

# Short Sermons

By J. B. Curran

## THE DECISION OF MOSES

Moses faced what would be to many people a very trying situation. We are familiar with the brief account of his early years. When the daughter Pharaoh found him among the flags she engaged his own mother though she perhaps knew it not—to care for him. Then, in later years, came the ray when his mother brought him to Pharaoh's daughter and he became her son.

Egypt—in which country he lived—was an old and important nation, its civilization being one of the best of the times. And we read, "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and was mighty in words and in deeds."

The same question presented itself to him that confronts others. That question is, "What am I to do with my training and abilities, or how am I to use my powers?"

Like many others he had to take the side of one interest or another. Shall he align himself with the people of his parents and of his God, or with the family of the king? No doubt his mother had instilled into him a love for his own people. But he had also, as stated above, been trained in all the learning of the Egyptians as the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter. Shall he now remain in the palace of the king or return to his own race, the Jews?

His loyalty to his own race, no doubt urged the one; while his pride and love for worldly display and power, perhaps, dictated the other. We doubt many of his companions, had they known his problem, would have considered it nothing less than folly to think of leaving the luxuries of the palace. But here I think the early training by his mother counted for much.

He turned his back on the splendor of the palace and went out to take the part of the people of God.

The author of Hebrews says: "By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproaches of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt, for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward."

## DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

J. M. Stephenson, publisher of the South Bend (Ind.) News-Times, says:

"The fundamental purpose of advertising is to inform the prospective buyers. No medium has been developed, even by high pressure methods, of modern business, which begins to approach the newspaper

in the fulfillment of this aim.

"The agency is universal, for almost everyone is able to read and they all read one newspaper or another. Hence, the newspaper advertisement will reach practically all of the purchasing public. In the last analysis, that is what the advertiser seeks to do.

"Most advertising is devoted to a buying opportunity and the majority of these have time as their essence. No periodical can bring to the attention of the public the merchant's bargains except the newspaper. It strikes while the iron is hot.

"The radio has a weakness equal to that of the periodical, for the air advertisement is gone in a flash, leaving no lasting impression with the hearer. The newspaper advertisement, on the contrary, is a continuous impression of a recorded fact, to which the reader can refer for comparisons or to refresh his mind as he starts shopping. Then, too, the press can give a reproduction of the article, and nothing can be more effective than visual presentation.

"Finally, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Since advertising began, no agency has produced, or can produce, the substantial results of the newspaper."

## Fall Oat Crop Is Seriously Damaged

The recent cold weather has caused severe injury to the oat crop, considerable damage to barley and some damage to the wheat crop.

"Indications are that farmers who depend upon oats or oat hay for feeding their work stock during the summer, will probably be short of hay," says P. H. Kime, associate agronomist at State College. "The extent of the injury cannot be determined as yet and it is not advisable to plow up the oats and reseed them for the present. It may be that many fields will recover. It is advisable, however, to plant an additional acreage at once. Some of the land to be taken out of the production of cotton and tobacco might be planted to oats and lespedeza."

Mr. Kime recommends seeding the Fulghum variety. Three or four bushels of seed to the acre, should be used, he says, since spring oats do not tiller to the extent that fall-sown ones do. The quicker the spring oats are planted, the better the yields will be.

When lespedeza is planted over the oats, sow the seed after the oats are drilled or harrowed in. If the soil is loose, the lespedeza may be broadcasted and either not covered at all or lightly covered with a harrow or drag. The oats and lespedeza should not be seeded in the same operation, Kime says, because the lespedeza seed must not be covered as deep as the oat seed. The oats lespedeza drilled covering it lightly, he suggests.

Macon County farmers have ordered cooperatively 6,700 pounds of lespedeza seed so far this season and local merchants have sold enough to bring the total to 25,000 pounds.

## ROBERSON MAN'S DISCOVERY AIDS WEED GROWERS

Refined white naphthalene is one of the most effective agents known for the control of small worms in tobacco plant beds, according to tests made by Dr. B. B. Fulton, research entomologist for the North Carolina experiment station.

He said that thousands of tobacco growers in the eastern part of the State used naphthalene last year with excellent results.

Papthalene flakes may be used at the rate of 1½ pounds to 100 square yards of bed, with three applications during a period of 10 days. Heavier applications may be required when strong winds are blowing, since they are apt to blow the fumes away as fast as they form.

Fulton said that if no results are seen during several days of strong winds, growers should not be discouraged, for the naphthalene will take effect as soon as the winds subside.

The small worms, midge larvae, apparently do not feed directly on the plants, but badly damage young plants by uprooting them in the bed. Although they have not made their appearance in large numbers yet this season, Fulton said, a close check should be kept on the beds so that naphthalene can be applied as soon as worms are found.

Only refined white naphthalene should be used, as it is inexpensive and the crude brown naphthalene has not yet been tested to determine whether it injures the plants.

This method of treatment was first brought to public attention by

O. O. Dukas, Robeson county agent, who reported the good results obtained by Ira Kinlaw on his plant beds last season.

## MAY CONTROL CUTWORMS WITH POISONED BAIT

The use of a poisoned bran mixture to kill cutworms and prevent their damaging early vegetable crops is being especially recommended at this time by C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at N. C. State College.

Early in the spring, when the worms first get busy, the young plants are particularly susceptible to damage. Growers should watch their plants closely and apply the poisoned bait at the first sign of cut worms, he said.

In experiments, best results have been obtained from a mixture of one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of bran. Sodium fluoride will also give good results, but lead arsenate and calcium arsenate should be avoided.

The poisoned bait should never be left where children or livestock can get at it, Brannon warned.

About four pounds of bran-paris green bait should be applied to each 100 square yards of tobacco plant bed to control cutworms. The cloth should be removed and the bait so spread that no lumps will come in direct contact with the tender young plants.

For most other crops, the bait should be broadcasted at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. The bait should be applied a few days before the plants come up, or on the

day they come up, at the latest. Applications are most effective in the evening so that the bait will be fresh when the worms get to work. New applications should be made after heavy rains.

The bran and poison should be

well mixed while dry, then moistened with just enough water to dampen but not wet it. The mixed bait should not form large lumps or be sticky and mushy.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS

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here CAN BE but ONE genuine RED TOP BEER.

It is brewed under the supervision of our master brewers from choicest grains and imported hops.

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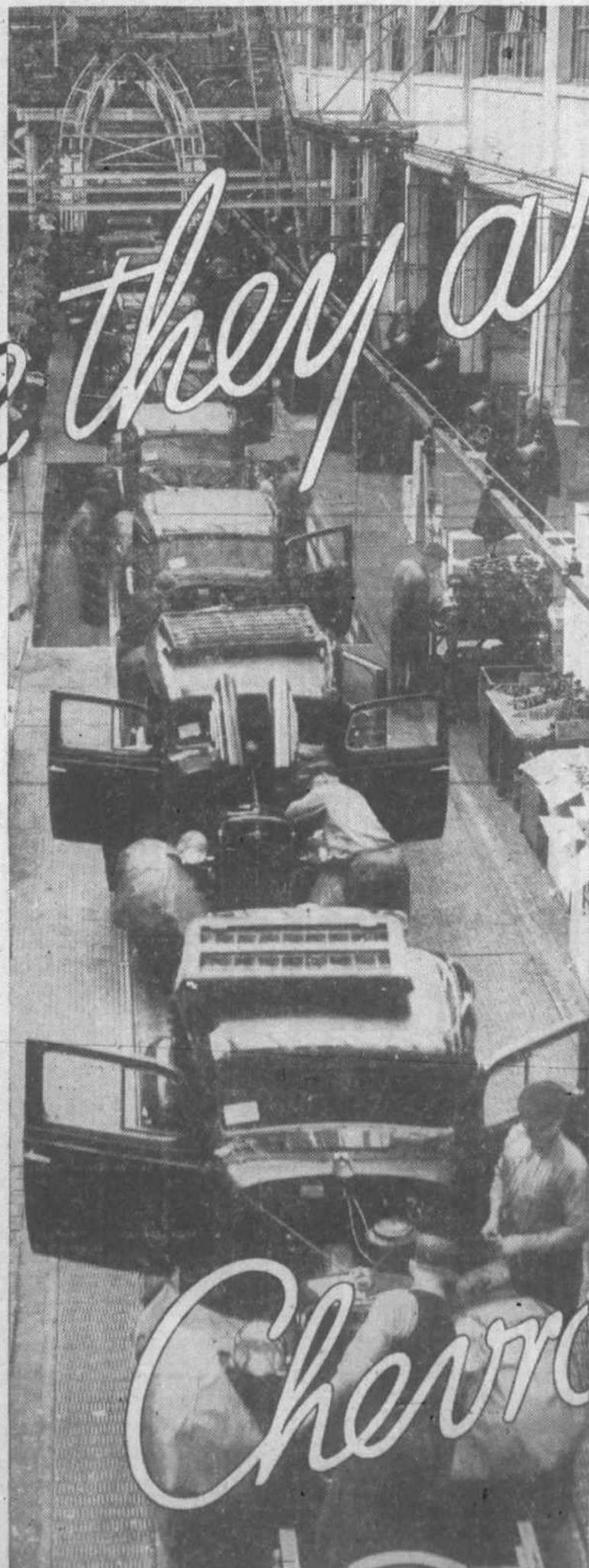
To enjoy beer at its best—insist on this ONE AND ONLY RED TOP BEER from Cincinnati.

America - here they are!

To fill the record-breaking nationwide demand, Chevrolet cars are being produced at a record-breaking

rate of 4000

units a day!



Drive it only 5 miles and you'll never be satisfied with any other low-priced car

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When you consider how short a time the new Chevrolet has been in production—when you consider, also, that the 1934 car is not last year's model improved, but a basically new automobile, with sweeping changes in design—this production record becomes somewhat of an accomplishment. But, a still greater accomplishment, in our opinion, is the way that these cars have all been produced!

Despite continued nationwide pressure for more and more volume, every car that has left the factories has been built and tested to meet Chevrolet's highest standards of care, precision and quality. The result: When you place your order for a new Chevrolet, you'll not only get a big, rugged "Knee-Action" car—you're also assured of getting a typical Chevrolet car in economy, dependability and long life.

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I am representing again this year the SMITH-DOUGLAS and VIRGINIA-CAROLINA Fertilizer companies.

You will find a supply at all times for grain and tobacco at my storage on Depot Street near Roxboro Lumber Co. I will also carry nitrate of soda. You will find Elder Roy Monk ready to serve you at the storage at all times. I shall greatly appreciate any business you may give me.

F. D. LONG