

HOME DEMONSTRATION

Below is an interesting letter received from Mr. Lee of the Pratt Food Co.

The poultry raisers are again requested to take note of the articles on preparation of birds for fairs. Kindly let Mr. Mills or Miss Berrie know how many birds you expect to exhibit.

Make the community fair a success by doing your part.

Elizabeth City, N. C.
Oct. 18th, 1922.

Miss Daisy M. Berrie,
Newberry, S. C.
Dear Miss Berrie:

I am having some prizes sent to you for the community fair, Newberry, S. C.

I am also enclosing my check for \$3.00 to be offered for the largest of birds at the fair. I shall leave the offering of the other prizes to your judgment.

It is a great pleasure to me to donate these prizes and to cooperate with you in making the fair a great success.

The home demonstration agents are doing great work in South Carolina. It is my present intention to attend your fair.

Wishing you much success,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) C. H. Lee,
Representing Pratt Food Co., 816 Raleigh Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Poultry Shows and Preparation of Birds

There is nothing that plays a more important part in improving the various breeds and varieties more than poultry shows or exhibitions. A poultry show properly conducted is the final court in determining the merits of a fowl, and in determining the ability of a breeder to produce standard bred poultry. Poultry shows not only foster competition, and create rivalry, but they also make it possible to compare results. The individual breeders have an opportunity to see what other breeders have accomplished, and to observe where their birds are strong or weak in comparison. Besides these advantages, the exhibition of fowls provides additional features. The best individuals in each class or variety are awarded premiums and ribbons designating their place as prize winners. While the money prizes in most instances are not of great amounts, at the same time the honor and distinction of winning cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. The advertising value of such winners is of great importance, and plays a significant part in the affairs of the exhibitor who has for sale breeding stock and eggs.

The beginner just starting with standard bred poultry should first exhibit at the local shows and, as his experience develops, exhibits can be made at the county and state fairs, and finally at the larger shows.

Preparing Birds for the Show

Unless chickens are properly managed and grown so that they will mature into typical representatives of their breed, they will not make a creditable showing. The selection of the birds to be shown should take place by observing the fowls as they appear on the range or in the yard at least a month or two before the fair. Attention will be directed to certain birds that are out-standing in appearance, that possess good type and color, and other characteristics that go to make a standard bred bird. Such birds should be examined carefully in detail for under color and surface, as well as for defects and desirable points.

Some of the general disqualifications as given in the "American Standard of Perfection" that should be guarded against are:

- I. Comb.
 - a. Lopped comb in all males and females, except the females of the Mediterranean and Continental classes and Dorkings.
 - b. Split comb.
 - c. Side sprigs.
 - d. Rose comb that is abnormal size or lopsided.
 - e. Comb foreign to the breed.
 - f. Absence of the spike in Rose comb breed.
- II. Face.
 - a. White on face of Mediterranean breed except White Faced Black Spanish.
 - II. Back.
 - a. Deformed or crooked back.
 - IV. Wings.
 - a. Clipped flight feathers or secondary feathers.
 - V. Tail.
 - a. Decidedly squirrel or wry tail.
 - b. Absence of main tail feathers.
 - VI. Shanks and feet.
 - a. Absence of feathers on outer shanks of Brahamas, Cochins, and Langshans.
 - b. Presence of feathers on any part of shanks or feet of breeds that should have none.
 - c. Color that is foreign to the

breed.

- d. Presence of more or fewer toes than four on those breeds having four, and more or fewer than five on those breeds so characterized.

- VII. Weight.
 - a. Birds weighing 2 lbs. less than standard weight for breed, excepting turkeys and bantams.
- VIII. Faking.
 - a. Deceiving the judge by changing or removing a disqualifying feature.

Care should be taken, after selecting the bird, to send it to the fair in the very best condition. There is no question that a bird should be clean when shown and that a clean bird with proper training will make a better appearance and impression than one equally as good otherwise, but having soiled plumage or is easily frightened. If possible, the birds selected should be removed from the rest of the flock and confined for a length of time. They should not be confined to the coop for too great a period, as they may lose their appetites and lose in weight. A very good plan is to allow the birds range every other day and confine them to the coop, and handle them every other day alternately. This should be continued until a few days before sending to the fair. Then they should be confined to their coops for the final training and conditioning. White varieties and other light varieties frequently need washing in order to show to a good advantage when exhibiting. The most desirable place in which to wash fowls is a room where the temperature is about 70-80 degrees and one free from draft. Place clean shavings in the coop and cover the top, back and sides with cloth or paper to prevent a draft, leaving the front open. Provide 3 or 4 tubs of water, the first two lukewarm, the last two cooler. Use ivory soap in the first tub. Before washing the plumage clean the face, comb, wattles and feet by scrubbing with a nail brush and lather. Next, lather the plumage well and thoroughly wash rubbing with the feathers all the time. Rinse in next two tubs and in last tub add some bluing. Dry bird off with soft towel. Put in the coop and draw closer to stove, but not too near. If the sun is very warm, the plumage will soon dry outside. Keep the birds in a warm place 12 hours before shipping them. After the birds are thoroughly dry, it is well to moisten a cloth with a very little sweet or olive oil, or vaseline and rub it on the shanks, wattles, ear lobes, face and comb. It will tend to bring out the true color of these parts considerably. Be careful not to apply too much oil or vaseline, as it may soil the plumage.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Some of Its Uses as a Measure of Success, and Its Influence Upon Men

By Ali Mason

We often hear of men successful in business possessing strategy. What strategy is in this sense, is hard to understand. It may combine so many other qualities we are inclined to give it a wrong meaning. But we grant that it is a quality possessed by a person which enables him to accomplish purposes directly or indirectly through suggestive methods of action; or it may be a capacity for grasping moments of advantage through self-help or through the help of others.

Its uses can be much for good or for evil. The owner of this quality may be able to give to the community a service of great benefit if he also has the endowments of a great spirit and is mentally broad-gauged. On the other hand he may be a large influence for evil, consciously or unconsciously, if his spirit and mentality are not developed on a high plane. Selfishness may result or such wrong influences may be the effect of selfish tendencies.

Success will come from strategical situation, we know, and too often we grant the recipient with having larger capacity or mental power than the average person. However, merit is not always placed where it is due, and we are reminded of a statement made by a famous university professor who said that "men of large mental training are not as adaptable as executive heads as the men of moderate education and practicality." The tactics of learning to depend upon or rely upon subordinate heads comes more naturally from the man of smaller caliber than from the man of theoretical training and quick perceptive powers. But oftentimes we do see men of such intellectual training heads of large organizations, who have come into such positions through some psychological occurrence, making good. In these cases they have exerted the one quality of adaptability and trained themselves accordingly.

So we see that too much theoretical training may be a detriment to the success of those thrown in situations requiring business strategy and a direction of thought not compatible

to prior training or education. The means to an end may be the all-pervading idea, the concentration of efforts, for both the theorist and the practical man. The end in the mind of the executive must be accomplished by all means possible—consistent methods of subtlety, creation of responsibilities in those he recognizes as possessing the ways of aiding him, and alert to a recognition of power offered him. The end in the mind of the theorist who may be in some responsible executive position, may not be so purposeful. We do the best with that which we love, and men of such training are inclined to keep in mind the accomplishment of definite ideas more than the material success of their business.

Logical conditions may, therefore result that would be for good or for evil when there are misfits in business, with the spirit of understanding men aid one another in finding themselves and giving to the world real, effective service; but with the spirit of prejudice, which is sometimes more apparent in small towns, men fight each other. Very often they go down in defeat, meeting adversities through possible avenging powers of their more strategical brothers.

Many young men starting out in life with minds open for first impressions in the commercial world are seeking those things that will give them knowledge and power, and thinking of what business duties and business methods are—a conception of right and wrong in personal acumen. If he is lucky to serve his apprenticeship under the leadership of an executive of strong principles for right and the upholding of the law, one whose mind is developed or his spirit trained sufficient for equitable and sympathetic understandings, he is lucky and should accept such an opportunity indefinitely.

Very often, though, we see young men first thrown on the business world under the leadership of men lacking qualities of unselfish methods and sympathy, though possessing a certain diplomacy. In the end these young fellows develop a like tendency through efforts of trying to give a satisfactory service, or they may come under the hammer of the executive's power of vengeance, through very likely some small or insignificant incident. Such strategy (or tragedy) can break the most capable men in business; it can be the means of throwing men into situations that cause adversities, or create a popular

sentiment that would be detrimental to his further opportunities. The young man possessed of business ability and promise who finds himself in a situation of this kind will seek out opportunities elsewhere, or stick to what he has and by perseverance endeavor to overcome the prejudice that has been brought on him. He may think that by proper cultivation of greater adaptability he may win, so "takes the bull by the horns." Yet the odds are against him because that bull has an innate strength and purpose not to be changed by coaxing.

Thus we see that strategy, likened unto hypocrisy when used selfishly, tears down the works of our fellow-man. The result is graft, and untruth will give it a stimulus as it is unwisely, though profitably, handled. He who owns this quality (?) must cultivate the companionship of men in positions to aid them, either financially or by importation of knowledge. He who recognizes this quality must cultivate the men possessing it that their subtle influences on the mind of the public may be for his good as well as theirs. Intellect and ability may play an unserviceable part unless combined with strategy. Every man, through judgment and policy, has it to some extent; but few cultivate it for a definite purpose—for selfish ends or for the final attainment of some definite goal.

It seems a natural conclusion, therefore, that such a quality is advantageous to both the individual and the community when put forth and governed by men of equitable understanding, when it is not carried to the point of selfish attainment. When used in coordination with intellect and vision, for the growth of the city as well as the satisfaction of individual ambitions, a man's best judgment comes to light, trained through an ethical spirit.

An American cabinet may not be very efficient, but it never resigns in a body.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The State Board of Education has ordered the regular fall examination of teachers to be held at each county court house on Friday, November 3 and Saturday, November 4. The examination will begin at 9 a. m. and will be held in the office of the county superintendent of education. Applicants will please bring examination papers and pens. Any information that I may be able to give any prospective applicants will be gladly furnished.

E. H. AULL,
Superintendent of Education.
10-10-td.

NOTICE OF DRAWING JURY

We, the undersigned jury commission of Newberry county, will on the 10th day of Nov., 1922, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the clerk of court's office, openly and publicly draw thirty-six names to serve as a petit jury for the court of general sessions, which convenes Monday, Nov. 27th, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. B. HALFACRE,
C. C. SCHUMPERT,
J. D. WHEELER.

Oct. 26th, 1922.

NOTICE TO BORROWERS.

I will receive applications for loans from the Federal Land Bank of Columbia until November 10, 1922. Hand me your application without further delay.

H. C. HOLLOWAY,
Sec.-Treas. Mt. Bethel National Farm Loan Association of Newberry County.
10-3-5t 1taw

Any man who agrees with his wife can have his way, observes an exchange.

MOOSE MINSTREL

LOCAL TALENT

Opera House, Thursday Nov. 2nd

18 Black Faces! Minstrel Crossfire! Snappy Songs!

Music and things to make you laugh and forget all your troubles.

Rich, rare and racy performances the like of which you seldom see.

Come one, come all. Help your home talent and see the typical darkey portrayed.

GRAY

GRAY BREAKS WORLD'S RECORD

San Francisco to New York

(Information Given by Official of American Automobile Association.)

Total mileage 4,819 miles, gas consumed 142.53 gals. Average mileage 33.8 miles to gal. Oil consumed 8 gals. Average mileage 150 miles to quart. Obtained 26 miles to gallon of gas on hardest roads, 35.1 miles on best.

On road 26 days.
Weight carried equivalent of five passengers.
Stock car used.

This is no doubt the greatest car in the industry for economy in operation.
Before buying, call by or phone for demonstration.

\$490 f.o.b. Detroit

HILL BROTHERS

Phone 405

BOY'S SUITS

Men's Shirt Sale

Hundreds of new patterns at prices unequaled.

\$1.25 Percale Shirts 85c
\$1.50 Percale Shirts 95c
\$2.00 Madras and Percale Shirts \$1.25
\$2.50 Madras Shirts & Silk Stripe \$1.69

Regulation Army Shirts

All wool flannel or serge Shirts made for U. S. Army, brand new sizes \$2.95

\$2.00 Cotton Flannel Shirts

Khaki colored, all sizes, warm and serviceable 98c

Sweaters

Wool or cotton, Men and Boys, less than all competition.

85c to \$6.95

BOY'S SUITS

With 2 Pair Pants

Now you can buy the biggest Suit value of the season. Well tailored Norfolk, many sport models, suits of all wool winter materials that were made to sell for \$12.50 to \$15.00

\$7.85 and \$9.95

Men's \$1.00 Fleeced Underwear

Extra heavy fleeced Underwear for men

49c

Hane's Ribbed Underwear

Best grade fine ribbed

75c

\$2.00 Unionsuits

For Men of best close woven ribbed material

98c

American Sales Co.

Buyers of Bankrupt Stocks South's Foremost Bargain Distributors