

A WORD TO THE BARACAS AND PHILATHEAS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY

To the Baracas and Philatheas of Randolph county:

Let us wake up to the fact that if Randolph continues to lead in the Sunday school work that we will have to get busy and do something.

I see that Guilford county has just elected a whole time Sunday school worker for their county for which they certainly deserve our congratulation, but nevertheless it should cause us to wake up to the fact that if old Randolph continues to lead she will have to roll up her sleeves and get busy, or in other words she will have to do something and as all of you Baracas and Philatheas know that "Do things" is our motto. So I want to ask every Baraca and Philathea in Randolph to get in the movement early and co-operate with your Sunday school superintendent, your pastor, and teachers in trying to make your class the best class and your school the best school in Randolph county. Now if we Baracas and Philatheas will do that I do not fear the results. I want every Baraca and Philathea class in Randolph to feel like it depends on their class as to whether Randolph remains the Banner County. And if I can get you to do that I am sure you will do your part. And if we do our part when the final Sunday school year winds up I am sure that old Randolph will again hold the banner.

Now the question that arises is how may we best help Randolph hold the banner. As stated before, the first thing to do is to strive to make your school the best school and your township the best township and if we do that we need not fear that our county will not be the banner county in North Carolina. Now another way that we can help Randolph stay on top is to co-operate with Mr. Auman, our president of the Randolph county Baraca and Philathea union, by helping him organize new Baraca and Philathea classes and getting those classes that have already been organized in the county union thus enabling them to render better service than they could possibly render otherwise.

I would suggest to Mr. Auman, our president, that he appoint a committee of three or more in each township to co-operate with himself and Mr. Macion, our secretary, in getting those classes that have not joined the union to do so at once. Let's not forget that old true saying, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Now we Baracas and Philatheas should unite with the fixed purpose to stand by our superintendent of the Sunday school and pastor of the church and help them keep Randolph the banner county of North Carolina. Now, brother Baracas and sister Philatheas, you see we have a work to do, so let us start out right now more determined to do more in the future than we have done in the past, and victory is ours. May the Lord help each one of us to do our full duty, is my prayer.

Respectfully,
A. W. FARRIS.
Franklinville, N. C.

UNDER THE HARVEST MOON

The purple fox-grapes are clustering in the hedges, and the fat catbird takes a final feast before starting on his long journey to warmer climes.

Down in the bottom the cornstalks have been stripped, and the pumpkin in all of its royal magnificence holds sway.

The rattlesnake and the moccasin—one blind, vindictive, boisterous; the other swift, silent, treacherous—slink back into the deepest glades of the forest searching for their winter dens.

The home of the violet and the fleur-de-lis is usurped, where gray goldfinches flirt with black-eyed suns.

As the September sun sinks, and the shades of night come on, bright eyes gleam from the hill, and around the crackling furnace the boys gather to spin yarns and tell jokes, eat watermelons, roast 'taters, and listen to the banjo talking out there in the moonlight.

Till a late hour of the night revelry floats over the hill. Then the company leaves, and the farmer is left alone with his blanket and his coffee. Guarding the safety of his year's work, he smokes his lonely pipe, watches the seven-stars rise, and studies the glory of the harvest moon as it rolls like a wheel of gold, spreading over the old plantation a sheen of silver. On the mountain side a fox barks dismally, as it chases Br'r Rabbit to his rocky home. From the dead pine on the outskirts of the wood, a big owl calls like a lonesome sentinel.

Insignificant, unthought-of, brown handed, toll-bent and weather-beaten this humble, silent watcher of the night is the master-wheel of the whole piece of machinery, and on his faithfulness depend commerce, credit, society and prosperity.

And where is one who has proved faithless to his task?—Selected.

INTERESTING FACTS

From the last issue of the University News Letter was taken the following interesting facts:

The ten-year increases in the census value of country real estate range from a decrease of 8 per cent, in Dare to an increase of 383 per cent, in Pamlico.

Between 1903 and 1913 the increase in tax value range from 29 per cent, in Graham to 153 per cent, in Harnett.

Pamlico heads the list with a census increase of 383 per cent. The increase in the tax values of farm land in the county was 71 per cent.

Wainwright suffered a decrease of 8 per cent, in census values of farm land; but between 1906 and 1913 assessment values increased 62 per cent.

In 84 counties, census values outstripped tax values. In 19 counties the census increase was double or more; in 12, it was treble, or more; in Pamlico it was more than five times the tax increase.

A PLAYED-OUT POLICY

Whoever heard of a county putting up the office of treasurer, and a defunct office at that, to the highest bidder? Yet that is what is being done in Burke county, according to the story published from The Morganton Messenger. It has been the fashion in recent years for the Legislature to abolish the office of county treasurer, at the same time making substitute arrangements for the handling of the funds by a local bank or trust company. It seems that this was done in the case of Burke county, but the provision for handling the county's money had one defect: It took no account of compensation. It is not surprising, therefore, that no banking institution in Morganton could be found willing to assume the responsibility and trouble of handling the money of the county without remuneration of some sort. The commissioners met the emergency by advertising for a man to perform the duties of county treasurer, the one offering to do the work for the least pay to get the job. Probably the failure to provide compensation was not an oversight, but the man who thinks he can get anything done in the business world these days without paying for it, has had little experience. He bobs up as a relic from the fine old days of good fellowship and accommodating ways of loose business principles, the days when the people had a vague, but general idea of getting something for nothing.—The Charlotte Observer.

WHEN WE PRAY

(Thornwell Haynes, in The North Carolina Christian Advocate.)

God is everywhere present, but it is within man that conscious union is made with God. This inner place of union Jesus refers to as "thy closet," and the Psalmist calls it the "secret place of the Most High."

To "enter into thy closet" simply means to turn your attention from the without to the within. "And when thou hast shut thy door, pray." To close the door is to still the senses which connect us so directly with the outer world. Our attention will be distracted if these doors are allowed to stand ajar. Closing the eyes helps very much in closing the door to the outer world.

Then "pray to thy Father which is in secret." This inner closet of prayer is the secret meeting-place between God and man. It is here we feel after God, if haply we may find Him, and great is the blessing when we get so still that we feel His presence filling and thrilling us with His life and love. We are apt then to care little for material things. They lose their seeming importance and we know what is meant by the command and promise: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

So, then, let us not forget what Jesus tried so earnestly to teach: "The Kingdom of God is within you."
High Point, Sept. 9.

KEEP THE KIDNEYS WELL

Health is Worth Saving, and Some Asheville People Know How to Save It.

Many Asheville people take their lives in their hands by neglecting the kidneys when they know these organs need help. Weak kidneys are responsible for a vast amount of suffering and ill health—the slightest delay is dangerous. Use Doan's Kidney Pills—a remedy that has helped thousands of kidneys sufferers. Here is an Asheville citizen's recommendation:

Mrs. A. F. Parrish, Academy St., Asheville, says: "I was troubled by my kidneys for years and though I tried different kidney medicines, I never found anything equal to Doan's Kidney Pills. They have always given me fine results. Ever so often I take a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and they have kept my kidneys in good shape and made me feel better in every way."

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INTRODUCING THE DASHEEN, NEW EDIBLE



One of the Dasheen Corms, Which Are Forced for Their Shoots.

The dasheen, a comparatively new edible, threatens the supremacy of the potato. It is being cultivated in Florida with much success and with much profit to its cultivators, says the Fruitman's Guide.

The dasheen stalks grow to a height of from four to six feet. The plant has shield-shaped leaves, not unlike elephant's ears. Each hill of dasheen contains one or two large spherical corms, which grow to five pounds in weight; round them are developed numerous tubers. Both corms and tubers are like the potato in composition, but they contain less water. One plant will produce from four to ten pounds of tubers in good rich soil. Both corms and tubers have an agreeable nutty flavor, and are easily digested.

The cook can serve a dasheen in the same way that she serves a potato, and she can also prepare the blanched shoots, forced from the corms in hothouses, as she does asparagus. The leaves, when tender, will take the place of spinach. Perhaps the dasheen will be a familiar vegetable in our markets before long.

HARVESTING IN SOUTH

Suggestions for Handling Crops for Hay or Straw.

Best Results Obtained Where Wheat or Oats are Cut in "Milk" or Very Soft Dough Stage—Guard Against Bad Weather.

(Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

Methods of handling wheat and oats vary widely in different localities. In the South the harvest is in some ways differently conducted than in the North. There are, however, a number of operations which farmers almost universally have found to their advantage. Where the neighborhood in which wheat or oats are grown is so far distant that threshing machines are not readily available, farmers have found it more feasible to cut the wheat and oats either as hay or to tie the crops into medium-sized bundles to be fed as straw.

Provided the wheat or oats crop is intended for hay, best results are obtained where the crops are cut in the "milk" or very soft dough stage. The stalks will be mostly green, or just beginning to show signs of ripening below. After cutting, the oats or wheat should be cured, and handled exactly as any other common grass hay. If conditions are favorable, the hay will have a bright green color, but if cutting is delayed until the grain is in the full dough stage, the hay will be dry, hard and bleached and the feeding value diminished.

If it is intended to feed the grain in the straw, the cutting should be put off until the grain has reached the hard dough stage and most of the stalks have taken on a yellow color. Under favorable weather conditions the grain will cure sufficiently for storage purposes in six or eight days if put up in carefully made round shocks of nine bundles each, including one cap bundle. Near the coast, where frequent rains are to be expected at this season, grain should be put in small shocks, containing only six bundles, and left uncapped so that it will dry out quickly after a rain. It is unnecessary to tear down and spread these small shocks after rains, as it sometimes is with larger ones. The bundles, of course, should be shocked immediately in order to avoid the possibility of loss from bad weather.

When the crop is grown not for feeding purposes but for sale or for seed the cutting should be postponed still further until the grain has passed the hard dough stage. If it is permitted to become dead ripe, however, the quality is not so good and the loss from shattering considerable. Where the self-binder cannot be used the cutting may be done a little earlier than otherwise. The grain, shocked in the manner already mentioned, should be left in the field until it is thoroughly cured and then threshed without delay. If no threshing machine is available at once, the grain should be either stacked or stored in a barn during the interval.

On small farms where storage space is not abundant it will probably pay the farmer to sell the grain as soon as it is threshed. With the exercise of a little co-operation he may arrange with the neighbors to make up a sufficient quantity to ship out as a carload. If

this is done the freight car can be loaded direct from the farmers' wagons. It is important to remember, however, that the car should be loaded without delay in order to avoid demurrage charges. Wheat and oats should not be loaded into the same car unless it is absolutely necessary. Mixed shipments of this kind cannot be handled to good advantage in the market.

In the case of oats it is also possible to dispose advantageously of the crop by shipping it in bags to grain brokers or feed dealers in nearby towns. When this is done, however, it is of great importance to have the oats cleaned and of uniform quality. One hundred-pound bags are probably the most satisfactory. When these are shipped into another state the federal law requires that the net weight of grain in the bags be marked upon them. Each bag should contain the quantity indicated by the marks on the outside; that is, if the bags are marked "100 pounds" they should contain 100 pounds of grain, actual weight.

HORSE IN DEMAND IN SOUTH

Diversification Creates Market for Mares to Breed to Jacks for Plantation Motive Power.

While the demand for horses from army buyers has not brought the prices up to the expectations of many owners, the horse grower should not despair. There is a new market and a permanent one opening up in this country. It will not be dependent upon the war-widms of European nations. The South is beginning to feel the need of more farm power. The one-mule-one-horse day of agriculture in that section is passing, says Farm Progress. The South as cotton growing area might get along with the one-horse system, but a new South taking up diversified farming wants more power and this means a demand for more mules and more horses. The southern states are going to be big buyers of mares in the next few years. They will want the mares to breed to jacks to furnish plantation motive power and these buyers are going to want mares in large numbers.

Come war or peace, the horse demand is going to be steady and strong for a long time. The South is not going to change over from the one-mule system to the tractor. The tractor will follow the big teams and these must come first.

To Destroy Onion Maggot.

The onion maggot, which does a lot of mischief, may be fought with a new spray compounded to kill the fly which lays the eggs from which the maggots come. This spray should be applied before the maggots appear, with a coarse spray. The mixture consists of one pint of Orleans molasses, one-sixth of an ounce of sodium arsenite, and one gallon of water.

Profitable Root Crop.

Ten tons of roots per acre—about the amount that can be grown on land that will yield 50 bushels of corn to the acre—is not a profitable crop, but 20, or even 25, tons may easily be secured under good management, and will pay well.

Hog Pasture Combinations.

Good hog pasture combinations are rye (early spring), rape (summer); corn in field and rape (fall); rye, alfalfa, corn; rye, clover, oats and peas.

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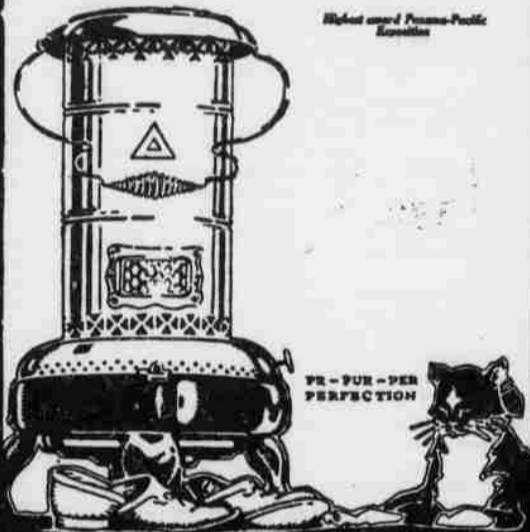
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