

IN AN OLD GRAVEYARD

Mr. and Mrs. Ray McCray and Mr. A. L. Fletcher made a trip down to the old burying ground at Jersey Baptist church, near Linwood, one day last week. In looking over the older section of the cemetery they were struck with the odd inscriptions on some of the tombstones. Here is one of the oldest:

"You lookers-on and standers-by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so must you be,
Therefore, prepare to follow me."

This inscription was on the tombstone of Hugh McCray, who died in 1785, at the age of 65.

Another reads as follows:
"Here lies Arthur O'Neil,
Bereft of breath,
To rest in peace,
Since passing death."

Probably the quaintest of all these is the following:
"Here lies the body of Joseph Cunningham, Junior, who departed this life and domino April 10, 1803.
Beneath this stone this body lies,
This stone is set
To mark the spot,
Lest men should dig too nie."

There are a number of stones in this burial place marking the resting place of people who were born before 1700. One of the oldest graves found was that of a person who had died in 1767. The early tombstones are of native stone, resembling slate.

—Davidson Dispatch.

Death of Mrs. Luther.

Mrs. Martitia Luther, wife of Wilborn Luther, died at her home near Eleazer August 30th, 1915, aged 63 years. She leaves a husband, three children and two sisters to mourn their loss.

Several Towns Insanitary.

According to a recent statement of Dr. J. R. Gordon of the Vital Statistics Department of the State Board of Health there are not a few towns in North Carolina showing bad sanitary indices. The sanitary index of a town as explained by Doctor Gordon is based on the number of deaths from preventable diseases per 1,000 population. As the number of deaths from preventable diseases are high or low in a town, the sanitary index of a town rises or falls accordingly.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be just as represented, a quick relief from headaches, dizzy spells and other symptoms denoting a torpid liver and a disordered condition of the digestive organs. They are worth their weight in gold." writes Miss Clara A. Driggs, Elba, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

Appointees as assistant paymasters are required by law to be not less than 21 nor more than 26 years of age; the limit for pay clerks and chief pay clerks now in the navy having been extended to 35 by the navy appropriation act of March 3.

A GOOD MAN WANTED TO MANAGE A FARM. If married will furnish house. Address, County Farm Demonstrator, Asheboro, N. C.

Fire Sunday morning in the heart of the tobacco warehouse section of Richmond, Va., destroyed property to the value of \$250,000.

BE A GOOD

Seven-year-old Josephus Wrenn Says "Yes, Sir" to the gentlemen, and "Yes, Mam" to the ladies; he Shows what a good a boy can be; BAD boys say merely "Yes," or "No," And thus inferior breeding show; Politeness and respect like this. The truest sign of Culture is, Yet, anyone with little thought, Can be as gentle as the ought.

"GROWING COLORED COTTON"

Says the Baltimore Sun:
"If it be true that a South Carolinian has succeeded in growing colored cotton, it is a great achievement and will have an important effect on industries. One result will be to injure the German dyemakers. Another will be the production of cotton cloth in colors that will not fade nor run. The colors said to have been produced are tan, yellow, green, olive green, brown and bronze. The South Carolinian hopes to produce black cotton, and why not black cotton as well as the famous black tulip? If the thing has been accomplished, it is one of the greatest triumphs of scientific agriculture. If some one will now grow spoils of cotton, it will be another triumph."

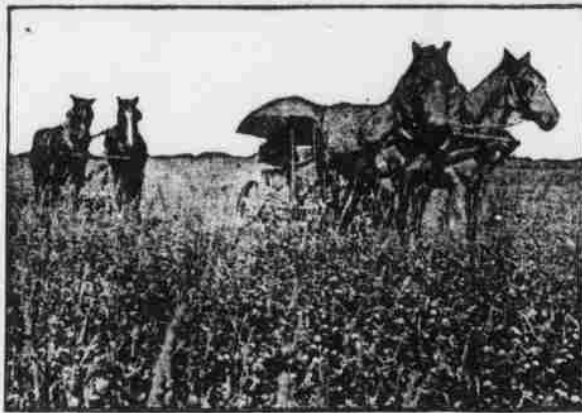
Why not grow gingham checks and be done with it.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

FAT BACK MEAT, etc. pound at Lambert's Cash Grocery.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CURING HAY IN SOUTH



Haying in Comfort.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The cure given the hay crop has much to do with its selling price on the city market. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of producing hay in the great agricultural sections of the South, which imports more than one-fifth of all the hay it uses, is the matter of curing. Rains are heavy in the South, and often come at harvest time. Weather-stained hay, unless badly damaged, is quite satisfactory as a feed for farm stock, but there is a strong prejudice against it in the city markets. The following suggestions for curing southern hay are contained in United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 677, "Growing Hay in the South for Market."

The curing of grass hay in favorable weather is a simple process. Curing is really a combination of three processes, drying, fermentation and bleaching. The first two processes are necessary and desirable; the third is undesirable, but in field curing it cannot be entirely avoided. To secure the best quality of hay the drying process must not be too slow. To avoid uneven drying the familiar processes of tedding and cocking are commonly employed.

Tedding is simply the turning or scattering of the cut grass after it is partially dry on top. It may be done by hand with a pitchfork or, preferably, by a horse-drawn machine called a tedder. When the crop is very heavy, the grass is sometimes tedded when in the swath, but usually not until after it has been raked into windrows.

Cocking consists of putting the partially cured hay into small piles. The object is twofold: (1) It reduces the surface exposed to moisture that may fall upon it, either as dew or rain, and (2), it evens up the drying, for the reason that the relatively dry leaves continue to draw water from the moister stems. Incidentally, cocking also reduces the amount of bleaching.

In unfavorable weather the labor of curing hay is much increased, as the cock, until sufficiently dry, should be spread at each favorable opportunity and recocked again in the evening or when rain threatens. If hay that is not sufficiently dry be placed in the barn or stack it is likely to become moldy and dusty.

Cut hay should never be handled while wet with rain or dew. As the surface of the hay, if lying in the swath, is the part which is best cured before the rain, it is in the best position to dry promptly. If in the windrow, the stirring of the hay would bring the surface moisture in contact with the drier hay beneath, by which it would be readily absorbed.

Bale Hay Only When Sweating is Completed.
The fermentation of hay takes place during the process of drying, and because of it the characteristic sweet odor is developed. The process is accompanied by the formation of heat, which is particularly noticeable in the later stages of curing in the cock, the stack, or mow. The final stage of fermentation is called sweating. The process of sweating continues for a considerable period and hay should never be baled until the sweating has ceased. If for any reason curing be long protracted the hay becomes bleached or weather-stained and loses most of its aroma.

Legumes, with the exception of lespedeza, are far more difficult to cure than grasses. This is due largely to their solid, more succulent stems, and to the fact that the leaves shed readily if the curing process is delayed, so that much of the leafage, the most nutritious part of the hay, is lost. Furthermore, legume hay absorbs rain or dew more readily, both in the windrow and in the cock. Finally, legume hay is very apt to heat excessively in the sweating process if put in the stack or mow when not sufficiently cured. This heating is often sufficient to char the hay in the center and sometimes to cause fires. Legume hay should therefore never be put into a barn when half cured. Curing may be considered completed when the stems are apparently dry. In this stage a wisp of the hay is dry enough to rattle if gently shaken and breaks readily when tightly twisted in the hand.

Special Devices for Hay Curing.
To hasten the drying of hay and to prevent the injury of half-cured hay by rain, several devices often used are helpful and are here described, but each necessitates additional labor. Various forms of hay racks to protect

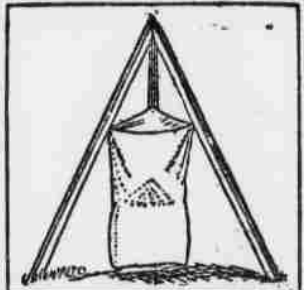
cocks from rain have been used. The simplest is a piece of canvas about three feet square with a weight at each corner. A perch is simply a pole or stake about six feet long, preferably with one or more cross arms three to four feet long. The stake is driven into the ground and the green or half-dried plants are hung upon it so as to make a tall, narrow cock. Perches are much used in curing peanuts and cowpeas. A pyramid consists of three or four legs, usually six to eight feet long, pointed at the top and commonly sharpened below, so they can be fastened firmly in the ground. Crosspieces joining the legs are also useful. A pyramid permits the building of rather large cocks with a hollow space in the middle, which helps greatly in drying the hay. The objection to all of these devices is the additional labor and cost involved. They are considered more useful for legumes than for grasses. Additional information on growing hay in the South is contained in this bulletin, No. 677, and may be had upon application to the editor and chief of the division of publications, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the department's supply lasts.

HANDY BAG-FILLING DEVICE

By Means of Arrangement Shown in Illustration One Man Can Work Satisfactorily While Alone.

A handy device for filling bags can be made by following the plan given herewith:

Set up three posts, as shown in picture. The apex should be about six feet from the ground. Screw into each part a stout hook at the height that will let the bag rest lightly on the



Device for Filling Bags.

ground when filled. If they are too high the bag will tear out.

By means of this arrangement one man can do the work of one man and a boy. It can easily be moved from one place to another, as the posts can easily be made of 2 by 4 inch pine material, light enough for a man to carry easily.

Poor Methods at Fault.

What we need today is better farming, better system of rotation and more land in grass. Under such management we can put stock raising on a money-making basis and gradually build up our soils. The great trouble today is not that of poor land so much as it is poor methods of soil handling. Much of the trouble is due to the fact that we do not measure up to the present-day requirements as farmers.

Protect the Machinery.

Some of the implements which are found on almost every farm are used for very short periods of each year. The length of service may not include more than three or four weeks. For the remaining part of the year, such pieces either remain in the open, or they may be given the best of care in a first-class implement shed. Where they are exposed to the weather a rapid decline in value is the result.

Spray for the 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 New Orleans molasses, one-sixth of an ounce of sodium arsenite and one gallon of water.

Good Old Red Clover.

Don't give good old red clover the go-by entirely. We can remember when it was as much lauded as alfalfa and seemingly as hard to get. No doubt of its food or soil-building qualities.

Comfort : and : Class
IN OUR
Men's Ready-to-Wear Suits

Wouldn't you enjoy a suit in a soft, warm, colorful fabric, with the crisp, new lines of Fall 1915 styles? The best dressers wear our serviceable suits.

BARGAINS IN MEN'S SUITS

\$10.00 Blue Serge, now selling at \$7.50
\$15.00 Blue Serge, now selling at \$12.50

Large assortment of Browns, Checks and Grays, ranging in price from \$9 to 12.50.

Boy's suits, latest styles, all popular colors, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$7.50.

Rain Coats, full line, sold formerly at \$5.00, now selling at \$3.85.

Men's and Boy's Extra Pants.
Full line of Neckties, latest fabrics and colors.
New line of Heavy Underwear for Fall and Winter wear.
In fact we have a full and complete line of Men's and Boy's Furnishings.

MAKE OUR STORE HEADQUARTERS WHEN IN TOWN.

Wood Cash Clothing Company

Eyes Examined!

HEADACHES RELIEVED CAUSED FROM EYESTRAIN

Dr. Julius Shaffer, of Fayetteville, Specialist in Optometry, Graduate Philadelphia College and registered in the State will be in SEAGROVE, MRS. HOHN Wednesday, October 19th AND IN ASHEBORO, ASHLYN HOTEL Thursday, October 20th

For the purpose of examining the many errors the eyes are subject to and fitting glasses.

CAL-SINO STOCK and POULTRY REMEDIES

are scientific preparations based on 85 years practical experience. of the CAL-SINO consulting veterinarian. They have been on the market six years. They have more concentrated medicinal power than "stock food" and "condition powders." There are 18 CAL-SINO remedies for various ailments of Horses, Cattle, Swine and Poultry.

CAL-SINO POULTRY RESTORATIVE aids in the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera; disinfects the bowels; drives out slugged up waste matter; regulates nutrition and invigorates; makes poultry healthy and gains weight, so that they through natural means lay more eggs. 1 lb. 25c. 10 lbs. \$1.50.

CAL-SINO ROUP REMEDY for diseases of inner nose, mouth and throat, known as snuffles, sore eyes, chicken diphtheria, canker, etc. This is the roup season. Buy packages, 15c. and 50c. Ask us to tell you about and show you CAL-SINO Remedies.

HANDOLPH SUPPLY CO., Asheboro.
W. L. TROSDON & CO., Seagrave.
J. M. SHAW, New Hope Academy.
J. M. RUSSELL & CO., Sophia.
J. D. BRANE, Trinity.
ELLIS & JORDAN, E. A. BEAN, C. P. FOX & CO.

CARAWAY NO 2 ITEMS

P. R. Yates made a business trip to High Point last week.
Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt, of Martha, visited at W. R. Garner's last Friday and Saturday.
J. A. Garner visited at Henry Garner's on Denton Route last Thursday.
J. F. Yates made a business trip to Denton last Friday.
Mrs. Mary Hill visited her son, Atlas Ridge, at Flora, last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Yates, of High Point, visited P. R. Yates Monday.
The children of Mary Ridge set her a birthday dinner last Saturday.

SPECIAL VOTE COUPON.

This coupon will entitle any contestant in the Automobile Contest of THE COURIER to

200 VOTES
For

Contestant.....
District.....
ADDRESS.....

VOID AFTER NOVEMBER 2nd.

STRANGE IOWA LAWS

A determination to enforce the existing laws of Iowa would prove the political oblivion of officials of that state. Some of these strange laws have been on the statute books for years. New laws governing the same things have been passed without repealing the old ones, with the result that a person desiring to conform to all the laws would find himself seriously embarrassed by conflicting legal demands on his conduct. For instance, newspapers publishers in Iowa have found a demand in Iowa for Sunday newspapers, yet a law forbids publishing a newspaper on Sunday in that state. If the laws were observed, no place of amusement—picture shows, theatres, baseball parks or summer parks would be open on Sunday. The law says no dainties nor luxuries may be purchased on Sunday. There is a question that a railroad train may be run through the state legally on Sunday, but it is certain that a man may not purchase a cigar nor a woman a piece of chewing gum on that day. The law forbids women offering prizes at card parties, and boys are not allowed to purchase or smoke cigarettes. The law also forbids trusts or business combinations in the state. In spite of these laws, however, public opinion in many towns demands the theatre remain open on Sunday, baseball is played, summer parks run and even the big state fair was open on the Sabbath. The passage of laws is not more important than the repeal of those that have become obsolete or which are nullified by public opinion. Having a law upon the books which cannot be enforced produces that great evil, a disrespect for all laws. When the people realize that a law cannot be enforced, even if a majority seems to favor it, they should not allow themselves to be made the

STAR NEWS.

Mr. John McIntyre and family spent Sunday at Norman.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Parsons spent the week end with friends at Mt. Gilchrist.
Miss Louise Harper is visiting friends at Rockingham.
Miss Docia Stout has returned to her home at Norman after spending several days with friends here.
Mrs. George Monroe and children, of Troy, spent Sunday with the Misses Monroe.
Miss Maie Hutchinson, of Mt. Gilchrist, visited friends in town last week.
Miss Donnah Stout spent Sunday at Norman.
Several of our people attended the fair at Pinehurst Friday.
Miss Mamie Gilchrist spent the week-end with her parents at Cameron.
Mrs. Lee A. Briles, of High Point, was the guest of her parents here a few days this week.
Mr. Neill Monroe, of Biscoe, was in town on business one day last week.
Rev. O. P. Campbell filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Sunday.
Mr. R. A. Nall spent a few days in Charlotte last week.
Mrs. Neill Monroe and children, of Biscoe, spent Sunday in town.
Mrs. John Jenkins spent Friday in Biscoe.
"In the final analysis," said the cynic, "woman has two life ambitions: the first is to get married, and the second, after she is married, to find out that her husband has been unfaithful."
cat's-paw of the politicians, but should demand its immediate repeal.