

RECORD WANTS

WANTED — To purchase any amount of tomatoes, beans, cabbage, corn and pumpkins in good condition. Catawba Packing Company. 9 1 1 f

WANTED OLD FALSE TEETH — Don't matter if broken. I pay \$2.00 to \$15.00 per set. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. L. Mazer, 29-07 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED 19,000 second hand burlap bags. Will pay 5 to 7 cents each. L. M. Davidson. Next to Henkel-Live Stock Co. 9 10 1 f

WANTED — You to enjoy the long winter evenings at home by having your home electrically lighted at a low cost. For prices call Herman V. Cline, Electrical Contractor, phone 297, 1230, 9th avenue. 9 18 2 wks

WANTED — Clean Cotton Rags Clay Printing Company. STRAYED — White pig, eight weeks old. Phone A. T. Fox's store or apply to Rush Padgett, East Hickory. 9 27 1 f

FOR RENT — Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, couple without children preferred. Apply 525 Tenth Ave. 10 1 1 f

FOR SALE — 1 Rover top Desk and Underwood typewriter. Good condition. Apply Record office. 10 2 17 4

FOR SALE — Light Studebaker touring car. Good condition, price \$200. "Studebaker" care Record 10 3 3 f

STRAYED — Sunday night, Jersey cow. Finder please notify, R. F. Poovey, Route 2, phone 1909. 10 3 1 f

LONDON PAPERS WANT GERMAN CITIES RAIDED

London, Oct. 3.—The London press is becoming strongly critical of the government. Semi-official explanations that the British cannot spare machines for reciprocal raids are questioned by the Northcliffe's newspaper. The Daily Express and others, which point out that the Germans are able to spare aircraft for raiding England and have enough along the battle lines to give the British a continuing fight for supremacy in the air.

It is argued that the Germans evidently have outbuilt the British in aircraft and may be expected to continue building on an increased scale and improve the types of their machines while the British are trying to catch up with them. Predictions that this would be the case were made months ago by some of the newspapers and by experts like Lord Montagu of Bute. Lord Montagu also predicts that the Germans will soon pass the experimental stage of operations and be able to attack London in all kinds of weather, nearly every night.

The Evening Standard states "on the highest authority" that the government is paying special attention to reprisals for German air attacks on London and other places. It says: "There is no qualification about the decision of the government to undertake very effective reprisals at the earliest moment consistent with the advice of the high military command."

The Wilhelmshaven Tageblatt publishes two pages of advice warning the people against possible air raids by the entente aviators.

Dispatches from Holland forwarded by frontier correspondents say that the allied airmen are playing havoc with the German railway communications and military establishments in Belgium.

On Sunday night, according to The Telegraaf, railway communication with Ghent was interrupted. Another correspondent says that a bridge was destroyed just before the arrival of a military train, the engine of which fell through the opening detailing several cars, which were then bombed.

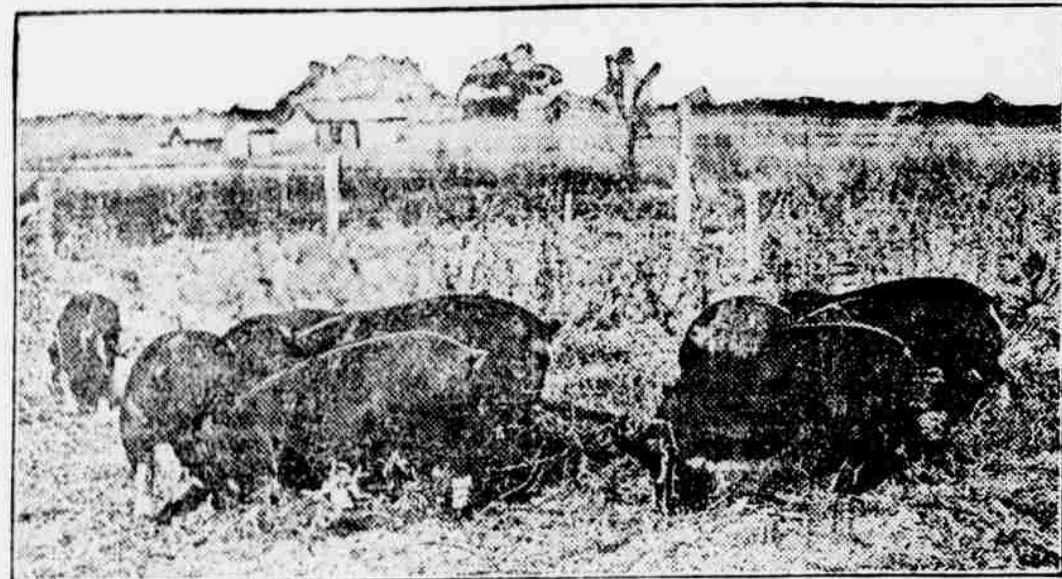
DISCOVERY THAT REVOLUTIONIZES HOME MEDICATION

Pharmaceutical Chemists Rob Calomel of its Nauseating and Dangerous Qualities. New Tablets Now on Sale Here Under the Name "Calotabs."

Calomel, the most popular and by far the most useful of all home medicines, has at last been purified of its objectionable qualities. The new Calomel tablets bearing the name "Calotabs" and now available at local drugstores and according to druggists will rapidly take the place of the old-style Calomel tablets. For biliousness, constipation and indigestion and for all other conditions where Calomel is essential the new Calotabs is considered a practically perfect remedy.

One tablet on the tongue at bedtime, a swallow of water—no taste, no griping, no nausea, no danger. Next morning you are feeling fine, your liver is clean, your appetite splendid. Eat what you please. Calotabs is sold only in original, sealed packages, twenty doses for thirty-five cents. All druggists are authorized to refund the price as a guarantee that you will be perfectly delighted with Calotabs.

CHEAP FEEDS FOR LIVE STOCK DURING WINTER



A bunch of hogs just finishing a field of soybeans. Many farmers plant enough to provide feed for their hogs long into the winter months. (Edgecombe Branch Experiment Station).

By DAN T. GRAY, Chief, Animal Industry Division.

Farmers who have made proper use of our Southern cheap feeds for live stock will probably accept the title of this article in the same way that the man who visited the menagerie for the first time accepted the reality of the giraffe. After examining the giraffe from the front, side and rear, and taking into consideration his long neck and general ungainliness, he said that he had always believed that there was "no such animal" and he was now, after seeing him, thoroughly convinced that there was no such thing. In like manner farmers who have never made use of our really cheap feeds are apt to say, at the present time, without an investigation, that "there is no such thing."

The doubting farmer, however, as well as the visitor to the menagerie, is mistaken, because there are cheap live stock feeds even at the present time, but they are not found among purchased grains or by-products. There are two classes of cheap feeds to be secured for the coming winter—silage and pastures, especially the latter. All kinds of live stock make use of silage. The live stock farmer expects to avoid an expensive winter's feed bill must supply either silage or pasture or both. If these two feeds are to be provided the preliminary work must be done in September.

There is plenty of evidence at hand to show that our farmers are awake to the fact that these two feeds are our cheapest ones. During June, July, August, and September hundreds of silos were built in the state. During August, September and October these silos will be filled with various kinds of silage crops and during this same time thousands of grazing crops suitable for fall, winter, and spring grazing will be sown.

The majority of farmers who keep beef cattle and dairy cattle should certainly provide a silo and all of them should provide some kind of fall, winter, and spring grazing. Various kinds of crops may be used for grazing purposes. In the first place, many of our farmers have failed to appreciate the value of the old corn and cotton fields, and these we have with us always. As a result of this neglect vast quantities of roughage are wasted each year which should be turned into meat and milk. The good farmer allows none of these cheap feeds to go to waste. We should not only not allow the feeds usually produced to go to waste, but just now an effort should be made to create new feeds by putting many of our idle acres to work.

Under the direction of Mr. R. S. Curtis, of the Animal Industry Division of the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, experiments have been under way for several years to determine the value of permanent winter pastures in the western part of the state. The work has been done in co-operation with Mr. T. L. Gwyn of Haywood County, a prominent beef cattle raiser of that section. Those who know the agricultural conditions of the western part of the state know that one of the greatest problems is to develop a system of farming which will employ some of the lands lying idle at the present time.

In these experiments the beef cattle carried through the winter upon various rations and an accurate account kept of the amounts and costs of feeds of each winter together with the gains made by the stockers. One carload of stockers each winter was fed upon ear corn, corn stover, hay and straw. A second lot was fed upon corn silage, corn stover, hay and straw. A third car of stockers was fed during the winter months upon corn silage, corn stover, hay and straw, while a fourth lot was given no feed at all except that obtained from the winter pasture.

Mr. Gwyn made these winter pastures by first clearing the mountain sides of the trees. A contract was made with the mountaineers giving them the free use of the land for two years if they would defend all of the large trees, clear out the small brush, and put the land in cultivation, planting corn each year. The second year at the last cultivation of the corn a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 4 pounds of blue grass, and 7 pounds of timothy and clover were seeded broadcast through the corn. The grass was permitted to grow through the following summer without being grazed. It, of course, grew up and fall over thus protecting the roots during the cold months. Young blades continued to come out during

the early winter and spring months furnishing considerable green feed along with the cured grass. During the cold months the fourth lot of cattle was permitted to run upon this leftover summer pasture receiving no feed in addition to the pasture except a few days when everything was deeply covered with snow.

Mr. Gwyn has done, in making pastures, upon his farm what thousands of others can do upon theirs and obtain equally satisfactory results.

In the experiments referred to it was found that the stockers grazing upon the winter pasture did much better and were wintered much more economically than those kept around the barn and fed upon dry feeds. The stockers which ate nothing but winter pasture gained, during the winter, from 17 to 26 pounds each. The stockers which were fed upon ear corn, corn silage and other stored feeds all lost in weight. On the average it cost about \$10.00 to feed each one of the dry-fed steers through the winter months but the expense of getting the pasture-fed steers through the same length of time was just half as much, even when each steer was charged \$1.00 a month rent for pasture.

Farmers raising hogs and poultry should, by all means, during August and September, take steps toward providing cheap feeds for the winter. The only available cheap feeds, as far as hogs and poultry are concerned, are pastures. Corn, wheat, oats and other grain feeds and by-products are all unusually expensive unless fed in conjunction with pastures. Many temporary pastures are suitable for both hogs and poultry. An acre of good land planted in rape affords grazing for five or six 100-pound fattening pigs throughout the winter provided a half ration of grain is employed as a supplement. Or, one acre of good rape should make from 300 to 500 pounds of pork. An acre of rye, oats, barley or wheat will usually do just about half as well but in addition will yield a partial crop after the hogs are removed.

The value of pastures and range conditions was emphasized again in some poultry experiments conducted at the Funder Test Farm during 1916. One lot of Buff Plymouth Rock hens was given the range of the farm where many green crops were available the year around. A second lot of hens was confined in a dry lot and fed upon dry and other high-priced feeds exclusively. During the year the range lot of hens produced 2651 eggs while the hens in the dry lot produced only 314 eggs, although they were fed about as well as could be expected under dry-lot conditions. The hens in the two lots were fed exactly the same feeds except those in the range lot had the freedom of the farm and obtained green feed, bugs, and worms. The range lot of hens returned a clear profit of \$41.02, while the flock of 32 hens in the dry lot suffered a total loss of \$33.66.

TEN POULTRY CLUB HINTS THAT STAND FOR SUCCESS

CLUB MEMBERS WHO FOLLOW CLOSELY THESE TEN RULES SHOW GOOD REPORTS.

1. Dust your hens just before hatching and three days before they set.
2. Do not feed chicks until they are forty-eight hours old.
3. The first food for chicks should be grit or sand; this will start their grinding mill.
4. Later on, feed hard-boiled eggs and oatmeal, mixed together, or well-baked Johnnie cake or cornbread for the first week.
5. Then feed a mixture of two parts of cracked wheat, two parts of oat flakes, and two parts of cracked corn, or a good commercial chick feed.
6. Keep clean water or milk before the chicks at all times.
7. Clean the brood coops once a week and examine the chicks carefully for lice.
8. Give the chicks the best of care and keep them growing.
9. Hatch early, remembering "that the early bird gets the worm."
10. Under no circumstances sell the early pullets; get rid of the early cockerels.

Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

SOME RESULTS OF LAST YEAR'S CLUB WORK.

Corn Club Work produced \$29,000 for the State. Poultry Club Work produced \$15,882.22 for the State.

No. 36 Ar. Hickory 9:05 a. m.
No. 22 Ar. Hickory 11:20 a. m.
No. 12 Ar. Hickory 5:32 p. m.
No. 16 Ar. Hickory 6:50 p. m.

C. AND N.-W. Southbound
No. 9 Ar. Hickory 2:35 p. m.

Northbound
No. 10 Ar. Hickory 11:40 a. m.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RECORD

SEVERAL CASES TRIED IN RECORDER'S COURT

The case of Dave Little scheduled to be tried Tuesday afternoon was continued for two weeks and in the meantime the condition of Master Glenn Harris, who was run over by Little's automobile, will be such, it is hoped, that the lad can come to the trial. George Sigmon, who was in the car with Little, put in a plea of nolo contendere on the charge of being drunk and was fined \$3 and costs.

This case was tried by Mr. Tom Pruitt, who held the scales in the absence of Recorder Russell, and showed that he too is judicially inclined. Mr. Russell had two punctures between Connelly Springs and Hickory, but finally arrived.

James Sigmon was fined \$5 and Wallace Veach \$10 for a fight that they had on the fair grounds. Morgan Hahn was taxed \$5 and the costs for having more than a quart of grain extract in his possession. J. C. Brewer was bound over to court in the sum of \$100 on the charge of false pretense.

Drives Out Malaria, Builds Up System

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 60c

COMMUNITY CLUB WILL MEET FRIDAY

The Community Club will hold its regular meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Friday afternoon at 3:30. Plans for Reciprocity day will be arranged and every member is urged to be present if possible.

CAPTURE FRENCH TRENCHES

By the Associated Press. Berlin, via London, Oct. 3.—German troops Tuesday captured a section of French trenches 1,200 meters wide to the east of hill 344 in the Verdun sector, the war office announced today.

ANOTHER NEW LOAN MADE TO BELGIUM

By the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 3.—The government today advanced Belgium another \$2,000,000 in addition to the previous loan of \$7,500,000 a month for six months and a special loan made some time ago of \$4,900,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROOM QUININE. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box.

MASCOT GROUND LIMESTONE

What "GROUND LIMESTONE" has done for others---will do for you!

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 15, 1917
AMERICAN BALLAST COMPANY,
Knoxville, Tennessee

GENTLEMEN:—
Last fall I prepared five acres of land for alfalfa, using four tons of Mascot Limestone per acre. After preparing the land I decided to put it in wheat, and this summer I harvested and threshed an average of forty bushels to the acre off these five acres.

I am a firm believer in Mascot Limestone for wheat and other grains, as well as clover and alfalfa.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. L. PETERS.

RED SPRINGS, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1917
AMERICAN BALLAST COMPANY,
Knoxville, Tennessee

DEAR SIR:—
I have used "MASCOT" Ground Limestone with very satisfactory results. Where applied this season to both cotton and corn the yield is fully 25 per cent greater than on same grade lands where no application of the Limestone was used.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. N. GIBSON.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 7th, 1917.
AMERICAN BALLAST COMPANY,
Knoxville, Tennessee

GENTLEMEN:—
I am a Limestone enthusiast. To visit my farm now and observe the difference in cow peas where with only a terrace dividing, Limestone was used and where it was not would convince the most skeptical that Limestone is the most profitable kind of fertilizer for our loam and clay lands, and especially so for leguminous crops.

I used three tons Mascot Ground Limestone per acre on three acres, planted to wheat, last Fall, and made one hundred and six bushels on the three acres.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. P. CONYERS,

STORY OF THOS. ESKEW'S WHEAT
ANDERSON COUNTY, S. C.

S. M. Byars, County Agent
Plat of land 4 1-2 acres been in alfalfa several years. Land ploughed ten inches deep last summer with tractor and team. Land broadcasted in stable manure, 300 pounds acid phosphate and cotton seed meal, and two tons Mascot Ground Limestone per acre applied. Land seeded to wheat in November, one bushel of Tennessee blue star wheat per acre being drilled in. Wheat harvested June 15th with yield of 143 bushels on 4 1-2 acres, or a yield of 32 bushels per acre. In Spring wheat had suffered about 10 per cent damage by hail or average would have been about 35 to 36 bushels per acre.

Daily Capacity 1000 Tons! Finely Ground and Bone Dry

WE SHIP IN BULK
100 Pound Paper Bags. 200 Pound Burlap Bags.
WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES.

American Ballast Co.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Train Schedules

SOUTHERN
Westbound
No. 15 Ar. Hickory 7:40 a. m.
No. 11 Ar. Hickory 11:20 a. m.
No. 21 Ar. Hickory 4:55 p. m.
No. 35 Ar. Hickory 11:32 p. m.
Eastbound