

ADAMS

Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day
keeps
Indigestion
away



BLACK JACK

Young Man—

GO TO THE

COMMUNITY BUILDING,
Sunday Afternoon, 5 O'clock

DR. W. J. MARTIN,

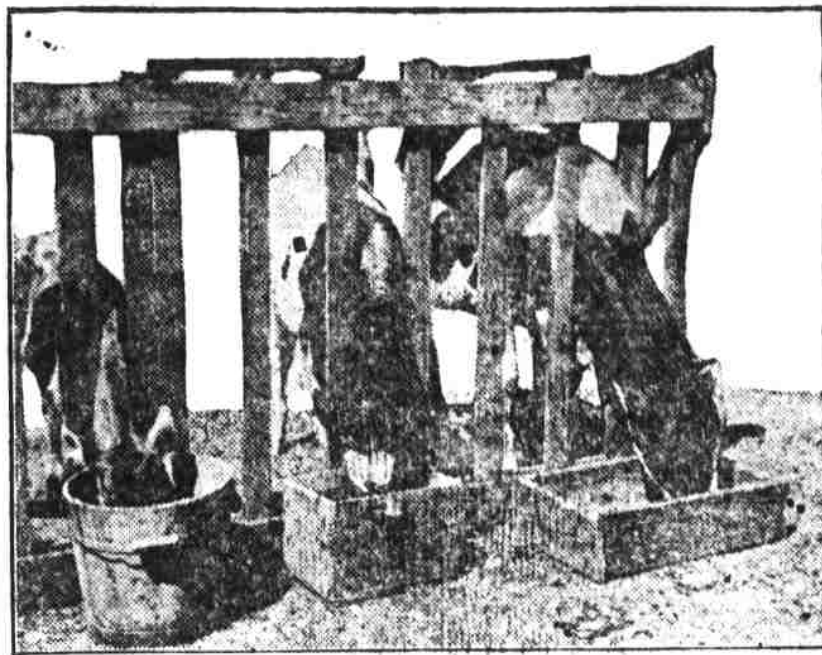
President of Davidson College, will Deliver a Strong Address.

Subject—"POWER"

MRS. LEE M. EARNHARDT will sing—"The Man of Sorrow"

THIRD OF SERIES UNDER AUSPICES COMMUNITY Y. M. C. A.

FEED AND MANAGEMENT OF DAIRY CALF



EACH CALF SURE OF GETTING HIS SHARE OF FEED.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poorly nourished cows give birth to weak, puny calves which are hard to raise. The feeding of the calf, therefore, begins before it is born. The food elements necessary for the development of the calf are taken into the stomach of the cow, digested, assimilated, and transmitted to the calf through the umbilical cord, the connection between the mother and the calf. It is evident that if the cow does not receive food enough to keep herself in thrifty condition and at the same time develop her calf, both she and the calf must suffer. In endeavoring to raise good, thrifty calves many dairymen handicap themselves at the start, by not properly feeding the pregnant cow. Such cows should have an abundance of palatable and succulent food fed in order to insure good body flesh and healthy, thrifty condition at calving time. The calves will then be well developed, strong, and sturdy, and ready to respond normally to proper feed and care.

Separation From Cow.

It is assumed that the calf is not to be raised by sucking the cow, but is to be fed by hand. The longer it sucks, therefore, the more difficult it will be to teach it to drink. On the other hand, the first (or colostrum) milk of the cow possesses properties which stimulate the calf's stomach and other digestive organs to action. Colostrum is nature's physic, and for this reason the young calf should always receive its mother's milk at first. The calf is sometimes weak at birth, and for this reason should have nourishment as soon as possible. It is usually easier to induce the calf to suck the cow than to try to make it drink from the pail. Because of these facts most dairymen prefer to let the calf remain with its mother for about 48 hours immediately after birth. An additional advantage of this practice is that the dam will carefully dry the calf by licking within the first few hours of its life. In the case of a weak calf or one that does not gain strength readily it may be best to allow it to remain longer than 48 hours, although under such circumstances it is sometimes difficult to teach the calf to drink, and serious trouble may result from its failure to obtain food.

Teaching Calf to Drink.

It is desirable that the calf be in thrifty, vigorous condition when it is taught to drink. It should be kept without food for at least 12 hours, at the end of which time it will be hungry and will usually drink milk from the pail much more readily than when not hungry. Warm, fresh milk from the mother should be put into a clean pail and held near the floor, in front of the calf, which will generally begin to "nose" about the pail. Once it gets a taste of milk, it will usually drink without further trouble. Often, however, it is necessary for the attendant to put one or two fingers into the calf's mouth, drawing the hand down into the milk as the calf begins to suck the fingers. The calf in this way gets a taste of the milk and often begins to drink without further coaxing. If not, the process must be repeated. Sometimes, however, the calf cannot be induced to drink in this way, and force has to be resorted to. In such case the feeder, facing the same direction as the calf, should straddle its neck and back the animal into a corner. The pail of milk should be held in one hand and the nose of the calf grasped with the other, two fingers being in its mouth. The nose of the calf is then forced into the milk, when it will usually begin to drink.

Sometimes a vigorous calf, too weak at birth either to suck the cow or to drink from a pail, can be saved by feeding from a bottle, either with or without a nipple.

Cleanliness First Essential.

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to the successful raising of calves. This is equally necessary in feed, pens, bedding, and pails or utensils. All milk feed should be fresh and clean, and the same is true of other feeds. Calf pens should always be kept clean and be filled with plenty of dry bedding. Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible. Discarded feed should be removed from the feed boxes, which should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned each day. Attention to these details is the best preventive of disease. Nearly all disorders of calves are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness.

Under natural conditions the young calf receives nourishment every two or three hours. In hand feeding it is best to follow these conditions as closely as possible, but because of the trouble and expense involved it has been found impracticable to feed calves more frequently than three times a day, and in some cases only twice a day.

It is the practice of many dairymen to feed young calves three times rather than twice a day, because the better results obtained more than pay for the additional work. When this is done the periods between feeding should be as nearly equal as possible. The chief advantages of feeding in this manner are that the calf cannot overload its stomach, and that the digestion of the food is more evenly distributed throughout the 24 hours. When calves are fed only twice a day the utmost care should be observed to see that the feedings are, as nearly as possible, 12 hours apart. The importance of regularity in feeding cannot be over-emphasized.

Water and Salt.

Many feeders fail to realize the importance of providing the young calf with plenty of water. It is a mistake to think that because the calf drinks milk it does not need water. After the calf is two weeks old it should have access to plenty of fresh, clean water at all times, and when it is old enough to eat roughage it should have access to salt.

BUTTER GRADING IS A PRACTICAL NEED

Just as Much Need With Dairy Products as There Is With Other Farm Commodities.

R. M. Washburn of the dairy division University farm, says there is just as much need of grading and standardizing butter as there is of standardizing other agricultural products and that grading will help butter just as much as it has helped other products.

Grading can be done best near the point of production, adds Mr. Washburn. This would mean the establishment of two or three grading stations at easily accessible points in Minnesota.

Every country in the state makes its own brand of butter different from the brand of other creameries. In order to get the best prices the products should be standardized. This could be done at grading stations. In Canada and other countries butter is graded, and the graded butter brings in an average of one cent more a pound. In 1915 Minnesota produced 126,000,000 pounds of butter, worth \$20,000,000. At one cent more a pound the return would be increased by \$1,260,000.

At the creamery men's conference to be held at University farm, St. Paul, January 3 and 4, men will be present who know butter-grading, and the subject will be discussed.

SILAGE FAVORED TO INCREASE MILK FLOW

Results Given of Test With Dairy Cows Conducted at Ohio Experiment Station.

Cows fed a ration composed largely of silage produced 17 per cent more milk and 28 per cent more butter fat than those given a ration consisting mainly of grain in a feeding test for 121 days at the Ohio Experiment station. The silage ration was also cheaper for milk production. The cows gained nearly 8 per cent in milk yield when put on the silage ration. They produced butter fat at a cost of 13 cents a pound, while the cost of a pound from the cows fed mainly grain was 22 cents. There was little difference in the gains in live weight between the two lots.

In addition to 58 pounds of silage and 6.8 pounds of hay, the one lot received only four pounds of grain consisting of oatmeal and bran. The grain-fed lot received only 12 pounds of corn stover, 2 1/2 hay, but 13.6 pounds of a grain mixture of oatmeal, cornmeal and bran.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZEN OF LANDIS

Mr. John Leroy Shulenberger, of Landis, N. C., died at his home Mar. 12th, 1918, of cancer of the liver after an illness of about five months, at the age of 73 years, 9 months and 27 days, having been born May 15, 1844. He has lived practically all his life in Rowan county, and is well known by both young and old of his community as a man of sterling worth and character.

As a young man, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was assigned to company G, 42nd regiment. While in service his health gave way and he was given a furlough home for recuperation. On his return to service he was assigned to company C, 57th regiment under Gen. Jube Early where he remained a faithful soldier till the surrender.

Since then it has always been his delight to attend the meetings of the old veterans and visit the scenes where the battles were fought.

Of the number of the soldiers of Lutheran Chapel congregation, only three remain: Messrs. H. Calvin Blackwelder, Martin Blackwelder and Martin Efrid. One by one the old soldiers are passing over to join those who may have gone before.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Clara to which union were born three sons and three daughters: Messrs. William E. of Seotts Dale, Ga.; Thornton L. of Jacksonville, Fla.; and E. Frederick, in camp at Oglethorpe, Ga., and Mesdames Mary L. Wilholm, of China Grove, Katie L. Blackwelder and Etta P. Drummond, of Rome, Ga.

On March 9th, 1889, the wife and mother was called to her reward leaving him alone to care for his children.

On November 27th, 1890 he was married to Miss Julia Cavin to which union were born four sons: Lon Gaither, Clarence Bonner, Joe Young and John Miller, of Landis, N. C., all of whom together with his second wife and seventeen grand-children and one great-grand child, survive him and mourn the loss of a devoted husband, father and grandfather.

He was an active member of the church from early youth, having been baptized and confirmed in Zion Reformed, where he retained his membership till after his first marriage, when he transferred his membership to Lutheran chapel where he has since been a faithful and consistent member, allowing nothing but Providential hindrances to keep him away from the services and from Sunday school. He never got too old to go to Sunday school. He was liberal of time, labor and money in the interests of the church in all the departments of her work.

For 27 consecutive years he was a member of Lutheran chapel council, and it was only when he felt his inability, on account of age, to attend to the duties of his office, as he thought it should be, did resign his office as a member of the council.

In his death, the community has lost one of its best citizens, the church one of her most faithful and devoted friends and co-laborer in the work of the Master.

He has laid down his work, may his sons and daughters take it up where he laid it down and faithfully carry it on until the Master says it is enough. "Well done good and faithful servant."

The funeral services were held from Lutheran chapel on the day following his death, conducted by his pastor, Rev. C. A. Brown, assisted by Rev. C. I. Morgan, of Landis, pastor of Landis and Concordia E. L. churches, in the presence of a very large concourse of friends and relatives, after which his body was tenderly laid to rest in Green Lawn cemetery to await the resurrection of the just.

REV. C. A. BROWN,
China Grove, N. C., March 13, 1918.
W. S. S.

At War With Yourself!

HELP NATURE O DEFEAT THE DISEASE IN OUR BODY.

Keep up the fight; do not give up. Nature is trying to serve you in conquering the wrongs that may exist.

Red blood, vim, courage, vitality, all seem lacking. No wonder you are nervous and discouraged.

Why not call to your aid a strong, dependable ally? Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has for nearly fifty years proven its merits as a most powerful tonic and blood builder to the many thousands who have been returned to good health by its use.

Clear the coated tongue, get rid of unsightly skin trouble. Let this remarkable remedy rid your body of the impurities of the blood, let it tone and strengthen you. It often cures the lingering chronic cough.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is absolutely herbal, free from alcohol or dangerous habit-forming drugs. All druggists. Liquid or tablets.

WOODFORD, TENN.—"This is to certify that I have used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for my two little boys. One had night sweats, poor appetite, sallow complexion, and had quit growing, but after giving him part of a bottle of the 'Discovery' he commenced to gain and grow. He doesn't have the night sweats and looks much better. My other little boy had scrofula and this medicine cured him after the doctor's medicine had failed. I do not hesitate to recommend the 'Discovery' at all times."
—MRS. ROSA LEE HOGAN, Route 1.

TAILORGRAM NO. 7

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tailored by US is of dependable style and quality.
Fine Shirts to Order.

THE TAILORING YOU NEED.

J. O. Fricke & Son

MERCHANT TAILORS

220 S. Main St. Phone 313 Salisbury, N. C.

MORTGAGE SALE,

Pursuant to the provisions contained in a Mortgage Trust Deed, Registered in Book No. 46, page 131, made by A. C. Wood and wife, Govan Miller Wood, for the protection and benefit of the undersigned, on the 4th day of February, 1913, default having been made in the payment of this debt, which said Mortgage was given to secure, the undersigned will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door, Salisbury, N. C., on the 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 1918, next, the following property:

Three vacant lots in the town of East Spencer, and being of the lands assigned to Govan Miller (called Geneva), now Govan Wood, in the division of the lands of the late James Miller of East Spencer, fully described by metes and bounds in the Special Proceeding entitled in the Clerk's office of Rowan county in Book No. 6, page 214, of Special Proceedings, and being lots Nos. 24, 25, and 69.

Lots Nos. 24 and 25 front on Long street, beginning at the intersection of Long and St. James streets, and each has a frontage of 60 feet and run back 195 feet parallel with St. James street. And lot No. 69 has a frontage of 50 feet and runs back 195 feet, and lies between lots Nos. 68 and 70, as shown on the map of the James Miller property filed in the office of the Register of Rowan county, and reference is hereby made to said map and the Book of Special Proceedings for full description, boundaries, etc., conveyed by the said A. C. Wood and Govan Miller Wood to satisfy the debt provided for in said mortgage.

This February 20th, 1918.
J. F. YOST, Trustee.
J. W. ROLLINS, Assignee.
W. S. S.

If the first robin is discreet it will avoid coming around on meatless days
—Chicago News.

Charter No. 2981. Reserve District No. 5

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

AT SALISBURY, IN the State of North Carolina at the close of business on March 4th, 1918.

RESOURCES:	
1. Loans and discounts	\$438,722.36
Deduct:	
2. Overdrafts, unsecured	947.76
5. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917)	
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	12,500.00
6. Liberty Loan Bonds:	
a. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 and 4 per cent, unpledged	\$16,700.00
b. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 and 4 per cent, pledged to secure U. S. deposits	\$3,000.00
7. Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):	
b. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	\$5,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.	5,000.00
8. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	510.00
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	3,000.00
11. Furniture and fixtures	2,625.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	31,569.93
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	64,179.18
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, and 15	5,291.72
17. Exchanges for clearing house	8,090.98
Total of Items 15, 16, and 17	\$77,561.88
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	4,187.48
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	637.50
Total	\$596,961.91

LIABILITIES:	
24. Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
25. Surplus fund	50,000.00
26. Undivided profits, less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	15,326.61
30. Circulating notes outstanding	12,500.00
32. Net amounts due to National Banks	1,072.26
Total of items 24 and 33	\$1,072.26
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
34. Individual deposits subject to check	155,086.48
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	213,980.18
37. Cashier's checks outstanding	8,336.25
41. Other demand deposits	531.00
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 34, 35, 37-41	\$377,933.91
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
44. Postal savings deposits	1,450.00
45. Other time deposits	64,131.47
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 44 and 45	\$69,581.47
45. United States deposits (other than postal savings):	
b. War savings deposit certificate and Thrift stamp account	547.66
Total	\$596,961.91

State of North Carolina, County of Rowan, ss:
I, W. B. Strachan, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. STRACHAN, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
H. N. WOODSON,
E. V. BRAWLEY,
R. L. MAHALEY, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of March, 1918.
O. D. DAVIS, Notary Public.
My Commission Expires May 1, 1919.

SAVE The Nickels
The Dimes
The Quarters
Buy U. S. Thrift Stamps. Exchange Them for War Savings Stamps



Overman & Company
Salisbury, N. C.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS