, one of the finest types of the young men who overcame the adversities of war, and the recognized leader of the farmers of Virginia, in his annual address got down to brass tacks and dealt with the vital problems that confront the farmers of this State. With great force he presented the need for the adoption of the Torrens land system, the enactment of a law for regulating the commission business, and the postponement of any special session of the Legislature for the consideration of tax legislation till the report of the special tax commission could be had and a campaign of education based on the facts presented therein be conducted. These practical suggestions met with such hearty response on the part of the whole membership that at the closing session strong resolutions were adopted calling for their carrying out.

"'The Education of the Producer,' or 'The Great Problem of Rural Education,' was handled by President Eggleston, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in a masterly address, which will be given later. President Eggleston has got the people of Virginia back of him in his efforts for making the institution over which he presides a greater factor in pushing forward all educational work. His announcements of the enlargement of the pig and poultry club work the coming season were most warmly welcomed.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS, GOOD ROADS AND CREAMERIES

"Following President Eggleston, J. L. O'Brien, specialist in rural education, presented in a striking manner concrete instances from various Southern States of a forward march in education. 'In these war-like times,' he declared, 'the keeping of our heads will contribute greatly to agricultural education. I am persuaded that something will have to be done to stop child marriages. The county high school promises more for the promotion of agricultural education than the congressional district schools, because they are closer to the people. It is well worth while to plant a high school in every county in the South. Jamestown, N. C., has such a high school as a community centre, where board was furnished the pupils the past year at the minimum cost of $4.98 per month per pupil.'

"Hon. G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commissioner, stirred things mightily in his address oon 'Road Maintenance and Necessary Road Legislation,' by expressing opposition to the general principle of toll gates for a road maintenance fund. In the discussion that followed, these Virginia farmers let it be known that they propose to maintain the fine roads they are building, especially in the mountain sections, and that they are going to stick to the toll gate as a source of income till a better plan is worked out.

"'It is my observation,' said W. D. Saunders, the newly elected State Dairyman, 'that those farmers who have persisted in keeping a few good milk cows from year to year are in better condition and are producing better crops than those who have followed general farming. The great point in favor of the dairy cow is that she is a permanent source of income, almost wholly removed from the speculative features that are found in raising beef cattle and various crops.'

"A. F. Howard, Superintendent of Creameries, gave some most striking statistics, showing not only the increased development of these money-makers, but the wonderful possibilities of still further progress. Ernest Kelly, of the department at Washington, gave an interesting summary of the results of many experiments in Pasteurizing. The power of successful experience on the part of the speaker was strikingly set forth in the talks of James Bellwood, of Chesterfield County, who held his hearers spellbound by his story of twenty-five crops of alfalfa, averaging easily a ton each, at a valuation of $20 per ton, in seven years on his field of 100 acres, which has not had one pound of commercial fertilizer on it, of D. S. Jones, of Newport News, a dairyman of only six years' experience, who has learned that, 'The sire, if a poor one, is the whole heard'; and of C. T. Rice, of the land and industrial department of the Southern Railway, a young man who in five years by careful breeding brought up his dairy herd of only three cows he started with, against his father's advice and judgment, till he had the proud distinction a few months ago of selling a sixteen-months' heifer for $400.

TAX REFORM PROBLEM. FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK

"The magnitude of the tax problem was shown in the interested discussion

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