

## STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THE DORF'S

# BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

## HONEY WILL RELIEVE SUGAR SCARCITY

Every beekeeper should bend every energy this year to increasing the production of honey. He will not only find it profitable, since prices will doubtless be good, but he will be adding the country by providing a product of high food value when other sugars are scarce.

Honey is better than sugar. It is more easily digested. It can be used in place of sugar or syrup. Enough honey goes to waste each season on every farm to relieve the high price of sugar in the home. Let the bees save this waste. In most regions, honey can be substituted for sugar with an improvement of the finished product. Conditions incident to the war point to a sugar shortage, so it is important that beekeepers increase the yield of honey. This can be accomplished by enabling the bees to more thoroughly pasture every acre of cultivated or waste land.

Help Fruit Production. A few good stands of bees on every farm will help increase the yield of fruits and other crops by the distribution of pollen from blossom to blossom, besides storing surplus honey. Where there is a continuous supply of honey-producing plants, such as clover, alfalfa, linden, white and sweet clovers, with the numerous wild flowers throughout the season, above fifty pounds or more

of surplus honey can be secured per colony. An apiary of a dozen colonies in standard ten-frame hives with proper care will average fifty gallons of honey a year with some increase of colonies.

A start in bees may be had by transferring them from bee trees, catching runaway swarms, or buying a few swarms from a neighbor. Bees are less trouble than anything else on the farm for the profit secured, but they must not be neglected. They respond to proper care and will give a good return for the time devoted to them.

Will Market Itself. Honey is one product of the farm which will practically market itself. If it is properly prepared for the market, the marketing of a small surplus is a simple matter. Let your neighbors know you have the pure, unadulterated



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When all is carefully done, hitch the team to the wagon and drive to where the bees are to be placed. Unhitch before doing anything else. Then set all the hives in permanent place as near a rod apart as convenient. Take off the baled hay wires. Place a wispy of loose hay, straw, grass or fine brush close up in front of the entrance, and open the entrance about two inches at the top. The trash in front of the entrance causes every bee to take notice and mark the new location. If the entrance were thrown wide open, the bees would come out too fast, and soon find themselves lost in midair; and if not too far removed from the original place, would go back and find themselves homeless. Move bees in the cool of the day. Either a single queen or a carload of stands can be transported with ease and safety.

Very hard to detect the disease on young plants when pulled from the bed, therefore many diseased plants are set in the field and continue the spread of stem rot. It is necessary, then, to have seed potatoes free from disease, and these can be secured by growing seed from vine cuttings on new land or in selecting the seed in the field at time of digging. In selecting the seed each hill should be tested by splitting the stem, and if no black streaks appear the potatoes should be rinsed in clean water and allowed to dry before being bedded. This dipping will not kill the fungi that may be in the potatoes, but it will destroy all spores on the surface.

Preparation of the Hotbed.—The use of the same hotbed year after year is spreading stem rot. In localities where the disease is prevalent the soil in the hotbed should be changed every year, and the framework of the bed and surrounding ground should be thoroughly soaked with a solution of one part of formalin to thirty gallons of water or a solution of one pound of copper sulphate to twenty-five gallons of water.

New soil or sand for the hotbed should be procured from a field where potatoes have never been grown. As rich dirt is not necessary for the bed,

said may be procured from a sand bank and thus danger of infection considerably lessened. The same wagon or tools used in hauling away infected dirt should not be used for hauling clean sand, unless they have been disinfected with a solution of formalin or copper sulphate of the strength previously mentioned.

In localities where sweet-potato diseases are prevalent fire-heated hotbeds are preferable to those heated by manure on account of the chances that the manure may have become infected. Diseased potato tubers usually find their way to the manure pile, and if any diseased potatoes are left anywhere about the farm, infected parts may be carried around on the feet of chickens and other farm animals.

Crop Rotation.—Healthy plants may be grown by careful seed selection and proper care in the preparation of the hotbed, but if these plants are set in soil that is infected with disease, much of the effort toward control is wasted. Sweet potatoes should be set in new ground or ground upon which potatoes have not been grown for several years. It is not known how long the fungus of stem rot will live in the soil in the absence of sweet potatoes, but if they are not planted often than once in four years the fungus will undoubtedly be greatly reduced.

Black Rot (Black Shank, Black Root). Black rot is caused by the fungus *Spherotheca fimbriata* and may occur on any underground part of the plant. On the potatoes the disease is characterized by dark, slightly sunken, more or less circular spots, while on the stems it appears as a black, corky, which soon enlarges until the whole stem is rotted off. On the potatoes the surface of the diseased spots is of a metallic luster and just underneath the spots the tissue is green. When cooked the potatoes are very bitter.

Control.—Black rot is disseminated in about the same general way as stem rot, but unlike stem rot it spreads freely in the storage house if conditions are favorable. The fungus may spread in the storage house by handling the potatoes, by settling the tubers and by flies and other insects which may carry the spores on their bodies. The same methods of control used for stem rot will control black rot, emphasis being laid on preparation of the hotbed, proper selection and handling of the tubers, and crop rotation.

How the Bees Keep Warm. Those inside the cluster which they form in cold weather go through vigorous exercises.

The bee upholds his reputation for industry throughout the winter months as well as during the summer. Being susceptible to cold, he must have some means of supplying heat.

It was found by experiment that only the shell of the cluster made by the bees in cold weather is compact. This is formed by one of several layers of bees all solidly arranged with their heads inward, their hairs interlacing.

The arrangement is perfect for conservation of the heat within. Except for an occasional shift of positions the bees forming the shell are quiet. But within the shell strange things are going on.

It is here that the heat is generated, and the antics are not unlike our own when we are cold.

The bees are packed loosely within the shell so that there is plenty of space for many bees to be exercising at a time. Rapid fanning of the wings, shaking the body from side to side, rapid breathing and other movements are all part of the scheme for raising the temperature.

In one particular instance, when a bee had been rapidly fanning with his wings for seven and a half minutes, the thermometer nearest him rose half a degree, Fahrenheit.

Without Its Protection in Winter Timber Supplies of the Northern Areas Would Disappear.

Few of our readers would credit that the snow-covered woods would double the price of timber. The greater part of our common timber comes from the forests of Canada, Scandinavia and Russia. All these countries suffer from a very severe winter, says London Tit-Bits.

For nearly five months of the year the snow is buried deep under a mantle of snow, and the thermometer in the heart of the greatest pine forests not uncommonly falls to 30 degrees below zero, i. e., 62 degrees of frost. Snow is one of the best nonconductors of heat or cold in the world, and when the surface of snow is five feet deep a thermometer showing 6 degrees on its surface will be buried beneath the snow, rise to about 30 degrees. The snow, therefore, is an enormous blanket, protecting the roots of the trees from the intense cold.

A full-fledged pine can stand almost any degree of cold, but a young tree cannot. Therefore, to realize the greatest profit, says E. A. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, prejudice and wrong conceptions can best be laid aside, and the market demands can be carefully considered when mares are sent to the stallion or jack.

GROW PLENTY OF ROUGHAGE. Cut Down on Cotton Acreage and Plant Enough in Peas and Sorghum or Stock Feed.

Out down on some of the cotton acreage and plant enough in peas and sorghum to furnish sufficient roughage without the fodder farms to grow seed and soon fodder will lose its charm. Certainly it is a very unpleasant undertaking during the hot days of August and September.

## VARIETY OF FEEDS FAVORED

All Farm Stock Will Need Something More Than Corn Next Winter—Legumes Essential.

The pigs, calves, colts, cows giving milk and hens that lay eggs will need something more than corn and corn fodder next winter. No cottonseed meal will not entirely supply the deficiency, although it will help. Corn, corn fodder, sorghum or other grass hay and cottonseed meal will enable the animal to live and some of them to do fairly well, but to complete the food, balance the making materials a liberal allowance of legumes is essential. We need a rich protein feed to take the place of cottonseed meal where it cannot be safely used to supply the supply of rich protein concentrate and there are numerous legumes for furnishing a rich protein roughage. We will be prepared to grow live stock when we plant half the land now planted to corn to soy beans and other legumes and half the other half to corn or sorghum or more per acre. Until then, most profit in live stock in the South will come from the grazing of cattle on our cheap lands.—The Progressive Farmer.

## GERMAN MILLET IS FAVORED

Most Generally Grown, Being Quick Resistant to Heat—Sown in August and Harvest in Fall.

Most varieties of millet can be quite readily grown, although the yield is not as great as in some cooler regions. The ordinary varieties are sown during August and harvested during the fall. German millet is most generally grown, being quite resistant to heat and drought. Pearl millet may be planted during the spring, and will grow luxuriantly all summer, but does not seem to be as desirable as sorghum for a forage crop.

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looking closely, they found that all of the snakes had sought concealment by crawling up trees, seeking the end of a branch and looping over to another tree, and they had their first lesson in the method by which snakes hide themselves and hoodwink their pursuers.

## OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Francis J. Heney, the well known "trust buster" of San Francisco, has been engaged by the government to investigate the prices of food, under the direction of the federal trade commission.

## PROHIBITIONISTS WIN HOUSE

"DRY" AMENDMENT RESOLUTION TO FOOD MEASURE IS ADOPTED.

Washington.—A resolution for submission to the states of a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was adopted by the Senate. The vote was sixty-five to twenty, eight more than the necessary two-thirds.

As adopted the resolution contains a provision that the states must be asked to ratify the amendment within six years. The house still must act on the resolution.

Senator Stone's amendment providing for compensation by the government for damages to property growing out of the enforcement of the prohibition amendment was rejected fifty to thirty-one.

Senators opposing the resolution were: Democrats—Broussard, Culbertson, Gerry, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Husting, James, Lewis, Phelan, Pomeroy, Reed and Underwood—Total 12. Republicans—Brandagee, Calder, France, Lodge, Penrose, Wadsworth, Warren and Weeks, Total 8. Senators voting for the resolution were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Hollis, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Randall, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, of Arizona, Smith, of Georgia, Smith, of South Carolina, Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Vandaman, Walsh, Williams, and Wolcott—Total 36.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Colt, Cummings, Curtis, Fernald, Frothingham, Gurnea, Hale, Harding, Johnson, of California, Jones, of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, LaFollette, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland and Watson—Total 29.

Total, 65. The proposed constitutional amendment is the first initiated by Congress since that providing for popular election of United States senators, approved in 1911. It is the first time that either branch of Congress has approved a constitutional amendment for prohibition. A few years ago a similar resolution in the house received a majority, but failed of the required two-thirds.

## FEWER MERCHANTMEN SUNK BY SUBMARINES

London.—Some falling off in the loss of British merchantmen by submarines is noted in the official summary. Eighteen British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines last week. Three vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk, while no fishing vessels were lost. According to the admiralty report of the previous week the losses were twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each, three of less than 1,600 tons.

## COTTON AFFECTED BY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Washington.—Cotton was unfavorably affected by weather and other conditions during July, but an improvement to the extent of more than 300,000 bales was indicated in the monthly report of the department of agriculture, which forecast a production of 11,949,000 equivalent 500-pound bales from a yield of 16.9 pounds per acre. The crop averages about two weeks later over practically the entire cotton belt.

Well, anyhow, the Italian offensive should be glad that Telet can't move any farther away.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

## FRANCIS J. HENEY



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# Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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Dr. J. C. Fletcher

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

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PATENT LAWYERS, 303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

### NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned attorneys will make application to the Governor of North Carolina for either a pardon or a commutation of sentence of the term of imprisonment of Will Williamson. All persons opposing same will file with the Governor their protests.

This June 18, 1917.

LONG & LONG, Attorneys.

## LAW

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

THE PRESIDENT, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

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We have on our campus an apartment house, a two story building of 20 rooms, with a frontage of 100 feet which may be used by girls who wish to learn civics and live at their own charges. Pupils can live cheaply and comfortably in this way, many of them having their table supplies sent to them from their homes.

For further information address J. M. Rhodes, Littleton College, Littleton, N. C.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Rainey Baynes, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, on or before the 10th day of July, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This 5th day of July, 1917.

J. C. CARTER, Administrator of Rainey Baynes, d.e.d.

### UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINTING

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