

REPORTS ON TANLAC CONTINUE TO POUR IN

People in All Walks of Life Tell What It Has Done.

Amazing reports from Brevard and other cities in North Carolina continue coming in regarding the extraordinary powers of Tanlac, the new medicine which is proving the sensation of the medical world. These reports are coming from people in all walks of life, including judges, lawyers, doctors, high officials, ministers of the gospel, trained nurses, school teachers,

bankers, merchants and others. Some of these statements are really remarkable, and, except for the high standing in the community of those making them they would seem almost incredible. These reports tell of big gains in weight, restored appetite and digestion, perfect sleep and complete health. One prominent minister of the gospel declared that there was no reason for people to suffer from the many ills resulting from stomach disorders when it was possible to secure Tanlac. Tanlac is sold by only one dealer in each town, and may be secured in Brevard from Duckworth Drug Co.

could climb too, so he took right up the tree after the boy, scratching the bark off as he went. The boy thought he would be eaten up sure enough, but he happened to see a hole in the tree, so in he went. The bear climbed on up, but he found himself too big for the hole. He crawled out on a limb nearby to wait for the boy to come out. The sun was shining so warm the bear soon went to sleep. While dreaming of what a good dinner he would have, he lost his balance and fell to the ground with such a terrible noise the boy was sure he must have been killed by the fall. So he crawled out of the hole and down the tree as fast as he could. The bear got up, grabbed the gun and tried to shoot the boy, but not being used to handling a gun, he shot himself instead of the boy.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE

The following is a story written by Nannie Garren, a 7th grade pupil in the Selma graded school. Once there was a boy who had just come into possession of a new gun. One morning bright and early he started for the forest, saying he would shoot anything that came along. He had gone into the forest for

quite a distance without seeing anything to shoot at, when suddenly he heard a terrible noise just behind him in the underbrush. As he looked around he saw a big black bear coming right toward him with its mouth wide open! Without taking time to think about shooting, the boy ran just as fast as he could. The bear got so close on him he dropped his gun and climbed up a big tree. The bear

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RED CROSS ACTIVITIES



If the American Red Cross had never done anything else than organize, equip and supply the base hospitals which care for the sick or wounded soldier from the time he is sent back from the firing line, until he is able to be removed to a hospital in his own country.

It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that until the American Red Cross took hold of the task a year ago, no nation in the history of the world had ever organized a base hospital until after war had been declared and the fighting begun, and the wounded men lay writhing on the ground.

Always, of course, there have been a few army surgeons with each regiment, who patched up the slightly wounded and got them back into the firing line as quickly as possible. Also, of course, there have always been in all countries some sort of hospital system for the care of the sick and wounded when they got home.

But always the intermediate institution for the care and transportation of the sick and wounded between the front and the home hospitals, was missing. This has invariably led to a terrible congestion of wounded on the battlefields, where thousands suffered needlessly, lost arms and legs that might have been saved, or died when a little care would have preserved them.

Col. Jefferson Randolph Keen, U. S. A. Medical corps, director general of military relief of the Red Cross, has likened the former organization to a bridge of which the end spans were complete, but the middle span—the base hospitals—was entirely lacking.

When a man is wounded in battle, the method of caring for him is this—modified, of course, by varying conditions: He lies on the field in No Man's Land between the lines, or in the trench until he is able to drag himself away, or the stretcher bearers can reach him, and carry him to one of the little first-aid stations. These are always very near to the fighting lines—sometimes in a part of the trench where the men are fighting.

There an army surgeon stanches the flow of blood, puts a dressing on the wound to keep out infection, binds or splints in case of broken bones, and makes it possible for the patient to be moved to the little field hospital a short distance from the fighting line.

This field hospital is usually a tent—sometimes a hut or a barn or even a space in the open air sheltered by a hill or a clump of trees. It is really little more than an enlarged first-aid station, with a capacity for not more than 125 wounded, who lie on the ground on tarpaulins. There are no beds, and seldom any cots.

requires an operation, he is in the hands of the best surgeons of the land, with the finest surgical tools to do their work. And the hospital has an ample supply of wound dressings, pads, splints, hospital gowns, surgical shirts—all the thousand and one things a first-class hospital must have.

That is the service which the American Red Cross has provided for the American soldier before our country was at war—before a single American ship or unit of the American army was headed for Europe. Thirty-six of these hospitals—enough to care for the wounded of an army of a million men—have been made ready to the last strip of bandage and the last enroled stretcher bearer. Several of them are now in France, helping to care for the wounded of the allies, and ready to care for the American soldiers who are sure to fall into their hands before many weeks.

Each of these base hospitals calls for the services of 23 surgeons, 2 dentists, 75 Red Cross nurses and 150 privates, including orderlies, ambulance drivers, stretcher bearers and clerks.

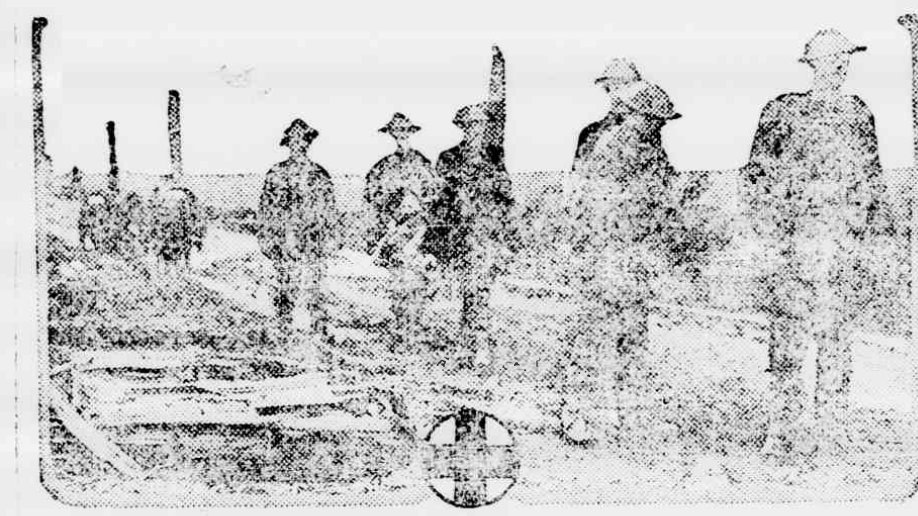
The permanent minimum equipment of each hospital consists of three carrels of beds, mattresses, scientific apparatus, operating room paraphernalia, and all utensils. Units going to Europe these days, however, are taking double or triple equipment.

The consumable supplies of each hospital consists of 85 crates of bandages, wound pads, splints, fracture pillows, dressings and hospital supplies of every kind to the number of 42,482, all made up to army standard, packed, boxed and labeled so that surgeons and nurses can put their hands on them in a moment.

Now—from this it might seem that the Red Cross has done everything needful, and that there is nothing more to do for the base hospitals but to wait until the wounded begin to stream in, and give them the benefit of all this foresight.

Not so. It has been established that the supplies of bandages and splints and wound pads and gauze in a base hospital last through just about four days of heavy fighting. Then, unless there were a great store of supplies to draw from, the hospital would find itself with 500 wounded on hand, and no dressings for their wounds.

Here, again, is work for the Red Cross. All over the land, wherever supplies were made for these 36 base hospitals, are women trained in making hospital supplies. It is for these women not only to stand ready to furnish other supplies, but to train still



After wounded soldiers received first aid in the trench dressing stations they are carried back by Red Cross workers under fire to waiting Red Cross ambulances in which they are conveyed to a field hospital. Thence they are removed to the base hospital.

other women to take up the work; for when the Americans begin to fight there will be no stopping the stream of wounded until the war is won. And the Red Cross cannot afford to let a single fighting man die for lack of a bandage or a splint. Is our community doing its part?

In France right now the supply of gauze and linen is so low that they are reported to be using old newspapers to stanch bleeding wounds. That must never happen to an American soldier. And unless the American people get behind the Red Cross with all their strength and in all their numbers, and train themselves to turn our supplies for their hospitals, it may happen.

It would be the irony of fate if a soldier from our own town—perhaps your own family, or mine—were to get gangrene in his wound, perhaps lose an arm or a leg or even his life, because we folks here had failed to furnish the dressings for his wound.



NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,500,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.75 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.25; November and December, \$16.05; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,000, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed.

Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat-producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insure a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectation in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale by Duckworth Drug Co.; 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Advertisement.

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HIGH GRADE
COFFEE
25c, 30c and 35c Coffee
overstaked—to go at 20c
ROSE CAFE

Advertising a Sale!

YOU don't leave your rig in the middle of the road and go to a fence-post to read a sale bill do you? Then don't expect the other fellow to do it.
Put an ad in this paper, then, regardless of the weather, the fellow you want to reach reads your announcements while seated at his fireside.

If he is a prospective buyer you'll have him at your side. One extra buyer often pays the entire expense of the ad, and it's a poor ad that won't pull that buyer.

An ad in this paper reaches the people you are after. Bills may be a necessity, but the ad is the thing that does the business.

Don't think of having a special sale without using advertising space in this paper.

One Extra Buyer
at a sale often pays the entire expense of the ad.
Get That Buyer

SUGAR

During the past three months it has been impossible for us to provide sufficient sugar for our Ice Cream Department, and we have tried as an experiment to substitute sirup for sugar. The result—as most of the trade has doubtless noticed—has not been very satisfactory, and under existing circumstances we found ourselves unable to maintain the usual high standard of our "Carolina Special" Ice Cream.

We are pleased to announce that we again are in position to obtain sugar in sufficient quantities to make this our popular product as it "used to be," and it is our earnest hope that the trade will take circumstances into consideration and pardon us for our inability—during this short period—to furnish the quality that has made "Carolina Special" the Ice Cream Supreme of this section.

The Food Administration is not considering Ice Cream as a non-essential or luxury—and wisely recognizes it as a healthful and nourishing food. It does not intend to cripple this industry by holding off sugar for its uses. However, the Food Administration has requested that we conserve 10 per cent of our normal sugar consumption, a request we meet by discontinuing—during the war—the manufacturing of all Sherbets and Ices, which contain a large percentage of sugar but otherwise have little or no food value.

It is our firm decision—regardless of the steadily rising cost of raw material—to make our "Carolina Special" Ice Cream as good and as possible better than ever—a product that combines delicacy with real food value—and now that we again are able to receive sufficient sugar we hope that our customers, whom we lately may have disappointed, will give us back their old confidence in our Quality and Service.

Carolina Creamery Company
Asheville, North Carolina.

Ice Cream Has More Food Value Than Meat
Serve Ice Cream on Your Meatless Days