

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.

Meadowville, 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 Theodor'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. G.

VEGETABLES IN FOWLS' DIET

Feeding Tests Made With Laying Hens by United States Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Search for beef scrap, together with its high price, has led poultry specialists of the United States department of agriculture to conduct feeding tests with laying hens in which cheaper and more plentiful kinds of protein feed are tried. In these tests feeds rich in vegetable protein have been used in connection with beef scrap to make up the laying ration.

One pen of hens, fed a mash containing 20 per cent beef scrap, produced the greatest number of eggs, but a second pen, fed a mash consisting of 10 per cent peanut meal and 10 per cent beef scrap, produced an average of only 10 eggs less during the test period of 5 1/2 winter months. Mash made with soy-bean meal, cottonseed meal, and velvet-bean meal, in combination with beef scrap, have been fed with fairly satisfactory results.

PLAN FOR POULTRY SUCCESS

Suggestions Sent Out From Washington for Benefit of Practical Chicken Grower.

Government poultrymen are appealing to the American people, both in the country and in the cities, to increase poultry production as much as possible. The following nine suggestions have been offered as a means to attaining this end:

1. Keep better poultry; standard-bred poultry improves the quality and increases production.
2. Select healthy, vigorous breeders to produce strong chicks.
3. Hatch early to produce fall and winter layers.
4. Preserve eggs when cheap for home use.
5. Produce infertile eggs, except for hatching.
6. Cull the flocks to eliminate unprofitable producers.
7. Keep a small back-yard flock to supply the family table.
8. Grow as much of your poultry feed as possible.
9. Eat more poultry and eggs to conserve the meat supply.

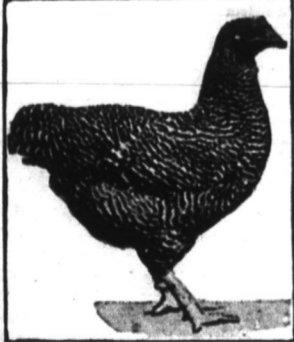
PULLETS FOR WINTER LAYERS

Weight of Fowl Is Sometimes Good Indication of Future Egg Production—Use Eggs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry keepers may plan to hatch all their pullets early, but it always happens that a good many pullets are not nearly grown in September, or even by the first of November. Obviously these will never make early winter layers. They may make profitable layers, though not likely to pay as well as the earlier-hatched hens. With the age of the under-sized pullets known, and by the use of the scales, it is a simple matter at this season to cull out those that it will not pay to feed through the fall and early winter, unless waste feeds are so abundant that no feed need be bought for any of the poultry stock.

A Plymouth Rock pullet that is five months old in the early part of September and weighs less than four pounds is not promising material for a winter layer; a Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red pullet that is five months



Forest Planting, Well Cared For.

sprouts are removed promptly the new growth will pass into them and several small stems will develop rather than one large one. Such trees as the honey locust and white elm have a tendency to branch too near the ground. By removing the lower limbs a longer, straighter merchantable stem will be produced.

Pruning may be done at any season of the year, if care is exercised; but the danger of separating the bark from the body is least, when the pruning is done in fall or winter; when the tree is dormant and the sap is not flowing. About one-third of the top and branches of a hardwood tree should be cut back when the tree is set out.

NOT GOOD TO CARRY APPLES

Flour Sack Is Not Fit Receptacle—Have Fruit Clean and Carefully Packed.

(By LE ROY CADY, Associate Horticulturist, University of Maryland.)

A flour sack is not a good receptacle to carry apples to market in. The flour on the sack does not help in its selling value, even though flour is expensive. Clean, carefully packed fruit will bring a good price on almost any market this year.

The DAIRY



PROFITABLE ON MOST FARMS

Dairying and Stock Raising Where Good Crop Rotation is Practiced Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

General farming and live stock raising, with a limited amount of dairying and a good crop rotation is, on the average, the type most easily made profitable on most farms in the northern edge of the corn belt. This is brought out in a study made by a farm management specialist of the United States department of agriculture, of 300 owner-farms and 153 tenant farms in Lenawee county, Michigan, which is typical of southern Michigan, northwestern Ohio and northeastern Indiana.

It was found that specialized dairy farms paid better normally than dairy and grain farms, but on the average did not pay as well as the combination of dairying and hog raising. Dairying with hogs and grain usually yielded better labor income than any other combination. The outstanding advantages of this type as compared with others are greater diversity of income, a large percentage of receipts from sale of live stock and live stock products.

PURPOSE OF THINNING TREES

Plan Outlined for Keeping Forest Plantation in Thriving Condition—Proper Pruning.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The purpose of thinning trees in a forest plantation is to encourage the growth of the more desirable individuals. Where the growth is crowded or unhealthy, it should be remedied by thinning. The principle is the same as in other crops which are thinned to promote the best development of a portion rather than a poor growth of the entire crop. When trees are young, they are very sensitive to the conditions around them, and if they are crowded, the tendency is toward a stimulation of growth and an improvement in quality in the thrifter individual and a failure in the poorer class. This process, which is entirely natural, disposes of a great many of the weaker trees, but if continued too long, may stunt some of the best trees. It is at this stage that thinning becomes a necessity and the weak and deformed individuals are removed.

Need of thinning is indicated when there are many dead or dying trees in the stand, or when the trees are very slender in proportion to their height. A stand in need of thinning often has the crowns of all the trees densely matted or so closely interlocked that growth apparently has ceased. If the condition of the stand is such that the growth will not be lessened, it is more satisfactory to postpone the thinning until there is enough merchantable material to pay for the cost of removing it from the stand. The first thinning will yield fuel and small posts, and if the poorer material is removed each time each subsequent thinning will yield bigger and better material. Care should be exercised not to remove so much material that the sunlight will induce a soil cover under the trees.

Pruning is the removal of some portion of a living tree and its purpose may be—

- (a) To dispose of dead or diseased material.
- (b) To renew or stimulate growth.
- (c) To modify the form of the tree. This operation, which is essential to the best growth and development of a tree, never should be done carelessly.

If it is desired to produce a stem free from branches, the young tree should be pruned gradually and a very few of the lower limbs removed each year. In order to have a well-developed stem the crown must be sufficient to produce the material. The tendency of the average person is to prune either too much or not at all. On young trees the pruning may be carried too far up the stem, so that the tree becomes top-heavy and is deformed or broken off in the first storm.

Pruning is practiced most often to modify the form of a tree, but in many cases it is necessary in order to induce production of merchantable material. Some species, like the hop, elder or black locust, may sprout freely from the root collar, and unless the

Cattle and Corn—A Good Combination in Profitable Farming.

acts, and a comparatively small percentage of the income from the sale of crops, because for the most part the crops are sold to better advantage by feeding them to live stock. The type of farming and the general conditions which prevail in this section make the size of a farm a very important factor bearing on the income, according to the bulletin. There is also a direct relation between the amount of capital invested and the labor income of the operator. Generally speaking, the larger the farm and the greater the investment, the greater the percentage or rate of income.

The cropping system and the proper distribution of crop area, it was learned, were important factors in profitable farm management. On the more profitable farms studied in this territory, from 20 to 50 per cent of the total crop area was in corn, an average of 10 per cent in oats, an average of 30 per cent in wheat, from 1 to 10 per cent in barley, and from 20 to 30 per cent in hay.

As a result of the study it was found that the following rotation is well adapted to conditions in this area: First year, corn; second year, corn; third year, oats and barley; fourth year, wheat, and the fifth year, hay. Alfalfa is a valuable addition to the average cropping system and the bulletin suggests an increase in the acreage of this crop throughout the region.

INCREASE NUMBER OF COWS

Dairy Herds of All European Countries Depleted to Appalling Degree—We Must Help.

(By CARL VROOMAN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.)

The dairy herds of the old world are depleted to an appalling degree. There is not a country in Europe where the people have enough dairy products, and this process of depletion is going on every day, and every week, and every month, and will continue to go on as long as this horrible war lasts.

When the war is finished, we will find the world with a demand for dairy products twofold, fourfold, tenfold greater than the supply.

Europe will come to us with outstretched hands, every country in Europe, and say to us: "We must have milk; give us canned milk; give us dry milk; give us butter; give us cheese; give us dairy cattle; give us animals to build up our herds again."

And unless America has stimulated the production of dairy products, has increased her supply of dairy animals far beyond anything in the past, she will be utterly unable to supply this demand.

We will supply as much of this as we can, because they are going to be willing to pay practically any reasonable price for our live stock; and we will supply so much of it that our own resources will be exhausted.

Then this country will be without sufficient dairy products.

WINTER HOUSING FOR SHEEP

Barns Need Not Be Expensive, but Should Be Dry, Well Ventilated and Free From Drafts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Equipment for raising sheep on farms need not be expensive. In mild latitudes little housing is needed, and the main need is for fencing and pastures of sufficient number and size to allow frequent changing of flocks to fresh ground to insure health. Where winters are longer and more severe, buildings and sheds are necessary to furnish protection from storms, though no special provisions are needed for warmth. Dryness, good ventilation and freedom from drafts are the first requisites of buildings for sheep. Convenience in feeding and shepherding must also be held in mind in locating and planning such buildings or sheds. Small flocks can be cared for in sections of barns having stabling or feed storage for other stock, but with a flock of any size, 100 ewes, separate buildings are desirable. The interior ar-

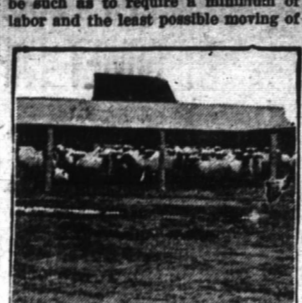
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MANAGEMENT OF THESE BUILDINGS SHOULD BE SUCH AS TO REQUIRE A MINIMUM OF LABOR AND THE LEAST POSSIBLE MOVING OF



WATCH THE MILK SEPARATOR

Expert of Missouri College Offers Suggestions on Proper Operation of Machine.

Is the separator running all right? If not it should be looked after at once. L. W. Morley of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture offers the following suggestions on operating the separator: Be sure that the machine is level and securely fastened to a firm foundation. Remember that the speed of the separator is an important factor in its efficiency. If the crank is turned too slowly an excessive amount of fat will be left in the skim milk. The milk should not be allowed to enter the machine until full speed is attained. A temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit is best for separation. If milk is cold when separated there is too much loss of fat. If the milk becomes cold it may be warmed by placing the can of milk in hot water. It is preferable, however, to separate the milk soon after it is drawn and before it becomes cold.

The separator should be kept clean if the highest efficiency of the machine and the best product is to be obtained. At the end of each separation flush out the bowl by pouring into the shelly can about two quarts of lukewarm water. The parts may then be washed with warm water and then rinsed in scalding water, after which they should be allowed to dry.

PIGS FOR BREEDING STOCKS

Animals Should Be Kept Separately and Fed Differently Than Those for Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Animals which are to be kept for breeding purposes should be separated from the fattening stock soon after weaning. Only such gilts as show exceptional type and conformation should be chosen to replace or augment the sows in the herd. No male animals should be saved entire unless the breeder is growing purebred registered swine. When they are so saved their care and feeding is similar to that of the gilts.

Breeding stock must not be pigged, but it is not best to house them as carefully or feed them as heavily as the fattening stock. Sows should be trained to resist the weather and to utilize forage crops, that they may have vitality and the ability to eat their feed. Pasture should be furnished in abundance to these young gilts, particularly such crops as the legumes. It is best to feed some grain to the breeding stock to keep them growing nicely, but they must never be pushed, for the whole object in their feeding is to make them stretch out and develop bone and muscle in place of fat. A grain ration containing more protein than is fed to fattening stock is very good for breeding animals, an ideal ration being similar to the ones previously given as weaning rations. Two pounds for each 100 pounds live weight is about the right amount to feed. The gilts are kept on the same feed until time to breed for the first litter, after which they are maintained in much the same fashion as the old sows during pregnancy, except that they are fed a heavier ration. The gilt at this time must not only grow the unborn litter but must be furnished with nutriment to continue her own growth.

NEED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Supply Should Be Maintained to Help Supply Increasing Demands of European Allies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

In making this recommendation in its supplementary production program, the United States department of agriculture points out that dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation and that the dairy cow produces more food on less feed than any other of our domestic animals.

Before the war the United States received dairy products from about twenty foreign countries; now these supplies have been largely stopped and it has become necessary not only to supply them ourselves but also to export large quantities. In 1914, for instance, we imported approximately 64,000,000 pounds more of dairy products than we exported, not including fresh milk and cream. In 1917 we exported

WORK OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Average Production of Sixteen Daughters Was 1,145 Pounds More of Milk—More Butterfat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The results of co-operative bull-association work are encouraging. Of the 17 daughters of bulls in one association, 10 received a certain amount of feed, and the average production of the daughters was 1,145 pounds more milk than their dams, and 26.7 per cent more butterfat.

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BULL ASSOCIATION BIG AID

Owner of Small Dairy Herd Enabled to Own a Share in a Good, Well-Bred Animal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The owner of a large herd of cows can well afford to own a first-class bull, and the bull association has now made it possible for the owner of a small herd to own a share in a good, well-bred bull.

The cream separator must be quartered in a milk house.

W. W. can supply the hens with animal feed by feeding home meal, beef scrap and tankage. Skim milk is also excellent for laying flocks. In cold weather the milk must only be put out in small quantities or it will freeze before they have time to consume it.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once

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DAIRY FACTS

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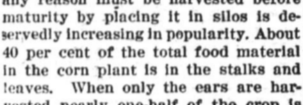
SILO SOLVES FEED PROBLEM

Dairy Cattle Can Be Kept in Condition of Health Common to Animals on Good Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With silage in the ration, dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The digestive system of a cow is well suited for the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse succulent material. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum, economical results.

The preservation of the mature crop or the saving of one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity by placing it in silos is deservedly increasing in popularity. About 40 per cent of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When only the ears are harvested nearly one-half of the crop is lost; on the other hand when the crop



Silo Helps Solve Winter Feed Problem on This Dairy Farm.

is put into the silo the losses are very small. When drought, frost or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe the entire crop may be lost unless a silo is at hand in which to preserve it.

No feed crops can be so successfully harvested under widely varying conditions as those that are put into the silo. Only in case of drought or frost is it necessary to rush the filling of the silo; rain or dew on the forage does not injure the silage.

Good Pasture is an Economical Home-Grown Feed.

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Good pasture does not imply that it should never be used, for there are farms where it is necessary to feed a moderate amount of grain. This is particularly true of cattlemen who are conducting a purebred business and who advertise their stock by exhibiting at the various live stock shows. The results of this study simply indicate that care should be taken that no unnecessary quantities of corn are fed.

There are 154 farms (not quite one-third of those studied) on which corn was fed to the breeding herd for at least part of the winter. The average winter feed bill for these farms was \$17.10 per head, as against \$14.80 for the cows receiving no grain. There were 58 of these farms where less than 10 per cent of the ration was composed of grain and where the cows received an average of 2 bushels of corn and 15 pounds of cottonseed meal per head during the winter. At 42 per cent of this winter ration consisted of cheap roughage and as the amount of feed used was not excessive the cows were carried through the winter at an average cost of \$12.00 or 6 cents a day. In the herds where grain constituted more than 10 per cent of the ration, the cows received an average of 6 to 12 bushels of corn, much of which was unnecessary. The average cost of feed for wintering these cows ranged from \$17.50 to more than \$20 a head.

Probably one of the largest wastes of corn occurs in the feeding of unhusked corn fodder, which is extensively fed in sections where corn is the leading crop and where hay is scarce

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WINTER STOCK

MOST ECONOMICAL OF FEEDS

Better Use of Cheap Roughage or Farm By-Products Should Be Practice of Stockmen.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stockmen should make better use of cheap roughage or farm by-products, such as cornstalks or straw in wintering beef cows, is the opinion of specialists of the United States department of agriculture after making a survey of nearly 500 stock-farms in the corn belt. The records which they obtained show that there is no fixed rule that should govern the quality or kind of feeds used except that the ration should be adequate and economical.

Whether the coarse feeds of the ration shall be composed mostly of hay, fodder, silage, or grain, will depend ordinarily on local and seasonal conditions.

In years when there is a serious shortage of corn, farmers will find it necessary greatly to reduce the quantity of the corn that ordinarily is fed as grain or fodder or silage. That this can be done under many circumstances is evident from a study of the records. They show that a ration which does not contain corn fodder either as grain or in fodder or silage can be fed without any detriment whatever to the cows or their offspring. There were 149 of the farms studied feeding such rations, the majority of them in Kansas and Nebraska, and they produced as good calves as the farms feeding corn. The winter feed bill on these farms was \$13.10 per cow, as against an average of \$16.00 for those using grain, fodder, or silage, showing a saving of \$3.50 per head due to elimination of corn.

The use of such a grainless ration, which on these farms consisted solely of hay and cheap roughage, is, of course, not always possible or practicable. If this type of ration is to be economical, there must be an abundance of cheap hay to combine with the rough feeds; or, if the bulk of the ration consists of cheap roughage, which, unless there is some winter pasture, is largely composed of carbohydrates, there should be a sufficient amount of leguminous hay, such as alfalfa or clover, to supply the protein needs of the animal. In localities where there is a shortage of hay but where large quantities of cheap roughage, such as corn stover, straw, or damaged hay, is available, this cheap roughage often can be made to serve as the greater part of the ration by supplementing it with a small amount of some concentrate high in protein, such as cottonseed meal. The farmers in that portion of the corn belt lying west of the Missouri river, where alfalfa is grown abundantly, nearly always can plan an adequate ration without corn.

The fact that the 149 farms using the cheaper ration were not feeding

Certificate of Dissolution

Certificate of Dissolution

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Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Dr. J. C. Walker, and is just as good today as ever. It is the healthiest and most economical of feeds.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Walker

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

PATENTS

PATENTS

PATENTS

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by A. M. Garwood to Almonce Insurance & Real Estate Company as trustee, on October 26, 1917, for the purpose of securing the payment of a bond of even date herewith, which deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Almonce county, in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 73, at page 181, default having been made in the payment of said bond, the undersigned trustee, will on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919,

at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door of Almonce county, in Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington township, Almonce county, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Mrs. D. H. White, Miss Zora Albright and others, the same being in the corporate limits of the city of Burlington, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron bolt on the West side of the street—name unknown; running S. 83 1-3 deg. W. 327 feet to a rock corner with Mrs. D. H. White; thence S. 3 1/2 deg. E. 255 feet to an iron bolt corner with Miss Zora Albright; thence N. 81 deg. E. 173 feet to the payment of said bond, the undersigned trustee, will on

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by J. C. Mitchell to Almonce Insurance & Real Estate Company as trustee, on November 11, 1916, for the purpose of securing the payment of three certain bonds of even date therewith, which deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Almonce county, in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 71, at page 171, default having been made in the payment of said bonds, the undersigned will on

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919,

at 12:25 o'clock p. m., at the court house door of Almonce county, in Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in Burlington township, Almonce county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Lewis Roberts, Jas. P. King, Wm. Mitchell, Thomas Durham and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock, a known corner and running thence N. 21-2 deg. E. 7 chains to a stake; thence N. 87 1-2 deg. W. 3 chains and 26 links to a stake; thence S. 1-2 deg. W. to a stake by a blackjack stump; thence S. 78 1-2 deg. E. 3 chains and 26 links to the beginning, containing two acres of land, more or less. Also another tract adjoining the above, which is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone in James King's line; running thence North 86 1-2 deg. W. 5 chains and 6 links to a stone; thence S. 6 deg. W. 6 chains to a stake; thence S. 87 1-2 deg. E. 3 chains to a stone; thence S. 3 deg. W. 7 chains to a stone; thence S. 86-3-4 deg. E. 2 chains and 95 links to a stone; thence N. 2 1-2 deg. E. 13 chains to the beginning, containing 2.52 acres, more or less, with one acre excepted, which has heretofore been sold to Lewis Roberts, for a description of which reference is made to his deed, the same having been sold off the North end of last described tract.

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