LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak...

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 69

FEEDING SOLDIERS ON THE TRANSPORTS

MESS OFFICER OF THE VESSEL MUST PROVIDE 210,000 MEALS AT SEA.

SOME OF THE 180 VARIETIES

Money Instead of Merchandise Should Be Sent to the Troops in France—Dental Corps Can Care for 5,000,000 Men.

An account of how soldiers are fed at sea is given in the daily newspaper published on a transport:

"Outside of providing 210,000 meals at sea, the mess officer of the ship has very little to do. Very little.

"He is only called upon to provide, by the regulations, 180 different varieties of food. That's all. Every try to order 180 different things to eat? Yet this is the authentic list.

"The food needed to feed several thousand men at sea ranges beyond the glutton's dreams. You get the answer in the ship down below the water line, where 7,290 loaves of bread have been baked in one day, and where you stumble over every variety, from 60,000 pounds of beef to 132,000 eggs, or a compartment of brick ice cream in a ten-degree-above-zero vault.

"And if this doesn't suit, you can bump along into 49,324 pounds of potatoes, 7,100 pounds of ham and bacon, 7,800 pounds of butter, 9,200 pounds of sugar, and 61,500 pounds of flour.

"If you can't get a meal out of this you can fall back on 4,600 pounds of sausage, 3,000 pounds of sauerkraut, 26,000 pounds of apples, 19,800 pounds of oranges, and 4,200 pounds of onions. And this leaves out 1,600 pounds of jam and 9,400 pounds of lima and navy beans."

The original order that the approval of a regimental or higher commander was necessary before packages might be sent to members of the expeditionary forces has been modified so officers with the rank of major and higher may approve shipments. The approval of a company commander is not sufficient.

The question of the shipment of parcels to France first came to the attention of the war department when the commanding general of the expeditionary forces cabled that congestion of such articles had reached such a point that French railroads were unable to handle the load. A board appointed by the secretary of war and the postmaster general examined 5,000 sacks of parcel-post mail, and found that the articles being sent not only, in the main, were absolutely unnecessary, but undesirable. The investigation showed that the amount of such mail had reached a total of 500,000 pounds a week, and was steadily increasing.

Relatives and friends, according to a recent statement by the war department, will find they often can do a greater service to soldiers by sending them money for the purchase of articles. Tobacco is now being supplied as part of the army rations, and merchandise of nearly all kinds may now be purchased in France through the huge general store established by the quartermaster corps at lower prices than charged by retailers here.

The dental requirements of an army of more than 5,000,000 men can now be met by the present force of the dental corps of the United States army. Examinations have been closed and no further additions will be made to the corps for some time. The number of dental officers has expanded since war was declared from 58 to 5,810. Commissions were offered to 5,467 dentists in all parts of the country, and all but 271 were accepted.

The average number of tooth fillings in the army ranges from 225,000 to 250,000 a month. Special dental infirmaries have been established in the camps and cantonments, to which newly inducted soldiers are sent for examination shortly after arrival in the camps.

A school for dental instruction has been established, where 85 officers are assigned each month to take the two months' course.

The box-car situation is better at present than it has been at any time during the last three years, according to advice received by the department of agriculture from the railroad administration.

On May 1 box cars began to move into wheat territory, and wheat-carrying roads are expected to have on their lines more than the normal amount of cars owned by them. Cars are being parked in wheat-loading territory, which was impossible last year. The railroad administration will continue to move cars into wheat districts as long as there is any indication that additional cars will be needed.

An advertisement in a Berlin newspaper, reported by the Information Belges, shows some of the many uses to which paper is being put in Germany:

"Paper stuff for dresses and aprons.

"Paper stuff for business suits.

"Paper stuff for manufacture of suits.

"Paper stuff for upholstery and tapestries.

"Paper stuff for trunks and bags.

"Paper stuff for bags, pillowcases and mattresses.

"Splendidly assorted lot for sale."

Special attention is being given by the medical department of the army in all camps to cleaning up spots where mosquitoes and flies breed. In some cases it has been necessary to dig channels in streams, drain swamps, and put in elaborate ditching systems to clean up stagnant pools and streams. In cases where it has been impossible or impracticable to drain swamps and do similar work, there has been installed a system for keeping slow-moving streams and still bodies of water covered with oil. At all points within the camp where there is the slightest possibility of mosquitoes or flies breeding daily spraying of oil is done.

Arrangements have been completed with the federal public health service to carry out a similar program in the territories adjacent to the camps. The health service has agreed to fill bogs, open streams, and drain swamps, and continue the oil spraying for a distance of 1 mile around each camp.

Special precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of disease by flies. Instructions were given on the disposal of materials that were likely to become breeding spots. Arrangements were made to protect all food from flies. With this end in view, all buildings in which food is prepared or stored were screened. Entrances to the buildings have been vestibuled. An average of 6,000 flytraps have been placed in each camp. More than 22,700,000 square feet of screening has been placed in all camps.

To assist in meeting the present shortage in unskilled labor restrictions have been temporarily removed on the importation of Mexican labor to be used in certain occupations. This step supplements the order by which the department of labor has arranged to bring Porto Rican laborers into this country for work on government contracts. It is estimated that 75,000 islanders can be brought in while transportation is available.

New regulations on the subject of Mexican labor contain rigid provisions to prevent any attempt at exploitation on the part of prospective employers. Wage rates current for similar labor in the localities in which the admitted alien is to be employed are assured, as well as good housing and sanitation conditions.

The quartermaster's department is now supplying gas-proof food containers to the soldiers in the zone of operations in France. These containers prevent seepage of gas into the containers and guard against contamination of the food. The men carry their emergency rations in the containers and all food brought up to the trenches is carried in the new tins.

After the food is packed in the containers they are hermetically sealed. It is planned to use paraffin for sealing, as it settles in the crevices in such a way that it must be cut before the lids can be taken off. It can be applied by running the containers through a paraffin bath.

Because the supply of tin is limited and there may not be enough to supply the needs of the army the quartermasters' department is experimenting with the wax paper box. Tests made show that these boxes meet all conditions satisfactorily. The tins and boxes both are vermin and water proof.

There are now 42 theaters, which cost over $500,000, in operation in camps and cantonments throughout the country. Nearly 100 vaudeville acts have been brought from the large circuits to play in these theaters only; about 50 acts have been secured from Chautauqua and lyceum bureaus; 35 comedy companies are playing in these theaters exclusively. Some of these are original New York companies, playing the summer season only, with expenses reduced about two-thirds.

The camps have been divided into two circuits. In one the Liberty theaters seat 3,000, in the other the houses are smaller, having a capacity of about 1,000 each. It takes from 14 to 25 weeks for a production to be staged in each house of either circuit.

"Smileage" books, sold throughout the country under the direction of the commission on training camp activities, contain coupons good for admission to all attractions in camp theaters.

Forty-six societies representing 22 nationalities of foreign-born citizens are planning monster celebrations, pageants, parades and speech-making in the principal cities of the United States for July 4. Represented in the groups are Armenians, Assyrians, Belgians, Chinese, Czecho-Slavs, Danes, Dutch, Finns, French, French-Canadians, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Italians, Japanese, Lithuanians, Norwegians, Poles, Portuguese, Russians, Roumanians, South Slavs, Swedes and Swiss. In May these societies appealed to President Wilson to issue a proclamation calling upon all native Americans to unite with the foreign-born in observing the national holidays. Plans for the many celebrations developed after the proclamation was issued.

Three temporary office buildings, providing working space for 6,250 persons, have been built in ten weeks in Washington, D. C., by the construction division of the army, without the employment of a contractor. One, a three-story structure, 491 feet long, 260 feet wide, with a floor space of 270,000 square feet, was ready for occupancy 24 days after the first spadeful of earth was turned.

Women stenographers and typists are now being enrolled in the naval reserve as yeomen.

TROUBLE IN MAKING BUTTER

Churning is Sometimes Prolonged for Several Hours Without Obtaining Product.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farm buttermaker sometimes fails to obtain butter after churning the usual length of time; in fact, the churning is sometimes prolonged for several hours without obtaining butter. The causes of the difficulty, together with the remedies, are as follows:

1. Churning temperature too low. It may be necessary, under exceptional conditions, to raise it to between 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

2. Cream too thin or too rich. It should contain about 30 per cent butterfat.

Printing Butter.

3. Cream too sweet. If ripened to a moderate acidity it will churn more easily.

4. Churn too full. In order to obtain the maximum concussion the churn should not be more than one-third full.

5. Ropy fermentation of the cream prevents concussion. This may be prevented by sterilizing all the utensils and producing the milk and cream *under the most sanitary conditions.* If additional measures are needed, the pasteurization of the cream, with subsequent protection from contamination, and ripening it with a good starter will be effective.

6. Individuality of the cow. The only remedy is to obtain cream from a cow recently fresh, or cream that is known to churn easily, and before ripening mix it with the cream that is difficult to churn.

7. The cow being far advanced in the period of lactation. The effects may be at least partially overcome by adding, before ripening, some cream from a cow that is not far advanced in the period of lactation.

8. Feeds that produce hard fat. Such feeds are cottonseed meal and timothy hay. Linseed meal, gluten feed, and succulent feeds, such as silage and roots tend to overcome the condition.

DISEASES OF DAIRY CATTLE

Production of Milk Can Be Materially Increased by Preventing Many Disorders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In an effort to maintain or increase our live stock supplies, the reduction of the toll taken by disease should not be overlooked. There are a large number of diseases which are very common and which seriously affect the dairy industry. Among these are contagious abortion, tuberculosis, infectious garget, cowpox, cattle-tick fever, etc., which in the past have greatly reduced the milk production of our herds.

Tradition has it that in remedying these conditions the value of preventing and combating disease is in the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." As a matter of fact this estimate is too low; probably 160 to 1 would be much nearer the truth. In spite of this fact, however, preventive measures are not so well known or so effective that disease can always be prevented.

In dealing with contagious diseases the basic principle of prevention is to keep carriers of infection away from the herd. Next in importance is maintaining the surroundings in a sanitary condition. Following this, the animal's natural resistance to disease should be increased by natural and occasionally by artificial means. Ordinarily, disease stalks about the country only in the bodies of diseased animals or attached to some intermediate object.

Beginning With Poultry.

If the beginner has had experience in poultry keeping, it will be all right to purchase eggs and start with setting them. Otherwise he should begin with the fowls and thus gain some knowledge of caring for poultry before attempting to raise chickens.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Subscribe for THE GLEANER—1.

WILL LOAD 52,000 SHELLS EACH DAY

GREAT GOVERNMENT PLANT IN NEW JERSEY TO START SHIPMENTS BEFORE LONG.

IS LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Three Others Like It Being Constructed—Medical Department Has Mobile Apparatus to Provide Pure Drinking Water in France.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Quantity if not capacity shipments will start soon from a new government shell-loading factory in New Jersey, one of four such government plants each of which is larger than any similar plant in the world.

When turning out 52,000 loaded shells a day under full operation the plant will use 2,000 tons of shells and explosives daily, the products of some 75 factories. More than 5,000 workmen will be required. Plans contemplate the employment of a large number of women. The marking of shells to designate size, load and range will require 250,000 operations each day.

The plant has a total area of approximately 2,500 acres. More than 100 buildings, with an aggregate floor space of 1,300,000 square feet, will provide storage for shells and parts and for material. A small city, with heating and lighting plants, water and sewage systems, hospitals, fire-fighting plant and restaurants, was built to house the employees. There is equipment to protect the health of those who work with poisonous gases, and a school for instruction in the loading of artillery ammunition with high explosives.

The operating plant consists of 13 shell-loading units, each independent of the other, with equipment for loading 13 sizes of shells, ranging from the recently developed 7-millimeter to 16 inches. On two sizes of shells the propelling charge also will be loaded, the shell and cartridge case being assembled at the plant. All other shells are assembled in France.

In the construction of the shell-loading units the problem was far greater than one of mere building. Immense fans have been installed to dispose of the poisonous fumes from the high explosives. When a unit is in operation the air in the loading room is changed every few minutes.

The American soldier in France gets pure drinking water from mobile water trains. The trains are under the jurisdiction of the army medical department. They are miniature waterworks, which chemically treat, filter and sterilize water, making it fit for consumption. What municipal waterworks do to insure healthful water to the people of a city these trains do for the soldiers.

A number of purification units with attached motor-tank trucks constitute a train. Each unit is a complete filtration plant, including laboratory. Arriving at a stream it sets hose into the water and pumps the water through a pressure tank. Before the water passes through a sand filter it is treated chemically to rid it of disease germs. The pure water is pumped into tanks mounted on trucks, which carry the water to the soldiers.

Each mobile water unit carries an expert chemist, bacteriologist and pumpman. There is a complete laboratory in the front of the machine for the testing of the water. Tests are made every two hours or more often when it is thought necessary. The water is lifted into the filter by a gasoline pump engine and a complete supply of extra pipes and tools are carried so that all repairs, either from accident or shell fire, can be made on the spot. The trucks are equipped with electric lights so that the work can be carried on at night. Many of the chemists and bacteriologists assigned to the mobile laboratories were formerly connected with municipal waterworks and filtration plants.

Every community will be combed for war workers. War industries are short nearly 400,000 common laborers and lack of workers in the coal-mining industry is imperiling all war production. There is also a serious shortage of skilled labor. One of the largest munition plants, turning out heavy caliber guns, is short 2,000 machinists. The war plants of Connecticut and Maryland are undermanned 35,000 machinists.

The United States employment service will begin an intensive recruiting of workers for war work from the nonessential industries. Employment offices will be increased and the force of local agents and traveling examiners will be enlarged and sent into every community that relief may be given before the ban against private labor recruiting goes into effect on August 1.

Nearly 2,000,000 girls and boys have volunteered for the United States garden army in the department of the interior. Their service flag bears a crossed rake and hoe with the letters U. S. S. G. in blue on a field of white with a red border. The enlistment entails a pledge on the part of the child to use efforts to increase food production by cultivating one or more crops under a garden supervisor or teacher chosen for this work and to make such reports as may be required. The success of the garden army plan is most gratifying.

Ensign Stephen Potter, United States Naval Reserve force, killed in action with German planes April 26 last, was the first American naval aviator to shoot down and destroy a German seaplane, according to a navy department statement.

The report states that on March 19, 1918, a long-distance reconnaissance of the German coast was made by large American flying boats operating from a British Royal Air force station. Ensign Potter was one of two American naval aviators accompanying this expedition and Potter was successful in shooting down a German seaplane which attacked the reconnaissance formation. A second enemy seaplane found safety in running away.

Potter's death reflects credit on his courage. He was killed in a fight with seven enemy single-seaters. He was second pilot to a British air force captain, who was with him when he shot down the German plane in March. Two British planes had flown to a point six miles from Hinder light, when two enemy planes headed toward them. The British planes closed on the nearest German and opened fire. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead and attacked vigorously while three other enemy planes passed astern. The two British planes dived and speeded westward under continuous volleys from the rear. One of the Germans disappeared.

Of the seven Germans in action four were attacking Potter, who fell behind his companion and began to zigzag. Potter dodged, but was broadside to all the enemy machines and under their fire only 50 feet from the water. His companion, 250 feet above, saw Potter's machine burst into flame, come part of the way under control, then crash on the port wing tip. Potter was seen last on the surface of the water amid flames, which turned suddenly to a huge cloud of smoke. When the pall had cleared not even wreckage was visible and the circling enemy disappeared.

German timidity before American pistol fighters armed with American .45-caliber automatic pistols has brought about a change in the equipment of the American Expeditionary forces by the war department and the ordnance department is rushing production of these weapons. About 8,000 are turned out daily and production is increasing. The impression exists that a shot from an American .45 takes a man out of action completely. Men hit from the smaller German pistols frequently continue in action effectively. The .45 caliber was adopted by the United States army in 1911.

Despite the heavy increased demand for these pistols the ammunition branch of the ordnance department has effected a saving during the past two calendar months of nearly $2,000,000, mostly on small-arms ammunition.

The total savings by the ordnance department for these two months through salvage, waste prevention and the utilization or sale of discarded materials have aggregated $8,757,025. Cost of Vickers machine guns has been reduced $322.35 each; Colt machine guns, $284.16 each; Lewis machine guns, $22 each. Government rifles now cost $22 each, a reduction of $13 each.

Health of women workers in munition plants will be looked after by woman health officers who are to be trained under the direction of the women's division of the industrial service section of the army ordnance department.

An eight weeks' course of study for carefully selected woman health officers has opened at Mount Holyoke college, Massachusetts. The course is under the general direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, health supervisor of the women's branch of the ordnance department. The staff of lecturers and instructors includes well-known specialists in physiology and hygiene, physical education, factory organization and labor.

Women taking the course are college graduates or of equivalent technical education. Almost all of them have had experience in dealing with working women. First requirement for admission to the course is perfect health and only those were selected who will inspire wholesome living among the munition workers.

The army has sufficient veterinarians, Surgeon General Gorgas announces. Examinations for commissions in the veterinary corps have closed. There is a waiting list of those eligible to commissions and until this list is exhausted there will be no more examinations. The corps has 1,700 officers and 10,000 enlisted men on active duty.

Veterinary graduates called by the draft will enter the army service as privates. Later they will be allowed to take examinations for veterinary officer commissions to fill vacancies. Men over the draft age and under forty may enlist as privates and secure an equal chance with selected men for commissions. One hundred men are graduated each month from the training school for commissioned veterinary officers on active duty at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

The department of labor reports adjustment of 80 industrial disputes during a recent week. This is a record. Eleven strikes and two threatened strikes were adjusted. Included in the strikes settled was that of machinists at the Curtiss Airplane company plant, Buffalo, where 300 men quit and 15,000 were affected indirectly.

The division headquarters at Camp Lee is within a stone's throw of the spot where the house stood that housed Grant and his staff during the siege of Petersburg.

DRY LITTER FOR SCRATCHING

Damp Material is Practically Useless—Clean It Out and Renew It at Frequent Intervals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Straw and similar material gathers moisture and when the litter becomes damp enough to be limp it is practically useless for fowls to scratch in for their grain feed. Scratching litter in the poultry house is essential, but it should be cleaned out and renewed frequently.

Best Pullets to Keep.

Keep the pullets which mature quickly and start laying first. Those which start laying when less than 200 days old, or nearest that age, are the best layers if they have had the best care.

Necessary for Large Flocks.

It is pretty generally admitted that the incubator and brooder are necessities where large flocks of poultry are kept.

Why Are You Gray?

Why look older than you feel? Now that som many thousands have proved that Q-ban Hair Color Restorer brings a uniform, uniform, dark lustrous shade to gray or faded hair—you really ought t otry Q-ban. Ready to use—guaranteed harmless—50c for a large bottle—money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Co. and all good drug stores. Delightfully beautifying. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Liquid Champoo; Soap. Also Q—ban Depilatory, for superfluous hair.

Try Q-ban TRADE MARK

Subscribe for The Gleaner. $1.00 a year, in advance.

SHIPPING EGGS IN CAR LOTS

Average Losses of From 3 to 9 Per Cent Can Be Greatly Reduced by Proper Packing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The amount of damage sustained in marketing eggs in car-load shipments which, according to various reliable authorities, averages from 3 to 9 per cent, has been reduced to less than 1 per cent in tests conducted by the United States department of agriculture, covering a period of more than two years and in which the eggs were shipped on an average of 1,200 miles. By following good, commercially practicable methods of packing, storing, and hauling, eggs can be transported in car-load lots with a total damage, including "checks," "dents" and "leakers," of less than 2 per cent.

In order to reduce egg losses to the minimum they should be packed in new standard cases symmetrically made with 5, or preferably 6, 3-penny cement-coated nails at each corner of the sides and bottom and at the center partition. Cases made of cottonwood have, on the whole, the greatest number of advantages. Medium fillers (three pounds, three ounces) or heavier should be used. It is absolutely necessary, also, that the filler be perfectly new. Even a short-haul shipment into the packing house should disqualify the filler for further use. Suitable cushions of excelsior, with a flat, should be placed on the top and bottom of the case. Corrugated board on the top of the case affords practically the same protection as the excelsior cushion, provided it takes up the slack.

The load of eggs must be a solid unit in the car, fitting without play. This is the most important factor in avoiding damage in transit. The amount of damage in properly loaded cars buffed with straw is slightly less than in the same cars buffed with wood. In placing the buffing, care should be taken not to permit it to prevent circulation of air, which is essential to good refrigeration. When the straw buffing is placed at the bunkers and extends from the top of the load to the floor of the car, it is found that at least 50 per cent of the refrigeration is lost.

Self bracing of the load by means of suitable strips placed below the cases proved much more satisfactory than braces nailed to the car. Nailed braces seldom arrive in place and frequently cause much damage.

Selected Breeding Fowls.

A few breeding fowls selected for their superior vigor and stronger vitality will often return a greater profit than a much larger number of fowls which are lacking in these essentials.

RE-SALE
Valuable Real Estate

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made in the Special Proceeding entitled John C. Jones et al. against Abner Perry and ananother, the undersiged Commissioner will, on

MONDAY, JULY 22 1918,

at 12 o'clock M., offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, at the court house door of Alamance County, in Graham, Alamance County North Carolina, the following described land lying and being in Newlin township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Annie Perry, Micaja Braxton and others bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a rock in a branch in the line of said Braxton, corner with Annie Perry, and running thence N. 74 1-4 deg. W. 5 chains to a rock, corner with said Annie Perry; thence N. 83 1-3 deg W. 27 chains to a rock, corner with Annie Perry; thence N. 3 2-3 deg W. 7 chains to a rock; thence N. 53¼ deg. E. 1 chain and 24 links to a rock, corner with Annie Perry on West bank of said Cane Creek; thence up the meanders of said Cane Creek, courses and distances taken on opposite sides of creek as follows: 88 deg. E. 3 chains N. 38½ deg. E. 62.20 links, N. 15¼ deg. E. 7 chains N. 33¼ deg. W. Crossing creek 3 chains 75 links to a rock, corner with Annie Perry above ford; thence 83 2-3 deg. E. 26 chains and 66 links to a rock corner with Annie Perry on East side of road; thence S. 33 1-3 deg. E. 10 chains to a rock; thence S. 82 2-3 deg. W. 71 links to a rock at the mouth of a branch, corner with Annie Perry thence down said branch as it meanders as follows, S. 6 deg. W. 7 chs. S 10¾ deg. W. 2chs. 50 links S. 23 1-4 deg W. 3 chains 15 links S. 33 1-3 deg. W. 6 chains 15 links to a curve; thence S. 4 2-3 deg. 2 chains to the beginning, containing 74.45 acres, more or less.

Bidding will begin at $1542.20.

Re-sale of the above described land has been ordered by the court because a 10 percent bid was placed thereon within 20 days after the first sale by Mr. Webb Lindley.

E. S. W. DAMERON,
Commissioner.

This July 3, 1918.

Notice of Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in the special proceeding entitled U. A. Albright, Bryaut Albright, Ross Albright, Mrs. A. G. Wilson and her husband, A. G. Wilson, Decie Albright, Pearl Robertson, Waite Robertson and his wife, Emma Robertson, Thomas Robertson and Lucy Robertson vs. Violet Albright, Jewel Albright, Helen Fon Albright, Glenn Albright, Mayo Fowler and Adsie Fowler, the same being No. — upon the Special Proceedings Docket of said court, the undersigned Commissioner will, on

SATURDAY, JULY, 27, 1918,

at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, offer for sale to the highest bidder, upon the terms hereinafter stipulated, that certain tract of land, lying and being in Patterson township, Alamance county and state of North Carolina, and more partisularly defined and described as follows, to-wit:

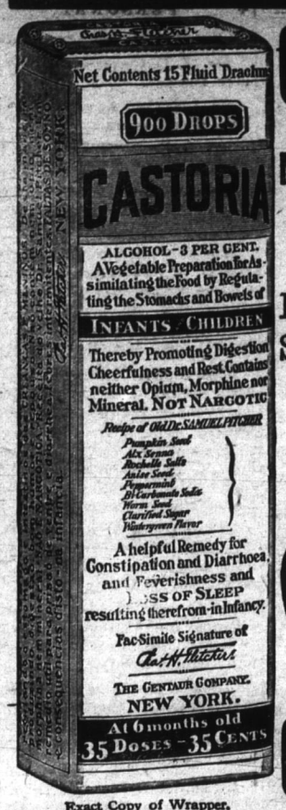
A part of the Louisa Albright Dower Tract, beginning at a rock pile, Dixon's corner; thence N 78 deg E 53 poles to a gum tree or rock; thence N 66 deg E 36 poles to a red oak; thence N 245 poles to Isley's corner; thence W about 68 poles to a rock, Pike's corner; thence in a western direction with the various courses of the creek, 80 poles to Eulliss' corner; thence s 14 deg E with Eulliss' line 88 poles of a rock, his corner; thence S 55 deg E 20 poles to a white oak, his corner; thence S 19 deg W 56 poles to a white oak, Eulliss' and Albright's corner; thence S 14½ deg W 47½ poles to a rock at the road; thence S 20 deg E 75 poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres (185), but to be the same be more or less.

Terms of sale—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months from day of sale, and the remaining one-third in twelve months from day of sale; the deferred payments to bear interest at six percent per annum from date of confirmation of said sale, and title reserved until all the purchase price and interest are paid. The purchaser to have the privilege to pay the deferred payments on the date of confirmation.

This June 20th, 1918.

W. H. ALBRIGHT, Commissioner,
Long & Long, att'ys. Liberty, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINING DONE AT THIS OFFICE. GIVE US A TRIAL.



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CASTORIA

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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the authority and powers contained in a certain Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 1st day of February, 1916, and executed by J. H. Kernodle and wife, Ida Kernodle, to Alamance Insurance & Real Estate Company, recorded in the public registry of Alamance county, in Book No. 65 of Deeds of Trust, page 264, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918,

at 12 o'clock, p. m., at the court house door in Graham, North Carolina, expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, a certain tract or parcel of land in Alamance county, State of North Carolina, in Burlington township, adjoining Tucker and J. H. Braxton, and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron bar, Braxton's corner on Tucker Street; thence with his line 50 feet to corner of North Carolina Railroad Co. lot No. 43; thence with the line of lot No. 43 192 feet to corner of lots No. 35 and 36; thence with the line of lot No. 36 50 feet to Braxton's corner; thence with his line 192 ft. to the beginning, being that lot sold to W. S. Long by the Triple City Realty Company, October 26th, 1905, recorded in Deed Book No. 28, pages 433-½-'5.

This June 7th, 1918.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co.,
Trustee.

Used 40 Years

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The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

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Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA—
ALAMANCE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court—
Before the Clerk.

S. W. Patton and wife, Alice Patton, Jas. R. Patton and wife Alice Patton.

vs.

Margaret Patton, widow, Ava Mebane, Widow Ed. Patton, Sam Patton, Flora Patton Ola Patton, J. S. Albright and wife, Levina P. Albright, C. A. Albright and wife, Lessie B. Albright Carrie A. Overman and husband, Claude Overman, Margaret A. Corbett and husband, J. O. Corbett R. E. Albright and wife, M. L. Albright Lula A. Adams and husband, C. A. Adams, Richard F. Albright Della G. Albright, William H. Albright, Stella N. Albright Taylor Albright, Bedford Patton J. F. Murray, Dr. Eston Murray and wife, Mrs. Eston Murray Lizzie McAdams, widow Ed. Wyatt, husband of Ellen Wyatt, dec'd Geo. Wyatt and wife, Mrs. Geo. Wyatt John W. Wyatt and wife, Floy Wyatt, Mrs. J. H. Porterfield and husband, J. H. Porterfield Mrs. W. R. Foust and husband, W. R. Foust, Mrs. J. M. Hayes and husband, J. M. Hayes Lonnie Patton and wife Mary Patton, Edgar Patton and wife, Effie Patton Mrs. Ida L. McAdams and husband, R. L. McAdams, William D. Patton Joseph C. Patton, James P. Patton, M. E. Patton minor, Alfred Isley, husband of ..... Isley deceased, J. S. Isley and Fannie B. Isley, minors under 14 years of age.

All of the respondents above named, and more particularly Ed. Patton, J. F. Murray Dr. Eston Murray and wife, Mrs. Eston Murray, John W. Wyatt and wife Floy Wyatt, Mrs. J. H. Porterfield and husband, J. H. Porterfield Lula A. Adams and husband, C. A. Adams will take notice that a Special Proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance county, before the Clerk for the purpose of obtaining an order of sale for division of that tract of land situate in Alamance county, North Carolina that was originally owned by James Patton, and which contained about two hundred and eight acres, and which descended upon his heir-at-law and is now the property of certain of the parties to this action as tenants in common.

And the said respondents will further take notice that they are required to appear at the office of the said Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, at the court house in Graham, North Carolina on Saturday, the 3rd day of August, 1918 and answer or demur to the petition filed by the plaintiffs in said special proceeding, or the said petitioners will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said petition.

Done this the 3rd day of July, 1918.

J. D. KERNODLE,
Clerk Superior Court.

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60 YEARS REPUTATION

ARNOLD'S BALSAM

Warranted To Cure ALL SUMMER SICKNESSES BY

GRAHAM DRUG Co.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wilbur May and husband, Clyde May, to the Central Loan & Trust Company, dated October 4, 1916, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 71, at pages 101—102, and default having been made in the payment of the debts secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the court house door, in Graham, N. C., on

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described tract of land, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of N. A. Ward, Central Loan & Trust Co., J. P. Albright and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron bolt, corner with said Ward in center of public road to Burlington, N. C., via W. D. Whitesell's; thence 5 deg. W. 9¼ chains to an iron bolt, corner with said Ward; thence S. 89 deg. and 30 min. 65 chains to an iron bolt; thence N. 5 deg. E. B. S., 9.53 chs. to an iron bolt in center of said road, corner with Central Loan & Trust Co.; thence N. 89 deg. 30 minutes W. 6.50 chains to the beginning, containing 6.18 acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—CASH.

Central Loan & Trust Co.,
June 24, 1918. Mortgagee.

Summons by Publication

NORTH CAROLINA—
ALAMANCE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court—
August Term, 1918.

Alamance Lumber Co., Plaintiff,
vs.
Burlington Gas Company and B. Van Steinburg, defendants.

The defendant B. Van Steinburg, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance county for the purpose of enforcing a materialman's lien against the real estate of defendants in the County of Alamance and State of North Carolina, so as to subject said real estate to the payment of the debt defendants are due plaintiff for material furnished and used in the improvement of said real estate described in the notice of lein heretofore filed in this cause; and the said defendant B. Van Steinburg will further take notice that he is required to appear at the Term of the Superior Court of said Alamance county, to be held on the second Monday before the first Monday of September, 1918, at the court house of said Alamance county, in Graham, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This June 27, 1918.

J. D. KERNODLE,
Clerk Superior Court.

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