

**MANY EXHIBITORS ARE TO SHOW AT EXPOSITION**

(Special to the HERALD)  
A variety of Carolina products, made in North and South Carolina, ranging from canned goods to coat hangers, and from print cloths to peanut butter, taking in an assortment of manufactured goods that do not leave any room whatever for outside competition, will be exhibited on the floor of the Made in Carolina Exposition building, when the big show opens in Charlotte on September 24 to run through October 6, according to advance lists of the goods to be exhibited by the manufacturers of the two states.

Among the exhibitors are several cities of the two states that have live chambers of commerce that will bring community exhibits to the Exposition, and in some instances two or more cities will join in exhibiting the manufactured products and commercial industries of their sections. Twenty thousand feet of floor space for exhibition purposes has been sold by the management of the Exposition. It has been announced, this is almost double the amount of space sold up to this time for last year's show, and gives promise of this year's Exposition being the largest the Made in Carolina Exposition company has ever held in its history. With North Carolina Day October 2; South Carolina Day on September 26; Kiwanis Day on Thursday September 27; and with the great musical entertainment program of which Creator's Band will be the crowning feature, it is estimated that one hundred thousand persons will visit the Exposition this year.

Delegates from many North Carolina cities are expected in Charlotte on various days during the two weeks of the Exposition, these delegations constituting "Home Coming Day" for their communities.

The list of exhibitors of Made in Carolina products is a large one so far and it is expected that it will increase between now and the opening of the Exposition.

**HOME AGENT GIVES FOLLOWING RECIPES**

**Preserved Watermelon Rind**  
Make a saturate solution of lime, using 2 1-2 teaspoonfuls (1 1-2 oz.) lime (calcium oxide) to 1 gallon of water. After 4 or 5 hours pour off water, leaving excess lime. Remove peel and pink part from 2 pounds watermelon rind and cut rind in 1-inch squares. Soak over night in lime water. Drain, soak in clear water 2 hours and boil for 10 minutes in ginger water (1 ounce ginger to 4 quarts of water). Make a thin syrup, using 2 pounds of sugar, the juice of 1 lemon, and 2 1-4 quarts water. Add gradually the rind to the syrup and cook until tender and clear. When cold pack in jars, cover with syrup, and process 15 minutes.

**Watermelon Rind Preserves**  
This a recipe that Mrs. B. N. Sykes uses:  
Remove peel and pink part of melon rind and cut in 1-inch squares. Put on to boil immediately and cook until tender after which drip the water from the cooked rind. Measure and allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Flavor with lemon and cook until the rind has absorbed the syrup. The syrup should always be of thin consistency at first so the rind will take into its pores the syrup gradually.

**Watermelon Marmalade**  
4 cups of chopped citron  
1 cup of chopped pineapple  
1-4 Orange  
Syrup to bind together.  
The citron is to be used before it has lost its clear stage and the mixture to be cooked until it reaches the consistency of honey.

By using a summer silo this pasture loss can largely be overcome, and the acreage devoted to pasture can be cut, thus increasing the earning of the farm.

**Young Orchards Should Receive Care in Summer**  
Young orchards should be cultivated during the summer months by planting some hoed crop such as early potatoes or corn. It is not wise to use the ordinary grain crops on young orchards. The soil should not be worked in the autumn. After the trees begin to bear it is a good practice to sow the land to clover which should be broken up occasionally. The trees should be kept mulched with stable litter, and if the trees are not thrifty manure should be applied liberally.

**Accounts Help Farmers Increase Their Incomes**  
Farmers in some 1,200 counties kept accounts of the expense, labor and profit connected with their farming enterprises for 1922, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, and by means of these accounts made analyses of their business, with the assistance of their county agricultural extension agents to determine how to increase their net incomes over a period of years.

**Excellent Way to Start Young Calf**

**Best Practice Calls for Feeding Whole Milk for the First Two Weeks.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
At least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on skim milk, says the United States Department of Agriculture, grain being used to take the place of the butterfat removed. But the best practice calls for feeding whole milk for the first two weeks, at the end of which time skim milk may be substituted in part and gradually increased until no whole milk is being fed. The ideal way to start out a young calf by hand is to feed every two or three hours, but this requires too much labor, and practical dairy men have found that they can start calves very well by feeding three times a day. The three intervals between feeds should be as near eight hours as possible. By the end of four weeks the calf may be getting skim milk entirely. Very strong calves may be put on skim milk alone by the time they are two weeks old, but the change always must be made gradually.

**Schedule Recommended.**  
The department advises the following schedule, but it is not always practicable to adhere to it rigidly:

**First and second weeks:** For the first four days, 8 to 12 pounds of milk from the dam. Later the milk may be from any cow or cows in the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than 4 per cent fat is considered best for feeding calves.

**Third week:** Begin substituting skim milk at the rate of a pound a day. The daily ration may be increased from 2 to 4 pounds, depending on the vigor of the calf; but the total quantity must be well below the capacity of the calf. At the end of this week the ration will be approximately one-half whole and one-half skim milk.

**Fourth week:** During this week the change to skim milk is continued until at the end of the week only skim milk is being fed.

**After Fifth Week.**  
**Fifth week and thereafter:** All but delicate calves will get skim milk from now on. The quantity can be gradually increased until 18 or 20 pounds is being fed. More than this cannot be fed economically, as a rule, unless it is very plentiful. Six months is a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. When the best of hay, silage, and grains can be fed, milk can be discontinued earlier. If there is good succulent pasture available, this is the best possible time for weaning a calf. If there is plenty of cheap skim milk, it can be fed profitably to calves until they are 8 or 10 months old.

If the calf is carefully watched, after it is 2 months old it may be fed sour milk, whole, skim, or butter milk, provided the change from sweet milk is made gradually.

**Summer Silo Is Great Help to Dairy Farmer**

A summer silo to supplement the pasture at that time of the year when it turns brown and dries up gives not only much better results from economic feeding but greatly increases the milk production of the herd. One of the greatest losses experienced by our farmers each year is due to the neglect of live stock on pasture. The fact that they are on pasture has been generally regarded as sufficient evidence that they are receiving all they require, and this results in drying up the bulk of our producing cows. They go into winter as strippers, and when the price of dairy products is the highest they are producing their lowest. With growing and fattening cattle it is much the same. The benefit of pasture and good feed is largely lost during August when they must fight flies and eat short, burned-up grass. The greatest profit in keeping live stock is to keep them well supplied with food at all times.

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**IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL**

**Sunday School Lesson**

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.  
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**LESSON FOR AUGUST 19**

**STEPHEN, THE MARTYR**

**LESSON TEXT**—Acts 6:1-7:60.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation or distress or persecution or famine or nakedness or peril or sword?"—Rom. 8:35.

**DEVOTIONAL READING**—Rom 8:35-39.

**PRIMARY TOPIC**—How Stephen Showed His Love for Jesus.

**JUNIOR TOPIC**—Stephen Speaks Boldly for Jesus.

**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—The First Christian Martyr.

**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—Spirit of Stephen in the Modern Church.

**1. Stephen, the Deacon (6:1-6).**

The early church was threatened with dissension over suspected partiality in the distribution of alms. Up to this time it would seem that the apostles did all the work. In view of such burdens, perhaps some things had been neglected. However, the church proved itself capable of meeting the exigency. A congregational meeting was called; the case placed before the church and the church instructed to select seven spirit-filled men of good reputation to administer the temporalities of the church, giving the apostles the necessary time for prayer and the ministry of God's word. Thus we see how the Spirit-guided church was able to solve its own problems, and how church government developed. Just as the deacon's office sprang out of this dissension, so new needs called forth new officers. Among the seven deacons, Stephen had first place. While engaged in his duties as deacon, he sprang into the light as a eloquent and powerful preacher. So mighty was his ministry that the number of disciples greatly increased; even many of the priests believed.

**II. Stephen Before the Council (6:9-15).**

**1—Disputing With Stephen (vv. 9, 10).**

Certain foreign speaking Jews took the lead in this controversy. Perhaps the fact that Stephen was a Grecian Jew provoked them to the act. He was more than a match for them while the debate was carried along the lines of reason and Scripture.

**2—Charged With Blasphemy (vv. 11-14).**

They trumped up this charge and endeavored to support it by secretly finding and inducing men to perjure themselves in their testimony. Stephen showed in his preaching that God's purpose was progressive and that the policy instituted by Moses should be superseded by the new faith, since this was the culmination of what Moses began. He showed that the old dispensation would be superseded by the new and that the church would come out into the liberty of Christ.

**3—Stephen's Face Transfigured (v. 15).**

He was so completely filled with Christ that his face shone as the face of an angel. It was Christ shining through him.

**III. Stephen's Defense (7:1-53).**

In refuting their charge he showed by the history of God's dealing with the Jews that they had always resisted Him. Therefore their present attitude was because they were unwilling to move forward with the divine purpose. As pointed out by Stiffer four points stand out in his defense:

**1. God's dealings with the Jews showed progress. The end was not reached by a single leap but by gradual stages.**

**2. The temple was not the only holy place. God appeared at different places and at different times.**

**3. Israel invariably opposed God as He tried to lead them on.**

**4. He showed his loyalty to Moses by constantly referring to him.**

**IV. Stephen Stoned (7:54-60).**

**1.—Looked Steadfastly Into Heaven (v. 55).**

This was the secret of his calm. If he had looked about him he might have been afraid.

**2. He saw the glory of God.**

A vision of God's glory can only be seen by those who are loyal unto Him even unto death.

**3. He saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God. The fact that Jesus was standing shows that He is actively interested in the suffering of His faithful witnesses.**

**4. Cast him out of the city and stoned him.**

**5. His prayer (v. 60). How like that of Jesus on the cross. Christ so completely filled him that he could thus act.**

**6. He fell asleep (v. 60). The Christian's death is only a sleep. This sublime scene must have vitally affected Saul who was consenting unto his death.**

**In Great Books.**

We find little in a book but what we put there. But in great books the mind finds room to put many things.—Joubert.

**Are Little Men.**

Those who follow that part of them selves which is little are little men.

**Fear.**

Fear is more painful to cowardice than death to true courage.—Sir P. Sidney.

SAM J. MANGUM W. JOE TAYLOR

**DIXIE WAREHOUSE**

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

MANGUM & TAYLOR, Proprietors

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**Get the Highest Market Price for Every Pile of Your Tobacco**

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**THE WILLIAMSTON TOBACCO MARKET OPENS WED., AUGUST 22, 1923**



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