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to start them growing and keep them going. Children relish SCOTT'S and it carries rare nutritive qualities to their blood streams and gives them flesh- food, bone-food and strength-food. Nothing harmful in SCOTT'S.

Scott's Emulsion, Greenboro, N. C.

Growing Irish Potatoes

The Irish potato requires a deep, rich, sandy soil. These soils result from the decay of vegetable matter, and are the best for growing potatoes.

The manure used by most of the farmers in growing the crop is guano and bone-meal. These are the best, but they are not used in large quantities. The soil should be turned in late winter, so as to destroy all partially decomposed vegetable matter, and to get them in a fairly acid state, then before planting time, which should not be later than the 15th of February, the rows should be laid off 3 feet apart and from 80 to 1,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer should be applied per acre.

If the seed are planted in direct contact with the fertilizer, a bad stand will result. Course manure is not recommended, as they tend to produce rough potatoes, and are thought by some to increase damage done by scab. Potato land does not require lime, as the potato rather like a soil slightly acid. Good, clean seed should be selected for planting. It requires about 2 to 10 bushels to plant an acre, this depending upon the number of pieces cut from each potato. It is a general rule with experienced growers, to cut their seed so as to have about two eyes upon each piece. Drop the pieces from 12 to 15 inches apart in the soil, and cover about 2 inches deep. When the young plants are almost ready to come through, a peg-tooth harrow should be dragged across the rows to level down the ridges. This destroys a better stand, and at the same time destroys a crop of young weeds, which may be starting at this time.

Irish potatoes require frequent shallow cultivation, using harrows or scrapes. They should be laid by about the time they begin to bloom. Sometime seed are infected with scab; seed in this condition should be soaked for at least two hours in formalin (40%) using 8 oz. to 15 gallons of water. If diseased seed are planted, untreated, their yield will be considerably lower and the crop will not look as well as a rough scabby appearance. The Colorado beetle can be controlled by the use of Paris green. Lay on a spray this poison is more effective. Use 1/2 pound of Paris green, 4 pounds of Quick Lime, and 50 gallons of water. Mix Paris green and lime, using enough water to make paste, then add remainder of water. Apply with a good spray pump, fitted with a nozzle which will throw a very fine mist.

The crop is ready to be harvested about the 25th of May, and is shipped in standard barrels, covered with Burlap. Particular attention is paid to the grading and packing, as good grading and packing will enable the grower to put a better product upon the market, which demands higher prices.

Irish Cobbler is the variety preferred by experienced growers. Yields in the North Carolina section average from 80 to 125 barrels per acre, costing the farmer, loaded on cars, about 75 to \$100 per barrel. Last season the crop of over 3,000 cars of No. 1 potatoes sold at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$6.75 per barrel, netting the grower from \$100 to over \$400 per acre.

After a crop of Irish potatoes, one can grow a crop of corn and soy beans on the same land, without additional fertilizer. The potatoes come off by the 15th of June and corn planted immediately will have ample time to mature, due to the unusually long growing season. Yields of 50 to 75 bushels of corn and 15 to 25 bushels of soy beans have been grown on the same land, which produced a 100 barrel crop of Irish potatoes in the early spring. Corn sells at 90c per bushel, and soy beans at \$1.00, besides increasing the nitrogen content of the soil.

In some cases, corn or cotton is planted between the potato rows before the potato crop is harvested. The corn and cotton is planted thick in such cases, to insure a good stand after digging, as there will be some of the inter-cultural crop destroyed in harvesting the potato crop.

Snowy Afternoon in February

The day is ending, The night descending; The marsh is frozen, The river dead.

Through clouds like ashes The red sun glances On village windows That glimmer red.

The snow recommences; The buried fences Mark no longer The road o'er the plain.

—H. W. Longfellow.

Rearing Poultry for Winter Eggs

It is a common mistake to suppose that the best time to rear poultry is during the winter months. The best time is during the summer months, when the birds are put off by the heat.

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Remember, that it is the pullets that lay the most of the eggs when they are a high price.

The two and three year old hens if they are of good constitutional vigor, produce the strongest chicks and are the birds from which to breed.

It is the wisest person who has kept all his early-hatched pullets, for now, with proper housing and care, they will produce many eggs which the old ladies are shedding their coats and making new gowns for next season.

See that the poultry house is of modern type. All the ventilation from now on till next summer, should be taken from the front. A litter of straw, shredded stover, or leaves should be used in the hen-house in the grain feed thrown in this to make the birds scratch and get the proper exercise.

Three things are necessary to produce a high number of eggs in any flock, no matter what their breeding. These are: first, exercise; second, green feed; third, animal food of some sort.

The best grain feed is corn, wheat, and oats, equal parts. The best dry mash is, perhaps, wheat middlings, 25 pounds; wheat bran, 25 pounds; ground oats; 20 pounds; corn meal, 20 pounds; and meat scrap, 10 pounds.

This dry mash is fed from dry-mash hoppers.

If plenty of eggs are wanted from the pullets, and they are properly housed, properly fed, and are not giving proper returns, give them a hot mash just about sundown.

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Henry Page is Riled and Yet the Little Birds Sing Sweetly

(News and Observer)

Very much displeased with the News and Observer is Representative Henry A. Page of Moore. Likewise Mr. Page is displeased with Superintendent of Public Instruction Joyner and a big bunch of county superintendents of school if we can judge by the expressions of Mr. Page in addressing the House committee. Some folks would say that Mr. Page was mad, but we rather prefer to think of him as simply being riled, and of being driven to inopportune speech by the heat of his own words.

According to Representative Page, who is making a fight to have a law made to put the election of school boards to the ballot box—a measure which the Republicans have endorsed in their platform—State Superintendent Joyner is a "glutton for power," various county school superintendents are "bums on a log," while his openly expressed and loudly proclaimed desire is to find himself rising in the House to introduce a bill or resolution to "consign the editorial page of The News and Observer to the State School for the Feeble-Minded at Kinston."

Riled? Certainly the highly esteemed Mr. Page is riled! He did not like what the News and Observer had to say about schools in its issue of Tuesday. He did not like it because it did not agree with his bill, and so he lost that sweet poise of character and placid smile for which he is renowned, and said things about folks who do not agree with him. Somehow we have an idea that the editorial that he talked about must have hit something in his neighborhood from the way he "holers" about it.

To Prevent Blindness in Infancy

The bill entitled an act to prevent blindness in infancy went before the appropriations committee of the General Assembly Friday and met favorable consideration. The bill calls for a law requiring all physicians and midwives in the state to install or have installed, immediately after birth, in the eyes of the new-born babe, two drops of a solution of silver nitrate, to be furnished by the State Board of Health.

Keeping Yourself Well

HOW YOU GET SICK

Sometimes you overload your stomach with rich foods. Your life may be an active one, and thus you may care for all you eat. But a few days of inactivity show your system does not call for so much. You are awake in the morning tired. Your body feels heavy; you know you are not up to the mark. Your digestion has not cared for the overload. Part of it remains. It generates gas that inflames the delicate linings. They fail to pour out the digestive fluids and neglect to absorb the life-giving elements. You know something is wrong. Your body gets weak, and soon opportunity is offered for some severe illness.

Taken in time, the indigestion would not become serious. First remove the overload; then soothe the sore membranes; then build up the weakened body. It is simple to say, but not so easy to do. You need help. A tonic that will quicken digestion, help remove waste, soothe the soreness and arouse the system—that's just what you need. Bonnich has an excellent record in this respect. It has aided many thousands in the last century to overcome just these conditions, and thereby prevent serious illness. The tablet form is convenient for regular administration.



One-Room School and How It May Be Improved

The one-room school and forty pupils is a common thing in the country. The pupils of these schools are scattered over a wide area, and the village school is the only one of its kind. The one-room school is a serious obstacle for a student who has to travel many miles to get to school. The one-room school is a serious obstacle for a student who has to travel many miles to get to school.

No argument is necessary to prove the need of separate rooms for Sunday school classes. The only question is, "How are they to be secured?" Many churches are so built that with a little remodeling comfortable and convenient class rooms could be provided at small cost.

Communities that are planning to improve their old churches or to build new ones should not fail to plan for the efficiency of the Sunday school as well as for the convenience of the preaching service. This has been lamentably neglected in the building of our country churches. When no class rooms can be built they can be provided by the use of curtains. The efficiency of the school can be increased to an extent that will easily justify their use.

Many object to the use of curtains their appearance is unightly which objection is justified in many instances; but the fault is chiefly in the way the curtains were hung or in the material of which they are made. If properly put up, this objection may be eliminated.

The best method is to string the curtains on iron pipes. This method is somewhat expensive as the service of a plumber or mechanic is needed to take the measurements and fit the pipes. The easier and cheaper method is by the use of wires. The wires must be absolutely tight or they will sag under the weight of the curtains. A very convenient way to stretch the wires is by means of a threaded iron hook reaching through the walls with a nut on the end outside the building; then by running up the nut the wire can be stretched to its limit of endurance. Large wires should be used. Rings must be put on the supports so that the curtains may be sewed on to them.

The number of rooms needed will depend upon the number of classes in the school and of windows in the building. There should, if possible, be a separate room for every class.

Next in importance to the way the curtains are hung is the material of which they are made. There are many kinds of suitable material for making curtains, there is also much very undesirable material. Cloth that is flimsy or easy to fade should not be used, neither is white cloth often satisfactory. Regular curtain material can be had but it is rather expensive. Imported burlap is good and the price is not out of reach of all, while the denims are durable and easily obtained. Never use material that catches dust easily. The curtains should not be allowed to touch the floor.

Curtains put up in the way here described will not seriously mar the appearance of any church, however we must remember that it is not the purpose to decorate the building but to make our Sunday school work more effective by providing a more wholesome environment for the classes and teachers.

I am indebted to Mr. E. L. Middleton of Raleigh, N. C., for many of these suggestions on the use of curtains. I would also add that the work of securing and putting up curtains can be most satisfactorily done by putting the work in the hands of a competent committee composed of members of the church and Sunday school. If any one should desire further information on this subject it will be gladly furnished upon application. R. W. PREVOST, Sec. Randolph Co. S. S. Association.

Government Offers Reading Course in American History

The bureau of education, department of the interior, has added to its list of reading courses a reading course in American history. Dr. P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, in announcing the new course, says:

"All American citizens should know more of the history of their country than can be learned from the meagre outlines of the textbooks used in our elementary and high schools.

"No country has a more interesting history than the United States, from its beginning in the scattered settlements of immigrants from European shores, have grown through colonial and national life until has become the greatest, wealthiest and most powerful and most prosperous, the freest and the most self-controlled and the most firmly united nation the world has ever known. The story of the United States is the story of the people, their life, their industries, their aspirations and the democratic institutions through which they have sought to attain these aspirations, the story throbs with present interest and future meaning.

The books in the course were selected with a view to presenting a complete record of the United States, including the European background, exploration and settlement, the war of independence, the division over sectional issues, economic development, the civil war and reconstruction, and the concentration and expansion of the United States as a nation.

This course was designed primarily for those who have left school, but any one is eligible who can find time to read. For particulars address the Home Education Division, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Advertisement for 3 HITS BLACK WHITE TAN 10 SHOE POLISHES. Includes an illustration of a man polishing a shoe.

Advertisement for LINDEMAN & SONS PIANO. Includes an illustration of a piano and text describing the quality and price of the instrument.

Advertisement for CLEANLINESS. Promotes a cleanliness club and offers membership benefits.

Advertisement for C. C. Kime Wants Your Patronage. Promotes a full line of canned goods, groceries, fruits and candies.

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