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**DELCO-LIGHT BATTERY**  
THICK PLATES—LONG LIFE

**DELCO-LIGHT**  
The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant.

Thomasville, N. C., August 20, 1917.

Mr. Fred J. Cox,  
Lexington, N. C.,  
Dear Sir:

The Delco Lighting plant which you installed in my home is giving entire satisfaction. We have plenty of good lights in our home, office and barn, also power to run electric fan, etc. I would not attempt to do without lights again.

I notice that the oil necessary to operate the engine costs about 12 cents per week and we probably burn more lights than would be used in the average home. So you see the first cost is about the only cost.

Sincerely yours,  
C. H. PHILLIPS, M. D.

For further information address Fred J. Cox,  
Asheboro or Lexington.

**HELP WANTED**

Five Hundred colored men, preferably married, to work in aluminum plant 8 hours per day, 7 days per week. Wages for steady work, \$14.00 per week to start. Increases granted after one, three and six months service. Fine new houses with water, toilets and electric light. Cheap rent. Steady work inside all year round. Apply Employment Bureau, Tallassee Power Company, Badin, N. C.

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**Toilet Goods**

Jonteel Talcum Powders ..... 25c.  
Jonteel Cold Cream ..... 50c.  
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The Jonteel Combination Cream is a new departure in the toilet goods world.

Try Jonteel Talcum Powder. Twenty-six different odors combined into one.

It's Different and Exclusive

**STANDARD DRUG COMPANY**

The Rexall Store

J. T. Underwood, Manager

**Smoking Fathers, Doctors and Ministers.**  
(By Daniel H. Kress, M. D., in S.S. Times.)

Recently at the close of a lecture to high school students on the evils of the cigarette, the young men crowded around me, and said, "Doctor, what you says appeals to us, but why is it so many doctors smoke?" It was a hard question to answer. It is one that frequently comes up. I said doctors smoke for the same reason that other men smoke; because they have become addicted to the smoke and find themselves unable to give it up. We have to admit that there are doctors who smoke, but no good doctor will ever advise his boy to smoke, much less his wife or daughter. There are good men who smoke, but all good men advise their boys not to smoke. They advise their daughters not to smoke.

Shortly after my lecture at the high school I was introduced to a physician as "the foe of the cigarette" while he was in the act of rolling one. He felt rather guilty I suppose, for he said, "Well if I had a boy I would not smoke, for the sake of keeping him from it." I reminded him that other men's boys were influenced by what he did just as his own boy would be.

After a meeting not long ago when an appeal was made to boys and girls to sign the pledge against smoking cigarettes, a manly boy stepped forward accompanied by his father and mother and said, "I want to sign the pledge." The father and mother encouraged him to do so. But this was not all. The father felt he had a duty to perform. He said, "For the sake of the boy I will give up cigars." This was a consistent thing for him to do. It will do more to keep that boy in the future than anything that that father could have said.

At a meeting of the ministers in one of our large cities, one of their number, a prominent minister who had 25 years been a smoker, arose and said, "Although I was not a cigarette smoker, I have signed this pledge so that I can advocate it with a clear conscience among the school boys. And I advise you brethren who smoke to quit. I don't know how many of you indulge but I know that some of you do. I saw the light when I saw that aged father in light congregation, in trying to persuade his boy to stop smoking would find it difficult to get around his boy's retort, 'But papa the preacher smokes.' Gentlemen, cut it out; it does not pay." This was a consistent thing for the preacher to do. It was good advice he gave. The more qualified the position occupied by men, the more detrimental is his influence, if that influence is on the wrong side. Yes, gentlemen, it is a gentlemanly act to cut it out; it does not pay to smoke.

Judge Arnold, of Chicago, informed me that at a banquet given in honor of Judge Pinkney, of the Chicago Juvenile court the evils resulting from the use of cigarettes by boys was under discussion. One present said, "Boys smoke because men smoke. A short time ago," he said, "I said to a boy, 'Why do you smoke?' The little fellow replied, 'Because I want to smell like a man.' This answer is a little out of the ordinary but it is a fact. Boys want to look like men; they even want to act like men and I suppose even want to smell like men. For the sake of the boys good men should cut out tobacco."



**HOME GROWN SEED WHEAT IS BEST**

By R. Y. Winters, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.

It is a custom among some wheat growers to secure new seed from States further north every few years. It is claimed by these growers that wheat deteriorates when grown here several years in succession. Some even believe that a part of the wheat turns to chaff. The seed gotten from further north is said to yield better than the home-grown seed when planted here.

Home-Grown and Northern Grown Seed Wheat Compared.

In order to secure information on this point the Experiment Station and State Department of Agriculture have compared the yields from home-grown and northern grown seed wheat of the same varieties. Several varieties have been compared and in each case the home-grown seed was compared with the same variety of northern grown seed. The comparisons were made at the Mountain Branch Station near Asheville and at the Piedmont Branch Station near Statesville.

**Results at the Mountain Station.**

The comparisons of home-grown and northern grown seed wheat at the Mountain Branch Station were made for three successive years. In thirteen comparisons during three years the home-grown seed produced at the rate of 16.5 bushels per acre while the northern grown seed produced 12.72 bushels per acre or 3.78 bushels per acre less than the home-grown seed.

Bus. per acre	
Yield from home-grown seed	16.5
Yield from northern grown seed	12.72
Increase due to use of home-grown seed	3.78

**Results at the Piedmont Branch Station.**

Similar results were gotten at the Piedmont Branch Station. During three years (1914-1916) twenty-three comparisons were made between home-grown and northern grown seed of the same varieties. In these tests the home-grown seed produced at the rate of 16.01 bushels per acre while the northern grown seed produced 15.26 bushels. This gives an average of three pecks per acre in favor of the home-grown seed. The test of 1914 contained 13 comparisons in which the home-grown seed averaged 1.3 bushels per acre more than the northern grown.

**Results from Another State.**

Similar questions have arisen in other states. The following paragraph from Bulletin 137 of the Utah Experiment Station gives a summary of their results when home-grown and outside seed wheat were compared: "It is a common practice for big grain growers to send away annually for seed wheat. In this manner large quantities of seed wheat are annually imported into the Intermountain region, under the mistaken impression that the home-grown seed is inferior in quality. The results of this investigation, therefore, are of utmost practical importance. The practice of shipping in seed wheat is entirely unnecessary and wasteful. The quality of the home-grown hard wheats is really superior to the original seed. Good pure wheat seed should be selected of the kind the grower desires to raise. He should then continue to raise his own seed and with proper selection he may rest assured that the quality of the seed will not become inferior, but he may have every confidence that his wheat is of superior quality."

**Deterioration or "Running Out" of Seed Wheat.**

The above results from three years comparison of home-grown and northern grown seed wheat clearly indicate that home-grown seed are preferable. If this be true what does cause deterioration in seed wheat? The condition known as deterioration or "running out" of seed wheat is usually due to poor care of the seed. Too often our wheat fields are infested with wild onions, cheat, mustard, and other weeds. Wheat containing seed of such weeds is unfit for seed purposes. Wheat that is damaged in the field, stored wet, or stored in damp bins will soon become unfit for seed purposes. Such conditions would cause deterioration of seed wheat in any section of the country.

**How Can One Secure the Best Seed Wheat.**

The best variety of wheat for a section is one that has been chosen on account of its high yield and quality, and then further improved in the locality by selecting seed from the best plants. One can easily select sufficient good seed from a field to plant a seed patch. A small seed patch could be kept free from wild onions and mixtures of other grains. By this method one could be sure of producing the best seed for his section.

**What Can Be Done Now.**

The high price of wheat is likely to result in a shortage of home-grown seed for planting this fall. This may be avoided by saving the best seed now. Growers who have good seed should have the best for planting this fall. Seedsmen of the state who have not yet collected their supply should use every effort to secure the best North Carolina grown seed. Millers who have good seed wheat grown in the state may benefit themselves and the growers of their community by saving the best seed.

For further information write the Division of Agronomy, North Carolina Experiment Station, West Raleigh.

**HERE AND THERE**

**What Our Field Correspondent Hears and Thinks—Interesting Items Picked up in Different Sections of the County.**

Mr. M. J. Presnell, of Seagrove, has improved his residence by a coat of paint.

A week ago it was our privilege to meet on the streets of Asheboro Mr. J. M. Whitehead, of Ramseur. Mr. Whitehead has been in bad health for some time, but is now improving. He is one of Randolph's solid citizens, and of course, a subscriber to The Courier.

It is an easy matter to lend The Courier these days. We tell them a far better plan to fork up the price, and long before the year is out you will have full value for your money.

The bachelor is the only man capable of telling how to manage a wife. The married man knows it can't be done.

Messrs. B. F. Henley and Eugene Hughes, of Randleman, spent last Saturday in Asheboro.

Hon. W. H. Watkins, of Ramseur, was in Asheboro one day last week. Mr. Watkins is bigger and fatter than some other folks named William, not to mention good looks.

Mr. D. C. Robins, a prominent citizen of the Caraway section, was in Asheboro a few days ago and we thank him for his renewal to The Courier.

The corn crop in this county is generally good, and plenty of porkers on the average farm.

Much fodder is being pulled this week, even though scientific farmers advise not to pull it.

We are proud to report the condition of the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hill, of Sophia Route 1, very much improved. He has been very sick. Howard is a bright boy and we hope he will soon be out.

Mr. Harvey Bulla and family, who live about two miles north of Asheboro, spent Saturday and Sunday in Greensboro.

The hay crop in this county is fine. Meadows, as a rule, have made a heavy yield and as hay is high and promised to go higher, the fortunate farmer wears the smile that refuses to come off.

Mr. E. E. Pritchard has moved his family into the residence recently vacated by Mr. A. D. Hamilton, in the western part of Asheboro. Mr. Talmage Bonkemeyer is occupying the residence vacated by Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. F. L. Brooks, who has been in the mercantile business at Central Falls, is placing a stock of goods in the store vacated by Mr. J. J. Turner in Asheboro. Mr. Brooks carries a full line of dry goods, notions and shoes, and he sells good goods a little cheaper than any one else. If you will call on Mr. Brooks and get his prices he will convince you that he can save you big money on shoes.

Mr. T. B. Prevo, of Franklinville, has been in very poor health for some time. His many friends hope that he may soon show some improvement.

During the summer months when so many people travel in automobiles it is very hard for the newspapers to get news. It used to be that a reporter could meet the local passenger trains and get all the goings and comings of Asheboro and vicinity. But now so many use the cars for travel and go and come and the newspapers never hear any of it unless they leave word at the office either by phone or post card. If you have company at your house or if you are going on a trip in your auto, The Courier would appreciate it if you would call 76 or drop it a card.

Did you ever stop to think what a great labor saver the home paper is as a means of communicating with absent friends? "Write me often" is the last command the one breaking away from home ties often gives to those left behind. In the rush and hurry of every day very few people nowadays have time to devote to correspondence of the leisurely kind the people of other days kept up with such unvarying punctuality. And here is where the home paper saves a lot of trouble. It is better than a letter, too, for it contains much that a letter would not. Items of interest are in it that the writer of a letter might not know or overlook. It is wonderful how eagerly one devours a home paper when a stranger in a strange land. If you have a relative out of the county, why not send him or her The Courier for six months or a year? Keep the boys in touch with old Randolph.

The writer still insists that the editor of The Montgomeryian is the natural leader of the Democratic party of Montgomery county. Deaton has brain which the other fellows do not possess.

Only good thing that has come out of the war is that it makes everybody study geography.

What the people of Asheboro are greatly interested in as well as other people in the United States is the price of coal. The federal commission is now at work discussing the question of prices but it is feared that the people will freeze to death before they take any action that will give relief.

The most of the country schools will open next month.

A number of new members have recently been added to the Asheboro Red Cross.

Mr. J. L. Phillips and family, of Sanford, visited relatives and friends in Ramseur recently.

From the best information we can get, Randolph county will largely increase its wheat acreage this year, and prepare for a better seed bed.

Born, August 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Jason Hamilton, a son.

There is a good deal of complaint being made about the noise that automobiles make in Asheboro when the exhaust of the engine is thrown wide open. It is a nuisance.

Mr. R. H. Beck and family of Chatham county, have recently moved to Asheboro. They are good people and we are glad to have them with us.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Watkins, of Ramseur, passed through Asheboro Saturday evening.

Mr. J. T. Dougan, of Caraway, spent a short while in Asheboro one day last week.

Some of the boys who have taken the physical examination now know where they are.

**BARNS A MENACE**

What can the farmer do more than he is doing toward the conservation of foodstuffs? The answer is: "Preserve each golden grain he harvests, as he would safeguard a priceless gem set in platinum."

Our armies may end the war, but unless the grains of the United States are conserved, and mould, mildew, smut, and fire are driven from the field at home the world may starve; it is no idle prediction that the howl of the hunger wolf may yet be heard right here in America.

After the grain is threshed it should be given a chance to become properly dried. Put the corn in rat-proof cribs; the grain into granaries built with a due consideration to the prevailing wind currents. The embers from a hot barn carry fire. Don't use vacant rooms in the house for storage. Build cribs and granaries. It pays in the end, besides reducing the fire hazard.

Unless a barn fire is discovered in its incipency, there is generally a total loss. Have plenty of buckets. See that pumps are in order and that rain buckets are full. The eaves furnish the supply and a little bicarbonate of baking soda added makes a fire extinguisher par excellence. Two and a half ounces to the gallon of water is about right. Keep soda handy in the hours. One may have an instantaneous fire extinguisher close at hand.

A barn is no garage. Keep the "divver" out in a separate building with a concrete floor, that is rat-proof. Keep the gasoline in a safe place. Keep all power away from the barn. Engines are only comparatively safe when working a few feet away. Place the visiting thresher or permanent power house where the prevailing winds, in case of fire, will not menace the entire property. Watch for friction in pulleys, belts, and shafting, and see that everything is alright about cribs, granaries, and barns before going to bed at night.

Guard against rats and mice. Concrete is easily moulded and laid. Vermin not only devour foodstuffs, but defile what they do not eat. Don't let the rats move down our grain soldiers with their machine gun teeth.

The farm wife and children can aid in conservation by seeing that rubbish does not accumulate about the house and yard; that matches are kept in a safe place. All have their "bit" to do. Do it.

Messrs. H. T. Parks and Jesse Jones, of Franklinville, were in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. J. A. Monroe, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Seagrove Route 1, was a business visitor in Asheboro a few days ago.

The successful man is the one who patronizes home merchants and encourages home enterprises of every kind.

Talk about the price of provisions, but it is not a circumstance to paper stock. The price is getting to be almost prohibitory.

Mr. R. L. Albright, of Seagrove Route 1, transacted business in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. R. J. Hopkins, of New Hope township, was among our renewal subscribers last week. Mr. Hopkins was in Asheboro looking after his property interests. He will move to his farm about one mile south of Asheboro in a few weeks.

Mr. G. H. Cornelison, from the Mitchell section, and one of the best citizens of the community, was among the busy folks in Asheboro last Wednesday.

Mr. B. N. Brooks, a prominent citizen of Ramseur, Route 1, was in Asheboro a few days ago. He says he cannot do business without The Courier.

Mr. C. T. Younts, a prosperous farmer of the Fullers section, transacted business in Asheboro Saturday.

Messrs. W. J. Pugh and W. A. Wood, of Providence township, were in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bostick, of Worthville, spent Sunday in Asheboro.

Mr. J. W. Kirkman and two sons, Worth and Dewey, of Liberty, Route 1, spent a few days in Lexington and Thomasville recently.

Mr. J. M. Cavensue has purchased the store building and dwelling house now occupied by Mr. E. H. Pritchard, in the western part of town.

Mr. P. P. Jones, a prosperous farmer of Liberty township, was in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. Jason Hamilton has bought the Nathan Hinshaw residence in the northern part of town.

Mr. D. N. Hamilton has moved his family to the farm he recently purchased in the Central Falls section.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martley, of Franklinville, spent a few hours in Asheboro last Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. L. Lineberry and family, of Cedar Falls, have moved to Worthville.

The farmer who talks "high prices" should not forget that farm products are bringing high prices. The American who is lord of all he surveys in the matter of goody acres and growing crops should be the last man in the world to grumble. He serves both himself and others and is doing his bit in fighting humanity's battles. —Albemarle Enterprise.

If the Kaiser could obtain "an honorable peace" through dishonorable means he would favor it with heart, mind and soul. But there's the rub.

Mr. J. A. Martin, of Liberty, was in Asheboro one day last week.

Mr. P. C. Story, superintendent of the Deep River Mills, at Randleman, has purchased the S. Bryant house and lot in that town.

Your correspondent is indeed glad to know that Randolph county is again to have a farm demonstrator.

There is a good deal of real estate changing hands in and around Asheboro.

The man who does not try to make the world brighter and his neighbor a fool and a failure.

How often we see a man get out and look all over town for his dog, if he is not at home in the evening. While his son, or daughter, sits away nearby until the wee small hours of the night and he will never once inquire where he, or she is, or what kind of company they are in. And still some people wonder at the increase in crime.

**COTTON GRADING SERVICE IS NOW VERY IMPORTANT**

**ABNORMAL TIMES DEMAND THAT ALL COTTON IN NORTH CAROLINA BE GRADED.**

By O. J. McConnell, Cotton Grading Division of Markets, Agricultural Extension Service, West Raleigh, N. C.

It will probably be surprising to the farmers in those counties not having the grading service last season to learn that more than one-half of the cotton raised in North Carolina last year was better than Middling. The mills bought this cotton as being better than middling and probably paid \$500,000 more for it than they would have paid for middling. Did the farmers in your county get better than the Middling price for more than one-half their cotton? On the answer to this question depends the answer to whether it will pay your county to secure the services of an official grader. The cost to the counties is very low, varying in amount with the number of bales produced. The actual grading is done by men in the joint employ of the State and Federal Agricultural authorities, but some assistance from counties is necessary and the following amounts will be required from each county served:

- Alamance, \$10; Alexander, \$28; Anson, \$250; Beaufort, \$100; Bertie, \$100; Bladen, \$100; Brunswick, \$10; Cabarrus, \$100; Camden, \$30; Carteret, \$20; Catawba, \$75; Chatham, \$75; Chowan, \$50; Cleveland, \$200; Columbus, \$100; Craven, \$75; Cumberland, \$25; Currituck, \$10; Davidson, \$10; Davie, \$15; Duplin, \$100; Durham, \$10; Edgecombe, \$250; Franklin, \$100; Gaston, \$75; Gates, \$50; Granville, \$10; Greene, \$100; Halifax, \$250; Harnett, \$200; Hertford, \$100; Johnston, \$250; Jones, \$75; Lee, \$75; Lenoir, \$150; Lincoln, \$75; Martin, \$100; Mecklenburg, \$250; Montgomery, \$50; Moore, \$25; Nash, \$250; Northampton, \$175; Onslow, \$75; Orange, \$10; Pamlico, \$75; Pasquotank, \$50; Pender, \$25; Perquimans, \$75; Pitt, \$250; Polk, \$10; Randolph, \$10; Richmond, \$175; Robeson, \$250; Rowan, \$75; Rutherford, \$100; Sampson, \$250; Scotland, \$250; Swain, \$75; Tyrrell, \$10; Union, \$250; Vance, \$25; Wake, \$210; Warren, \$180; Washington, \$25; Wayne, \$250; Wilson, \$250.

It now appears that owing to the growing freight congestion North Carolina mills will be compelled to use more cotton that is grown locally than has been the case heretofore. Farmers who have had their cotton officially graded will be in much better position to reap the benefits that this should bring about than those who are "selling a Pig in a Poke" insofar as they are concerned.

The grading service gives the foundation for successful marketing, viz., standardization according to a universal standard. Standardization provided, only one prime requisite remains—Quantity—which can be obtained by pooling or selling together.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all concerned that the cotton grading service is merely applying one of business' efficient methods to the farmers end of the proposition and that to get good service proper provision must be made in time to enable the Cotton Grading office to prepare to render it.

Enquiries relative to Cotton Grading and Marketing will receive prompt attention if directed to O. J. McConnell, Agricultural Extension Service,