

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 FORD'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. You feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

SELECTING SEED CORN FOR LARGER YIELD NEXT YEAR

All Seed Should Be Selected From The Field.

TO SECURE BEST RESULTS

Entire Plant Should Be Taken Into Consideration And Seed Should Be Selected From Healthy And Vigorous Stalks. How To Select The Best Ears Of Seed Corn.

The method of selecting seed from the barn late in the spring has cost this State thousands of dollars, annually, in reduced yields of corn. No method of selecting seed, either of corn or any other crop, that does not take into consideration the whole plant, will give best results. In selecting seed corn the main thing to be looked after is to have the seed come from stalks that have yielded the highest amount of shelled corn per stalk, unassisted by specially favorable conditions. It is absolutely impossible to secure seed of this kind unless the selections are made from the standing stalks in the field during the fall. This is the time of the year now and the only time at which these selections can be made.

Every corn grower should go into his fields, when the weather is favorable, and select seed corn for next year from those stalks that are bearing the highest amount of shelled corn. Of course it will be necessary to see that no external factors have specially favored the stalks from which the selections are made. Ordinarily, where corn is producing twenty-five or more bushels per acre it will be well to select the seed from stalks that are bearing two well developed ears per stalk. In making the selections in the field, too great attention should not be given at that time to the character of the ears. Later selection during the winter may be made in the barn when a leisure time presents itself.

The selection should be made from stalks that are healthy and vigorous and on which the top and leaves have remained to thoroughly perform their part in finishing the complete development of the grain. Other things being equal, the ears should be held in a drooping position; but the shanks attaching the ears to the stalk should not be too long.

At least four to five times as much corn should be selected in the fields as is planned to be needed for next year's planting. The corn should be well dried out and should be stored in barrels or boxes that will admit of thorough ventilation, but will keep out rats and mice.

From all the evidence we have gathered from an experience of twenty years in experimental work, largely with corn, we are thoroughly convinced that there are few operations on the farm that when carefully done will give larger returns for the effort than that of selecting seed in the way indicated above. One might expect on good average land the use of such seed to give at least two to four bushels per acre increase over the average corn that would be secured in barn selections.

Let no one this year fall in North Carolina to select his seed in the field so that next year he can produce maximum yields of this crop for the effort and expenses put into the growing of it.

C. B. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Extension Service, West Raleigh.

GROWING A CROP OF OATS

Of all the cereals, oats, with the exception of rye, has the widest adaptation for North Carolina conditions. Oats when put in properly and given a good opportunity to grow will ordinarily produce very good returns on well drained lands, although it is a little late to sow this crop in the upper Piedmont section of the State, yet in other portions of the State oats may be expected ordinarily, to produce good returns when put in properly this late or a little later, and fertilized intelligently. Oats cannot be expected to give satisfactory returns on poor land unless the land receives an application of manure, or fertilizer, or manure supplemented by the right kind of fertilizer application.

A small piece of land properly prepared should produce a goodly amount of feed for stock next year. It is certainly not creditable to North Carolina that hay must be bought from other sections. In this time of expensive feeds it would certainly seem the part of wisdom to make a strong effort, in this State, this year, to put in the necessary acreage to feed crops so that the needs of the stock on our own farms can be taken care of. With a little extra effort this can be done easily.

Where a small amount of crimson clover or vetch seed is available, it will be well to sow these with the oats. They will materially improve the quality of the oat hay next year. Good standard varieties of oats for this State are the Appler and Red Rust Proof of the later maturing types; Fulghum and Burt for earlier maturing.

In putting in oats, as of other small grains, it will be necessary that the seeding is not delayed too long. Of the small grains—probably rye can be seeded latest with safety, but even with this crop the earlier seedings, within the ordinary dates of seeding the crop, the fall sowing to be preferred.

C. B. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Extension Service, West Raleigh.

NOVEMBER IS THRIFT MONTH.

The Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture is calling attention to Governor Bicketts' proclamation in which he designates the month of November as "Thrift Month." Director B. W. Kilgore has called on all of his co-workers to advocate and spread the doctrine of this proclamation to all with whom they come in contact. The farmers of North Carolina have had an unusually prosperous year during 1917, and if the money which they have received for their products is frittered away, very little permanent good will result. Governor Bicketts has called into consultation several men prominent in agricultural work in North Carolina and has asked their aid and co-operation in putting the matter of "Thrift Month" before the farmers of North Carolina.

The committee has decided on eight specific accomplishments which the average farmer can do and which will be of value to him later on. These are:

1. Buy a liberty loan bond.
2. If he be a tenant, to buy, if possible a small farm and make the first payment on the purchase price.
3. To pay off all debts and go on a cash basis next year.
4. To start a saving account in some bank or credit union.
5. To buy a milk cow or brooding sow.
6. To install home waterworks and lights.
7. To paint his house.
8. To set out an orchard.

Most of these matters have had the attention of the Extension Service and Experiment Station for many years. Always they have been encouraged and urged. Now is a good time for them to be put in operation. Not every family has a good milk cow, and therefore does not realize the value and profit to the family by such a possession. With the high price of corn, a brood sow would be a most valuable possession. In those rural

POOR GINNERIES CAUSE N. C. FARMERS GREAT LOSS



A Modern Two-Battery Ginny Containing Eight 80-Saw Gins.

North Carolina had a total of 2,874 ginneries in 1916; of this number 2,514 were operated and 360 idle. The average number of bales ginned by each of these active establishments was 293 bales, which is less than half the number of bales ginned by the average ginny in most other states.

The large number of so-called ginneries in North Carolina are relics of ante-bellum times. A goodly number of them are truly relics and worthless. These relics have been handed down from the old self-contained large plantations of years ago. The use of these old, out-of-date outfits at the present time is as uneconomic as picking the lint off by hand when these old establishments were installed.

The improper ginning of cotton is the source of a great loss to our farmers and I feel sure that they do not appreciate the gains that would be theirs should they have their cotton ginned at a modern gin.

A misconception among farmers that is partly responsible for this condition is the fact that they feel that the lowered grade is more than offset

by the increased weight. They fool themselves. The buyers make allowance for the loss that is sure to occur in weights by paying less for the cotton. The buyer who handles many bales from many farmers is in better position to judge how much green cotton will lose than the farmer who only raises a comparatively few bales. You can rest assured that the buyer will protect himself. As an example: Mills are at present paying about a pound, or \$5.00 per bale, more for old cotton than new.

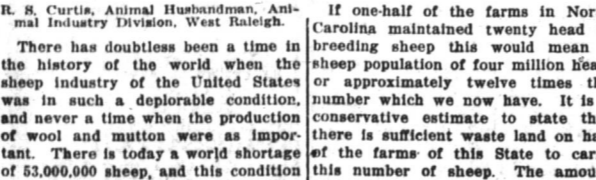
The ginning of cotton at old style ginneries that fail to get out all the leaf and dirt possible has always been uneconomic and unprofitable. The farmer who has felt that he was selling dirt and leaf for the price of cotton has fooled himself only. He has been pitting his necessarily limited knowledge against that of the spinner who was and is able to tell to the ounce how much waste a bale of cotton contained.

O. J. McCONNELL, Cotton Grading, Raleigh, N. C.



WASTE EXTRACTED BY MODERN GINNY.

EVERY STOCKMAN SHOULD SAVE EWE LAMBS



Ewe Lambs Selected for Breeding Purposes From Edgcombe Test Farm.

R. S. Curtis, Animal Husbandman, Animal Industry Division, West Raleigh.

There has doubtless been a time in the history of the world when the sheep industry of the United States was in such a deplorable condition, and never a time when the production of wool and mutton were as important. There is today a world shortage of 53,000,000 sheep, and this condition has arisen during one of the most critical stages in the history of this country. Before the declaration of war there was a material shortage of meat products and the emergency which has arisen makes the condition the more critical.

We will not only need all of the meat products which can be produced from lamb and mutton, but the needs of the government in supplying the soldiers with clothing is going to make unusual inroads into the supply of wool at hand. Wool at the present time is selling as high as 80 cents per pound in the grease, and the chances are favorable that it will still higher. Under present conditions this means that the wool clip from an average breed sheep is worth around \$5. There is no other farm animal which produces such a by-product and still leaves the animal for reproductive purposes to replenish the breeding stock.

The census taken of livestock in North Carolina in 1900 showed that we had 300,000 sheep, and the census taken in 1916 showed a sheep population of only 200,000 or a decrease of 33 1/3 per cent. Such a condition is critical, as it not only means that we are helping to deplete the supply of meat and wool, but we are taking from the farms an animal which, when properly handled, will return the largest percentage on the money invested of any farm animal.

The slogan of every stockman should be to save the two lambs suitable for breeding purposes. It is a crime to allow them to go to the shambles. This is so fully realized that prominent livestock and kindred organizations are making every effort possible to divert the female breeding stock to the farms. For example, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association is transporting large numbers of western sheep into the east for the purpose of re-establishing the sheep industry on the eastern farms, where at one time this industry flourished.

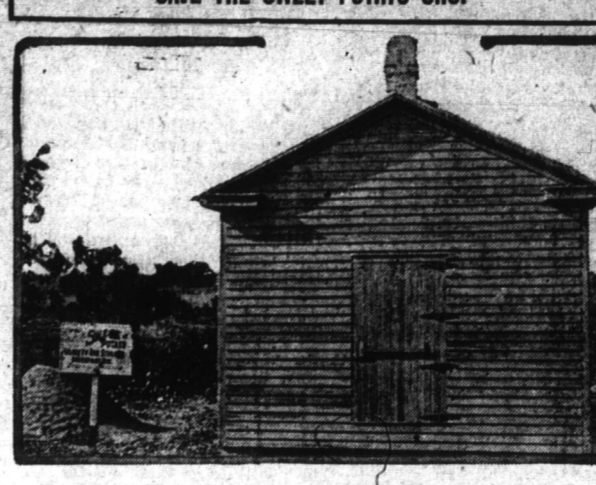
Lord Northcliffe refers with pride to the Englishwomen who have taken up men's work to assist in the war. And London was once the world's headquarters for militant picketers.

French soil is magnetized for German zeppelins.

Certainly the administration and Congress make mistakes, but their average performance is high and we all have to back up the fight for liberty.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER, \$1.00 A YEAR

SAVE THE SWEET POTATO CROP



AN EXCELLENT TYPE OF STORAGE HOUSE FOR POTATOES.

Though North Carolina produces a good crop of sweet potatoes each year, a conservative estimate places the loss due to poor storage facilities at 50 per cent of this crop. Also, through lack of storage facilities prices for potatoes are lowered at digging time when the dumping of more potatoes than the market can care for. This produces a shortage for the latter part of March until the last of July when the early crop begins to make its appearance. For this reason the Division of Horticulture in co-operation with the National Department of Agriculture is now conducting a campaign to have as many storage houses built in North Carolina as possible.

The sweet potato crop this year will be the largest in the history of the country. North Carolina will produce the largest crop in the history of the State, and will thus provide a surplus of a product that will be needed to take the place of other foods which have become high and scarce, owing to the war conditions. With this large crop on hand the question has arisen as to the best methods to save all of the crop harvested.

Experience has proven that storage houses are more to be depended upon than the old style earthen banks. These houses are wooden, hollow-wall structures with a special system of ventilation, and may be constructed to hold varying amounts from 500 to 1000 bushels of the roots at one time. They have proven very successful in keeping the potatoes, having been tried both in an experimental and practical way, at the Pender branch station. At this station it was found that the loss in the houses was practically nothing, while a third of the roots were lost when placed in the old-style banks. In some cases the whole bank has been a total loss, or 20 per cent of the potatoes injured from the standpoint of marketable stock.

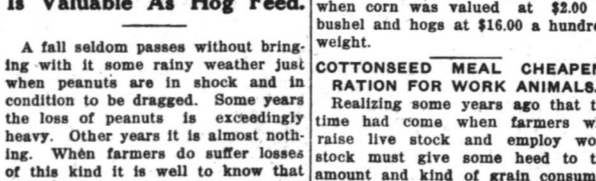
Many large growers over the State have already manifested much interest in these houses, many having built new houses or remodeled their old ones.

The Division of Horticulture is supplying, upon application, plans for building the houses, and will give advice in the erection and operation of them. It is estimated by Mr. R. G. Hill of the Horticultural Division that the building of houses advocated by his division will mean a saving to the farmers or the community, and will also mean that needed food will be saved to supply the market that now cannot be supplied during every year from March to July.

Extension Circular No. 30, "The Storage of Sweet Potatoes," and Farmers' Bulletin No. 847, "Potato Storage and Storage Houses," will be supplied free of charge, as long as the supply lasts, to all making application.

F. H. JETER, Agri. Editor, Agricultural Extension Service.

ECONOMICAL FEEDS FOR LIVESTOCK



The Animal Industry Division Feeds Hundreds of Hogs Each Year to Determine the Best and Cheapest Rations.

Waste, or Damaged Peanuts, Is Valuable As Hog Feed.

A fall seldom passes without bringing with it some rainy weather just when peanuts are in shock and in condition to be dragged. Some years the loss of peanuts is exceedingly heavy. Other years it is almost nothing. When farmers do suffer losses of this kind it is well to know that damaged peanuts are valuable for hogs and that they may be substituted for vast amounts of corn and other concentrates.

In fact, damaged peanuts are so valuable that they should be thought of as being in a class with wheat shorts, wheat bran, peanut meal, and soybean meal rather than as damaged goods. It may not be so this year, but it has often happened that damaged peanuts realized more as a result of being fed to hogs than they would have brought had they remained sowed and been sold as marketable nuts.

This test was made upon the Edgcombe Branch Station Farm right in the center of the peanut-growing section. One lot of pigs was placed in a small pen and given a ration made up of two-thirds corn plus one-third wheat shorts. A second lot of similar pigs was fed the same amount of corn but damaged peanuts were substituted for the wheat shorts. The pigs in the first lot, where corn and shorts were fed, gained, during the whole feeding period of 149 days, 7.7 of a pound daily, while those in the lot where damaged peanuts were substituted for the wheat shorts, gained 8.4 of a pound daily. The peanuts proved to be superior to the wheat shorts in the economy of gains. When shorts were employed 7.3 bushels of corn plus 384 pounds of shorts were required to produce one hundred pounds of increase in weight; when damaged peanuts were fed only 5 bushels of corn plus 141 pounds of peanuts were required to produce an equal increase in weight. Pound for pound the damaged peanuts proved to be far superior to wheat shorts. In fact, these damaged peanuts were so valuable as

to feed for hogs that they were sold, through the hogs, for \$1.36 a bushel when corn was valued at \$2.00 a bushel and hogs at \$16.00 a hundred-weight.

COTTONSEED MEAL CHEAPENS RATION FOR WORK ANIMALS. Realizing some years ago that the time had come when farmers who raise live stock and employ work animals should give some heed to the amount and kind of grain consumed by them the State Agricultural Experiment Station inaugurated some investigation work upon the Iredell, the Edgcombe and the Pender Branch Station Farms to determine just the place of cottonseed meal in the ration of a work animal. Some of the work animals upon these farms are fed upon a ration made up of corn and hays. Their team mates are fed exactly the same feed except that the corn is reduced some and cottonseed meal substituted.

This piece of investigation is not nearly completed; in fact, it is only really begun, but still some valuable and definite facts have come to the surface. It has been found, for instance, that no little amount of money is being saved by the introduction of cottonseed meal into the ration. When corn is valued at \$2.00 a bushel, oats at 64 cents a bushel and cottonseed meal at \$60.00 a ton the yearly expense of the feed bill of each work animal upon the Iredell Branch Station Farm was reduced \$5.38 as a result of using even extremely small amounts of cottonseed meal in conjunction with corn and oats.

When the amounts of cottonseed are increased and the amounts of corn correspondingly decreased—and this is to be done soon—the annual saving will be still greater. All of the mules are in good health and have practically maintained constant weights. It is noticeable each spring, however, that the animals which have the small allowance of cottonseed meal "shed off" earlier and more uniformly than do those eating corn as the sole concentrate.

DAN T. GRAY, Chief, Animal Industry Division, West Raleigh, N. C.

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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. A Vegetable Preparation which simulates the Food by Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

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THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

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ARNOLD'S BALSAM

40 YEARS REPUTATION

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DO YOU WANT A NEW STOMACH? If you do, "Digestion" will give you one. For full particulars regarding this wonderful Remedy which has benefited thousands, apply to Hayes Drug Co.

Commissioners' Re-Sale of Valuable Real Estate at Gibsonville, N. C.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in a special proceeding therein pending wherein heirs-at-law of Adam Walker Geringer, deceased, were duly constituted parties, the undersigned commissioners will, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1917, at 1 o'clock, p. m. on the premises hereinafter described, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the suburbs of the town of Gibsonville, Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Marion Smith, and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake, Marion Smith's corner, running thence with his line S. 88 deg. E. 6 chains and 34 links to a stone on said line; thence S. 2 deg. W. 3 chains and 17 links to a stone, thence N. 88 deg. W. 6 chains and 34 links to a stone, thence N. 2 deg. E. 3 chains and 17 links to the beginning, and containing two acres, more or less; the same being the land owned and occupied by Adam Walker Geringer, deceased, to the time of his death and upon which his widow now resides. On this land is a six-room dwelling and out houses, and the land lies on both sides of the main road leading to Eion College, North Carolina.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in nine months, subject to confirmation of court and title reserved until purchase price is paid; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale till paid.

Bidding will begin at \$610.00.

E. S. W. DAMERON, CLAUD CATTS, Commissioners.

November 2, 1917.

Help For Girls Desiring Education.

We have on our campus an apartment house, a two story building of 25 rooms, with a frontage of 100 feet, which may be used by girls who wish to form clubs 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. E. Rhodes, Littleton College, Littleton, N. C.

Notice of Sale

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in the Special Proceeding entitled Adolphus Cheek, Executor, and J. C. Staley, Administrator, with the will annexed, of L. P. Shepherd, deceased, by E. H. Greenon and others, the same being No. 24, in the Special Proceeding docket of said Court, the undersigned commissioner will, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1917, at 130 o'clock p. m. at the court house door, in Graham, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, that certain tract of parcel of land lying and being in Burlington township, Alamance county, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Adam Walker Geringer, deceased, and L. P. Shepherd property in the city of Burlington, N. C., the said plot being recorded in the Public Registry of Alamance county, in Book of Deeds No. 24, pages 16 and 17, to which reference is hereby made.

This October 22, 1917.

J. C. STALEY, Commissioner.

Commissioners' Re-Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in a special proceeding therein pending wherein heirs-at-law of Adam Walker Geringer, deceased, were duly constituted parties, the undersigned commissioners will, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house door of Alamance county, in Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of G. B. Burt, Harry J. Burt, Benjamin Burt and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at rock in corner of the two roads; thence West four chains and fifty links with road to a rock; thence North 20 deg. E. 4 chains and 10 links to a rock; thence North 30 deg. West 4 chains and 10 links with the road to the beginning, containing two acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in nine months, subject to confirmation of Court, and title reserved until purchase price is paid; deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale till paid.

Bidding will begin at \$110.00.

This Nov. 2, 1917.

CLAUD CATTS, E. S. W. DAMERON, Commissioners.

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