

AIMS OF PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Presbyterian college is a Christian college of the liberal arts and natural sciences. In pursuing its work it has some very definite aims in view. Some of them are as follows:

1. To do high-grade, honest college work. The college does not appeal to its constituents for patronage on the ground that it is a church college, but on the ground of the class of work it is doing. Its faculty is strong, its buildings modern, and its location conducive to study. The entrance standard is fifteen units. By means of a well-rounded course of study the college aims to provide fundamental cultural training, and to furnish opportunity for such specialization as an undergraduate course admits.

2. To furnish preliminary preparation for university work and for entering the several professions. A student planning to enter the legal profession finds courses adapted to his needs in history, economics, politics, and English. Those preparing to practice medicine find provision made for them in the departments of physics, chemistry and biology. For those planning an engineering course, the department of mathematics and physics offer courses they would be expected to pursue in the first years of their technical training. Candidates for the ministry find strong courses provided in the classics, English, history and philosophy. To those expecting to teach, special work in education is offered. Graduates who wish to teach are able to obtain a first-grade teacher's certificate on the same terms as graduates of the State University. Thorough preparation for post graduate work is offered.

3. To build up a strong Christian character. The college authorities are not of the number of those who believe that a college should assume no responsibility for the moral and spir-

itual welfare of its students. Therefore they have determined that the development of a Christian character must be emphasized. They believe that the directing of the student's vision to the highest ideal character is not a secondary matter. The college stands firmly on the great truths of evangelical Christianity. Every member of the faculty is required to be a consistent member of the church. The Bible is taught in the regular curriculum as the word of God and the one book of divine authority. Chapel exercises begin the work of each day and every student is required to attend at least one preaching service on the Sabbath. The college is not sectarian, but it is Christian.

While the college attempts to throw every possible safeguard around its students, it is not a reformatory school. Parents who cannot control their sons at home must not expect the college to assume the responsibility.

4. To develop all sides of the student's nature. Athletics and out-of-door sports are needed for the development of the physical side. The gymnasium is in charge of competent directors. All students are required to take some form of physical exercise.

5. To place a college education in reach of young men of limited means. No matter what the student's future life work is to be, the value of the broader outlook acquired, the mental discipline obtained, and the higher ideals obtained, is incalculable. Not only is the student prepared to live more fully and to get more real enjoyment out of life, but his usefulness as a member of society is increased manifold. To place these benefits within the reach of all those who desire earnestly to obtain them, the expenses have been made as low as is consistent with the maintenance of high scholastic standards.

been in Atlanta "to take a rest." He is an alumnus of the Emory theological school and had extensive connections in Atlanta.

An unsuccessful courtship of an Atlanta girl whose name was withheld was described to police by intimate friends as a possible motive for his disappearance.

Mr. Duncan registered at a hotel here shortly after midnight Sunday morning but checked out in time to deliver his regular morning sermon.

Church officials were unable to offer any explanation of his disappearance and were reluctant to discuss it. They described him as a "splendid man and one of the most promising pastors in the Western North Carolina conference."

At Emory he was an officer of the student council, an all-round athlete and editor of one of the university publications. Before attending theological school here, he was a student at Wofford college, Spartanburg, and held a number of pastorates in South Carolina after graduation. He is the son of Dr. Watson B. Duncan, Methodist minister of Lake City, S. C.

Hints for the Home

by Nancy Hart

A bedroom in French gray—how good it sounds; how difficult to develop in just the right shades to give life and interest to the gray scheme!

A charming effect can be obtained with walls tinted the softest shade of gray and rug of plain gray in a deeper harmonizing shade. Then paint the furniture pale French gray with a soft shade of blue wiped into the carving.

For draperies and spreads use taffeta in a watermelon pink tone with tiny douching of turquoise blue for

trimming. Or one of the mercerized cotton taffetas in these shades would be effective. Slip-covers for upholstered chair or chaise could be of chintz having a soft turquoise blue background and a classic pattern in gray. For side chairs use taffeta cushions in watermelon pink.

Delicious Sunday Dinner
Tomato bisque
Roast lamb Mint jelly
Baked cheese potatoes
Creamed new peas
Stuffed hearts of lettuce
Frozen pudding
Coffee

Sweet Potatoes With Nuts
Mash boiled sweet potatoes through a colander; add two or three table-

spoons chopped nuts, plenty of butter, seasoning and cream to make the consistency of fluffy mashed potato when whipped. Put in a buttered pudding dish and put into oven to brown lightly.

Orange Toast
Dip stale bread from which crusts have been trimmed in beaten egg and milk and fry to a light brown in butter. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and a dash of cinnamon and in the center of each slice place a spoonful of orange marmalade. Send to the table very hot.

Hilda's Cookies
Cream 1-2 cup butter and 1 cup sugar, add 1 egg, well beaten, then dry ingredients as follows: 2 cups

Remove Scratches On Wood
When mahogany or walnut furniture is scratched, paint the marred spots with iodine until the proper shade is obtained. Let dry and polish until glossy.

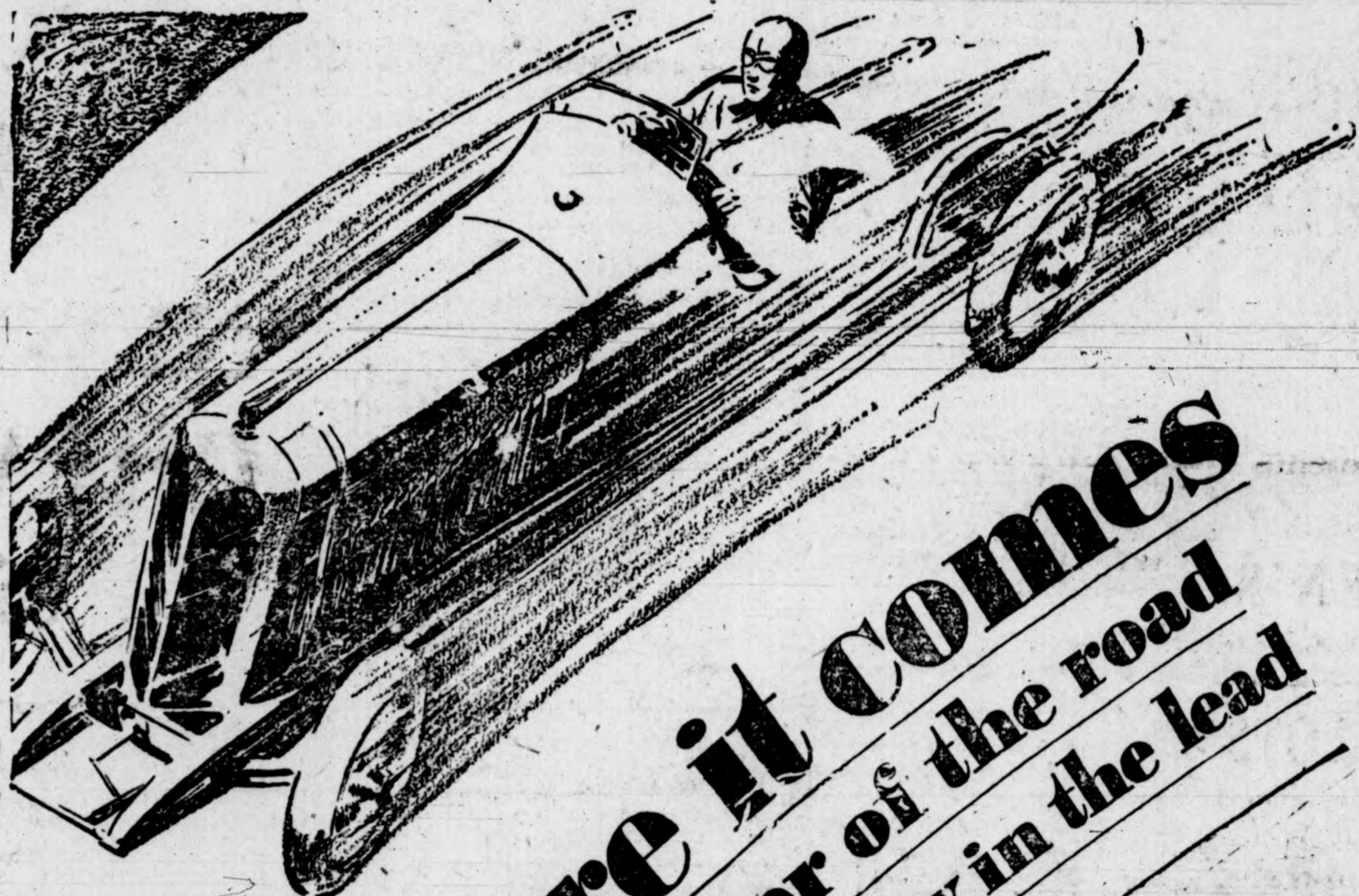
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FARM DEMONSTRATION NEWS

C. B. CANNON, County Agent

Sweet Potatoes

There are three important factors in bedding sweet potatoes, namely, selection of seed, treating for disease, and care in preparation of plant bed. Proper consideration of these will do much towards controlling diseases and successful storage.

Time for Bedding

In open ground, after the danger of frost (middle of March to April first) usually four to six weeks before transplanting time.

In hotbed: Usually four to six weeks before danger of frost is over (15th to 20th of February.)

Varieties

For storage: Porto Rico or Nancy Hall (a pure strain of the one most popular locally.)

For green or early market: Triumph.

Selection of Seed

Use healthy uniform seed from fall selection from the best yielding hills of disease-free potatoes and of the desired type.

Split stems and examine for stem rot. If the stems are blackened inside, do not use for seed.

Throw out all potatoes with nearly round, sunken, black spots on the surface, or rotten ends.

Before bedding, go over seed potatoes again, and remove all showing diseased spots, rotted ends, or bad wounds.

Treatment of Seed

Immerse for 5 to 8 minutes in a solution of formaldehyde (commercial 40 per cent) made by diluting one quart formaldehyde in 50 gallons of water. This solution may be used repeatedly without losing strength. Bed potatoes soon after treatment.

Corrosive sublimate, which may be used instead of formaldehyde, is very poisonous and must be handled in wooden vessels. Dissolve one ounce corrosive sublimate in warm water, add eight gallons of water, and immerse potatoes for 10 minutes.

For a large quantity of potatoes make up 50 gallons of the solution. After treating 10 bushels, add one ounce corrosive sublimate and enough water to bring up to 50 gallons, again to keep up strength. Bed potatoes at once.

Preparation and Handling of Plant Bed

Potato plants are usually grown in open ground in this state, but for early plants the hotbed is recommended. Note the following points in preparation and care of bed.

Locate the bed in a southeastern exposure, with protection from wind preferred, within easy reach of water, good drainage, and preferably new land.

Break land deep, scoop out 3 or 4 inches of soil rather than dig deep.

pit. Make bed rectangular, not over six feet wide, length to accommodate the seed bedded. Burn bed site, as in making tobacco beds. This helps destroy weeds and sterilize soil.

Mix approximately half and half cotton seed and horse stable manure for heat (15 bushels of cotton seed to a plot 6x12 feet, and put down layer of 4 to 5 inches. Level, pack, and if dry, sprinkle. Cover the mixture with 2 to 3 inches of sand. Allow this to remain 24 to 36 hours before bedding to prevent potatoes over-heating.

Immediately after heating bed potatoes so as to be nearly touching. Cover with one inch of sand, then one inch layer of unpacked pine straw, and cover with 4 inches of sand. The straw prevents pulling potatoes out of ground when plants are pulled.

Bed 3 to 4 bushels for enough plants for each acre, or 10,000 to 14,000 plants.

Use light canvas, heavy muslin, or glass to protect plants from frost.

Pull plants often to encourage production.

Water plants often to prevent dryness, but do not keep bed soggy. Two inches of straw loosely thrown on is good to prevent soil-baking, water-packing and mild frost injury.

Plants should have 4 to 6 inches of underground growth.

General Suggestions

Plants required per acre:

30 inch rows, plants 15 inches apart in the row, about 14,000; 18 inches apart, 11,600; 24 inches apart, 8,700; 3-foot rows, plants 12 inches apart, 14,500; 15 inches apart, 12,000; 18 inches apart, 9,000; 24 inches apart, 7,500.

The practice usually is to bed one bushel of seed potatoes for each thousand plants desired at first drawing. One bushel will usually produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants at three drawings. With good seed potatoes and a well-made and well-managed bed, the average number of plants will run some higher.

Plants or draws may be grown for an eighth to a sixth of the area planted, vine cutting being used for the remainder. The single leaf cutting, 8 to 10 inches long, is recommended.

The surest and most reliable source of disease-free stock is the saving of seed from the part of the field that was grown from vine cuttings.

Methodist Minister Resigns, Disappears

Charlotte, N. C., March 18.—A terse typewritten note of resignation from his pastorate and the story of a love affair in Atlanta were the only clues police and church authorities here had tonight in their search for Rev. Herman F. Duncan, 28, missing Methodist minister.

The condition of his room in a private home here bore testimony to a sudden departure on the part of the young minister, who Sunday night left a congregation at the Duncan Memorial church waiting in vain for his scheduled sermon. Mr. Duncan apparently had packed a suitcase and left in his automobile, leaving behind most of his personal effects.

Friends revealed tonight that Mr. Duncan had left the city Wednesday without explanation and returned Saturday. Upon his return he said he had

GIFTS THAT LAST

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