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Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" as a "Bayer" package containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for millions of years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.

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THE BEST NOVEL OF THE YEAR
"ERSKINE DALE, PIONEER"
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also
ROOSEVELT'S LABOR LETTERS

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust executed by Brown Baynes and wife, Mary Baynes, on April 10, 1918, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, in Book No. 71 of Deeds of Trust, page 23, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, at 10 o'clock A. M., on

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without consulting a doctor. It is the best in the treatment of Eczema, Itchy, Ringworm, Itch, etc. Don't become discouraged by other treatments failed. Hunt's Salve has relieved hundreds of cases. You can't lose on our Money Back Guarantee. Try it at our risk TODAY. Price 75c.

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ROCK FACTS

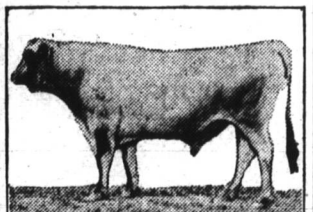
STOCK LISTED BY COUNTIES

Most Desirable for Communities to Concentrate on Production of Few Breeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the nation-wide campaign to promote the general use of purebred sires and better live stock, the United States department of agriculture will keep records of the agricultural counties according to the breeds of live stock which predominate in them. Practical experience has demonstrated the desirability of committees concentrating on the production of only a few breeds and types of the different classes of live stock. Such management not only enables the individual farmer to aid each other in improving and upgrading their stock, but also gains for the communities wide reputations as centers for certain breeds. The raising of several dominant breeds in any community makes that locality the mecca for prospective purchasers who are desirous of buying animals of those breeds, and also makes it possible for buyers to obtain stock in large quantities.

For the service of persons interested in examining or selecting live stock, the department will keep a record of the dominant breeds and varieties of the different kinds of live stock in each county where such information is obtained from accurate and dependable sources. Pending future developments in this work, a breed or variety will be considered dominant if 100 or more good purebred sires of that breed or variety are owned and used for breeding in a county. Sources of information concerning these farm animals will include county agents, officials of state agricultural colleges, and representatives of state boards of agriculture. The department requests that state and county live stock associations transmit figures and all data available on the purebred sires of their region to their local county agent or the state agricultural college. This material should include a statement of the number of purebred sires in the county, together with the date when the information was gathered. Initiative in collecting and reporting these data rests entirely with the county and state officials. Information gathered in this way by the department of agriculture will be available to the public. Thus persons wishing to purchase any kind of live stock may ascertain readily what counties in the United States, according to the records, have purebred sires of the various breeds in which they are interested. Naturally where as many as 100 purebred sires are used in a community, these herd headers and reporting these data rests entirely on the live stock of that county and lead to the production of many desirable grade females, as well as purebred stock of both sexes. Furthermore, in counties where a certain breed is considered dominant, even though there are less than 100 purebred sires, such facts should be reported and will be kept as supplementary records.



Only Good Purebred Bulls of Known Breeding Value Should Be Used in Upgrading Their Stock.

FEEDING AVERAGE DAIRY COW

Certain Amount of Clover Hay, Corn Silage and Grain Required for Winter Feed.

An average dairy cow that is capable of producing 250 to 300 pounds of butterfat a year, will require a ton of clover hay, three tons of corn silage, and around 1,500 pounds of grain for her winter feed or for the time she is fed indoors. If the hay is of first-class quality and the corn silage has considerable corn, the hay may be increased and the amount of grain decreased.

AID TO PERMANENT PASTURE

Ohio Station Officials Recommend Use of Alsike and Blue Grass—Manure is Big Help.

Grass seed applied early in February or March helps to establish a permanent pasture, and Ohio station officials recommend the use of alsike and blue grass, as red clover does not thrive well where tap-rooted plants will leave out in the winter. The application of manure is of help in every instance in producing a good crop of pasture.

CORN SILAGE IS EXCELLENT

Cheapest Form of Carbohydrates, One of Two Great Food Elements Needed by Stock.

Corn silage is our cheapest form of carbohydrates, one of the two great food elements most needed by stock, and clovers and alfalfa, or the legumes, furnish protein, the other element, in the cheapest forms.

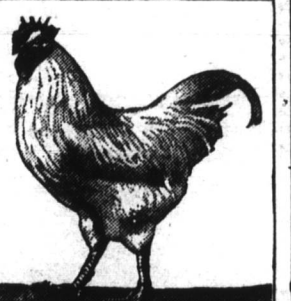
ROULTRY FACTS

TWO BREEDS IN SAME FLOCK

Crossing is Prevented by Keeping Male of One Breed One Year and Another the Next.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While keeping two distinct breeds of poultry in one yard without mixing the breeds seems difficult, it can be accomplished easily and with satisfactory results, as shown by the account of an experience just received from New England, poultry raiser. One of the kinds kept is a so-called egg breed, the other being a general-purpose variety of poultry. The method of preventing crossing is as follows:



First Prize White Rock Cockerel.

Following year roosters of only the general-purpose class are kept. The difference in the color of eggs of the two breeds selected is so great that hatching eggs have always been selected with a certainty as to the breed laying them. The plan necessitates introducing new males, but the advantages of keeping the blood lines of two breeds separate outweigh the slight cost of purchasing the males. The department of agriculture points out that when this method is followed on two neighboring farms an exchange of roosters might readily be arranged.

REMODELING POULTRY HOUSE

Many Stuffy Old Structures Can Be Rebuilt With Little Trouble—Cost is Small.

Many farms have old style, closed-up poultry houses with poor light and ventilation; also old sheds and other buildings of little use for other purposes that can be remodeled or built over with little difficulty into satisfactory poultry houses, according to the United States department of agriculture.

A building of that kind usually can be made over for less than one-half the cost of constructing a new one, and if the work is well done should give just as good results. Furthermore, the work performed in remodeling the building serves as a good poultry club demonstration in poultry house construction.

KEEP ALL PROFITABLE HENS

Close Attention and Study Must Be Given to Each Individual Fowl—Some Are Layers.

Keep all hens as long as they are profitable. This calls for close attention to the study of each individual hen, but it is the work that pays. The man who turns off every hen that reaches the age of two years is pretty sure to sacrifice some of his best layers.

DOULTRY NOTES

Clean, dry litter, clean water pans and mash hoppers are essential to the health of good layers.

All air that is admitted for ventilation should be so handled that it will not blow on the fowls, especially when they are on the roost at night.

One of the best ways to furnish green food is to hang a cabbage head just high enough so that the fowls will have to jump for it.

A warm, comfortable henhouse will do much to secure a good egg yield, for fowls that are not comfortable cannot lay well.

There is not much danger that healthy, vigorous fowls will become too fat, if compelled to exercise by scratching for the grain part of their ration.

It is necessary to provide the hens with some reason for exercising in winter because they have no incentive to exercise naturally, as they do in summer hunting for bugs and worms, etc.

WINTER SHELTER FOR SHEEP

Need as Much Protection in Some Directions as Do Larger and Stronger Animals.

PROFIT PERIOD OF POULTRY

Fowls of heavier breeds outlive usefulness when they pass second laying year.

Fowls of the heavier breeds cease to produce a profitable number of eggs at the end of their second laying year. This holds true with the lighter breeds at the end of their third laying year.

SHIP POTATOES DURING WINTER

Special Care Should Be Taken to Prevent Freezing to Avoid Serious Loss.

CAR LINING IS IMPORTANT

Recommended that Floor, Walls and Ceiling Be Covered With Building Paper and False Floor for Ventilation.

In loading potatoes for shipment in cold weather, special care must be taken to prevent freezing if the shipping is not to suffer losses that may wipe out profits for an entire season's work. It is not enough that insulated walls and floors and means for heating be provided without regard to the proper methods of installation. Approximately 75 per cent of all cars prepared to protect potato shipments in cold weather are lined or loaded incorrectly, according to an investigation made last winter by the bureau of markets.

Make Box Car Safe.

To make a box car safe for shipping potatoes in weather that is below freezing, the bureau of markets recommends that the floor, walls and ceiling of the car be covered with building paper, held in place with laths. After papering, a false floor should be laid on supports running lengthwise and allowing a free air channel, four to six inches deep, below the false floor and extending from the center of the car to either end and connecting with vertical air passages formed by false walls, built four to six inches from the car ends. False walls, also, should be built a few inches from the sides of the car. The false floor should not cover the area between the doors. Here a stove is installed, if the shipping is likely to pass through severe weather. A false door should be built on one side for a stovepipe and bulk-



Sacked Potatoes Loaded Away From Side of Car to Prevent Freezing—Note False Floor, to Permit Circulation of Air—Use Ordinary Box Cars Are Used (Instead of One With Insulated Wall as Here Shown) a False Wall is Placed Between the Load and the Side Wall.

heads put across the car at either side of the doors to form a "well" for the stove. These false walls as well as the center bulkheads rise well toward the ceiling, and with the false floor form two large bins, around which the air continually circulates.

Line Bins With Paper.

The bins should be lined with paper—the same as the car walls, ceiling and floor. The longitudinally arranged floor supports permit the cool air to settle below the false floor and to move toward the base of the stove, whence it rises as it is heated and moves out toward the ends of the car, between the top of the load and the ceiling.

FRESH WATER IS ESSENTIAL

Cheap Material for Making Pork and Important to Supply It Liberally to Hogs.

Farmers who are careful on other matters of feeding sometimes neglect an important item, that of placing before the hogs at all times a good supply of good, clean drinking water. For this purpose an automatic device or home-made convenience is best. Water is the cheap material in making pork, and the importance of having it supplied in quantity and quality cannot be overestimated. Hogs should not be forced to drink from an unclean tank, nor should they be provided with only a limited supply once or twice a day.

AS LITERATURE IS "MADE"

Kipling Manuscript Shows Author Possessed of at Least One Great Quality of Genius.

There turned up, the other day, in a sale of manuscripts a particularly interesting specimen of literature in the making. Mr. Rudyard Kipling sent it in typewritten copy to the editor of the National Observer, Mr. Henry, and it appeared under the title "Tomlinson" in January, 1902; but between the coming of the typewritten sheets and the appearance of the printed poem a good many things happened to the manuscript, some due to the author and some to the editor. One imagines Mr. Henry editing Mr. Kipling a situation which the author anticipated, for against certain lines he had written admonitions and dire threats, although there is no evidence to show whether Mr. Henry let the lines stand because he liked them or because he was terrified. In another item in the same sale one sees that Mr. Kipling first wrote the poem "Cleared" in the character of an Irishman, but when he saw it in proof he altered the phonetic spelling. Which indicates, incidentally, the capacity for taking pains which is an important factor in successful authorship, even if it falls to stand, despite a well-known quotation for the whole of genius.—Christian Science Monitor.

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KEEP UP PERSISTENT FIGHT ON TAKE-ALL

Claiming Attention of Federal and State Authorities.

Disease Thought to Exist Only in Few Counties in Illinois and Indiana New Found in Virginia and Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eradication of the take-all disease of wheat and other small grains, which was first discovered in the United States last spring, claims close attention from federal and state agricultural authorities. When the take-all and flag smut conference was held in Washington at that time, the diseases were thought to exist only in a



Illustration of Take-All—Normal and Infected Plants.

few counties in Illinois and Indiana. Two other infested areas suspected of being take-all have since been discovered, one near Roanoke, Va., and the other in Mason county, Wash. Necessary control measures have been inaugurated. Field experiments on two farms in Madison county, Ill., one of the infested areas, have been undertaken to determine how long soil infestation will continue, the efficacy of different rotations in controlling the disease, the degree of immunity and susceptibility of different crops and crop varieties, the effect of fertilizers on development of the disease, and other related facts. A comprehensive series of milling and baking experiments is being conducted in Washington to determine the effect of formaldehyde disinfection on milling quality and baking value. The Illinois and Indiana experiment stations are co-operating in rotation and similar experiments.

SHOWS NEED FOR "DRY" CAMPAIGN

INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR W. McDONALD LEE.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FIRST

\$9,000,000 To Be Spent in Fighting Bolshevism by Americanizing Foreigners.

W. McDonald Lee, National Director of the great campaign launched by the Anti-Saloon League of America, has made the following statement showing the objects of the campaign, why it is necessary, and to what purposes the funds raised will be devoted.

NECROBACILLOSIS OF SWINE

Disease Is Becoming More Prevalent in Some Sections of Country—Plan for Control.

Necrobacillosis of swine is becoming more prevalent in certain sections of the country and is assuming considerable economic importance, says C. P. Fitch, University Farm, St. Paul, in a paper reprinted from the annual report of the United States Live Stock Sanitary association. While the germ which causes the disease is of special interest by reason of its effect on swine, it also affects other domestic animals. It is found chiefly in filth, and the prevention of necrobacillosis, according to Doctor Fitch, must be based on cleanliness. Pig pens, he says, should be cleaned daily and the floor sprinkled with three-per-cent solution of any caustic disinfectant. The manure, especially from affected animals, should not be spread on pastures intended for swine. The key to the control is prevention based especially on the proper disposal of manure.

Parasite That Attacks Both Cedar and Apple Tree With Bad Results

"It may seem strange that a parasite should attack the stems and leaves of the cedar and produce these tumor-like growths, but this is only one-half of the story," says Frank D. Kern, writing of the parasite known as "Cedar Apple," in Boys' Life. "The other half is the climax of strange new. The parasite leads a 'double life.' In its other stage it lives on the apple tree, chiefly affecting the leaves, but sometimes the fruit. Wild crab apples and cultivated apples are both affected. The apple grower speaks of it as 'orchard rust,' and on the apple it produces an entirely different effect. From its appearance one would never suspect its relation to the 'cedar apple.' Yellowish or reddish spots first appear on the apple leaves. On the upper side, of these spots small dots develop and later become blackish. On the under side of the leaves delicate feathery projections develop. In the fall, winter and spring, the parasite lives on the cedar. It goes back and forth by means of tiny germy known as spores, which are carried by the wind. This history of the parasite suggests that it would find conditions best where cedars and apples grow close together, and such is the case. On the apple this rust is a serious disease in some localities. The best method of prevention is the destruction of the cedars in the vicinity. It is not likely that the wind will carry the spore for more than a few miles. The state of West Virginia has a law regarding the destruction of cedars near apple orchards. The parasite does not spread from apple to apple nor from cedar to cedar. Some varieties of apples resist the attacks better than others. I have seen Stayman Winesaps practically untouched when Grimes Golden in the same orchard were badly affected."

LIVES OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS

This book, entitled as above, contains over 900 memoirs of Ministers in the Christian Church with historical references. An interesting volume—nicely printed and bound. Price per copy, cloth, \$2.00; gilt top, \$2.50. By mail 20c extra. Orders may be sent to P. J. KERNDLE, 1012 E. Marshall St., Richmond, Va. Orders may be left at this office.

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HON. W. McDONALD LEE OF VIRGINIA,
National Director for the Campaign for National and World Wide Prohibition

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