

Slip a few Prince Albert smokes into your system!

You've heard many an earful about the Prince Albert patented process that cuts out bite and parch and lets you smoke your fill without a comeback! Stake your bank roll that it proves out every hour of the day. Prince Albert has always been sold without coupons or premiums. We prefer to give quality!

There's sport smoking a pipe or rolling your own, but you know that you've got to have the right tobacco! We tell you Prince Albert will bang the doors wide open for you to come in on a good time firing up every little so often, without a

regret! You'll feel like your smoke past has been wasted and will be sorry you cannot back up for a fresh start.

You swing on this say-so like it was a tip to a thousand-dollar bill! It's worth that in happiness and contentment to you, to every man

who knows what can be gotten out of a chummy jimmy pipe or a makin's cigarette with Prince Albert for "packing"!

J. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

This is the reverse side of the tidy red tin

THE Prince Albert red tin, and in fact, every Prince Albert package, has a real message to you on its reverse side. You'll read:—"Process Patented July 30th, 1907." That means that the United States Government has granted a patent on the process by which Prince Albert is made. And by which tongue bite and throat parch are cut out! Everywhere tobacco is sold you'll find Prince Albert awaiting you in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that clever crystal-glass humidior, with sponge-moistener top, that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition—always!



FARM HINTS FOR FALL WORK.

Some Timely Suggestions on Seed Selection and Other Seasonable Activities on the Farm — Good Formulas For Pasture and Hay Crops?

This is the time of year when the farmer is thinking chiefly about saving the crops that have been grown. It is also the time when he should give much time and thought to the crops that are to be grown next year. The old adage that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is just as applicable to the farmer's operations as to anything else.

One of the most neglected things on the farm is the seed for the next year's planting, and there is no one thing which costs as little, and pays as much, as a little care in selecting the seed during the late growing season of the crop. Any man can increase any crop considerably by just selecting his seed during the fall.

Corn seed should be selected while the ears are still on the stalks, so that one can determine the character of plant on which the ears grew. The ear is only a part of the plant and sometimes by selecting ears in the crib one will get plants that have undesirable qualities.

Cotton is another crop which pays well for a little time spent in selecting the seed. By going through the field each year and selecting those plants that are well fruited and maturing early and saving seed from them one will soon have a cotton that is especially well adapted to his soil and a cotton that will mature a larger per cent of its bolls.

Sweet potato growing is becoming some what of an industry with the farmers of Gaston. If they will watch for those hills that have the largest amount of marketable potatoes at digging time and save their seed from these hills they will soon have potatoes that are producing considerably more per acre than they are now getting.

This same thing can be done with any crop that is grown. And this is just what many people who are getting two or three times the market prices for good seed are doing. Good seed are worth this two to three times the market price, but every farmer can save this price by a few hour's work at the right time on his farm. Any one can reasonably expect from five to ten dollars increase per acre in his crop from well selected seed. One hour's work in the corn, cotton or potato field selecting seed in the fall will often give this return. Is five to ten dollars an hour enough to interest you, Mr. Farmer?

Another important matter that is often neglected is the treatment of wheat and oats seed for the smuts. Many farmers get in a hurry at seeding time and trust to luck for clean fields of grain next year and when they lose from one-fifth to one-half a crop from smut they will blame

the season for it. Forty to fifty cents worth of formalin and an hour's time will prevent smut from occurring on any farm in the county. This formalin is mixed with water at the rate of one pound (approximately one pint) to every forty-five gallons of water. The grain is sprinkled or soaked in this solution until every kernel is thoroughly wet. After wetting the seed is dried enough to run through the drill or if one wants to wait a few days before sowing it can be spread out on a floor until it is sufficiently dry to sack. This work can be done on a rainy day and will not interfere with the regular work of the farm.

This year has taught us the benefit of having several crops growing on the farm, especially enough feed crops to carry the live stock through the winter. It is agreed by all who study the matter that the wealthiest farming countries are those that have a large number of live stock. It is impossible to have live stock without grass and feed crops. A mixture of 6 pounds orchard grass, 6 pounds herds grass, 6 pounds meadow fescue, 4 pounds tall meadow oat grass and 4 pounds white clover sown with the small grains will give a good permanent pasture. An addition of red clover (alsike for low grounds) will give good results too. Lespedeza sown in the spring with the small grains will give a good late summer and fall pasture. There are many other mixtures that will give good results for pasture and hay and any one interested should study grasses a little before deciding on any particular mixture. There are many old fields that have been thrown out to waste and to tax the better acres that can be made pay their way by putting a fence around them and pasturing them after the larger bushes have been cut and the best spots planted to bermuda grass and lespediza. After the rush of fall work is over every man should get out on his fields and hunt for the sore spots and do what he can to heal up these sore, scalded spots that he has helped make. There are many pine bushes on every farm that will pay good dividends if placed over these bare sores to aid nature in her healing process. And this is the time to do it because this is the time that most damage is done by surface erosion. Prevent this and your fields will increase in productivity. Every man owes it to the coming generation to leave his farm in as productive a condition as it was when he came into possession, and he cannot do this unless he attends to the out-of-the-way places and keeps them in a healthy condition as well as the best fields.

JAMES M. GRAY,
County Agent.

Something doing all the time at Gaston County Fair, Oct. 3-7, 1916.

Just think it over. "All work and no play"—you know the rest. Take a day off, and visit Gaston County Fair.

VOTE BY MAIL.

Mr. Bryan Says Farmers Are at a Disadvantage and Should be Allowed to Send Their Ballots by Rural Delivery.

As every new crop brings out some new insect pest for which a remedy must be sought, so every new reform develops unforeseen abuses or evils that need to be corrected. The primary system, correct in principle and necessary for the protection of politics from the boss, has given to the cities a greater relative influence than they formerly exerted in the making of nominations. The reason for this is obvious. It is easier for the town voter than for the country voter to exercise the right of suffrage. The former is near his polling place and can vote without loss of time and regardless of weather. Not so with the country voter. He is at a disadvantage whether the weather be bad or good. If it is good, his time is valuable and it is a pecuniary loss to leave his work for the time necessary to make the trip to the polling place and return. If the weather is bad, it may be difficult for him to get there at all. Voting, therefore, puts a tax upon the rural voter which the city voter does not have to bear.

No one would think of imposing an unequal tax on the voters if it were specifically stated in dollars or cents. For instance, a law compelling a farmer to pay a dollar for the privilege of voting while only 25 cents was required of the city voter, would not be tolerated for a moment. And yet the actual effect of the present system is to compel a larger pecuniary sacrifice of the rural voter. This ought to be corrected. Why not employ the rural carrier plan for the collection of votes? If the Federal government can afford to carry a postal card miles into the country, the State ought to be able to afford to collect a ballot. If the Federal government can afford to carry the mail to farmers every day, the State can certainly afford to collect ballots two or three times a year. Some remedy should be applied at once. If any other plan is better, let it be adopted, but rural delivery has proven such a success that it would seem worth while to try the idea in the collection of votes.

W. J. BRYAN.

The Fair—your fair—will soon be here. Plan early to be there.

Will you be on hand during the fair? We want you. Don't disappoint us.

At Gaston County Fair, meeting old friends, making new ones, won't that be fine.

Neighborly chats, delightful music, hearty hand claps, will get you away from every day cares, at Gaston County Fair.

Everybody is going to the fair, why not you?

Plan to visit the Gaston County Fair. You will meet lots of people you know.

The city of Columbia, S. C., will vote next Tuesday, September 26, on the question of a recall for the commission form of city government.

You will find quality always higher than price at Gastonia Furniture Company.

If you like wrestling, don't miss the big Athletic Show.

At McCall, S. C., Wednesday Edward Alsbrooks, a rural policeman, was shot and killed by Henry Lewis, a negro whom he was trying to arrest. Lewis escaped and has not been captured.

Special Fair Week Offerings at Gastonia Furniture Co.

Every hour chuck full of something to be seen and remembered.

South Carolina Democrats have contributed more than \$4,000 to the campaign fund for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall.

Citizens of Wilkes county have recently voted a bond issue of \$250,000 for the construction of permanent highways. This in spite of the fact that Wilkes county suffered heavy losses from the July flood.

A Man Shot From a Cannon 4000 Feet In Mid Air

The aeronaut is packed in the cannon with parachute, the cannon is attached to the balloon. After ascending to the height of 4,000 feet, at a given signal from the ground, the aeronaut ignites an explosive, and is shot far out into space, returning to the ground in the parachute, the cannon automatically cuts loose from the balloon, and races to earth in a parachute of its own.

STRAIGHT BALLOON ASCENSION WEDNESDAY	TRIPLE PARACHUTE CUTAWAY, THURSDAY	BALLOON ASCENSION WITH CAN- NON ACT, FRIDAY.	BALLOON ASCENSION WITH DOU- BLE PARACHUTE CUTAWAY CAN- NON ACT SATURDAY
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THE FIRST TIME SHOWN IN THE SOUTH

Miss Margaret Quincy, Lady High Diver and Fancy Swimmer of the World

Dives from ladder 98 feet high into tank of water 3 1-2 feet deep, and gives fancy swimming exhibition. A second Anette Kellerman.

The World's Greatest Aerial Artists

Daring and thrilling flying trapeze and Spanish ring act. Their evolutions are marvelous, their postures artistic, and their amazing accomplishments beyond description, and baffle all efforts of imitators.

Marvelous and Stupendous Midway

14 BIG SHOWS. 30 CLEAN CONCESSIONS. BIG ELI FERRIS WHEEL. ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE JUMPING TWO ABREAST CAROUSAL. 2 16-PIECE ITALIAN BANDS.

AN AVALANCHE OF STARTLING SURPRISES	AT GASTON COUNTY'S SECOND ANNUAL FAIR	GASTONIA, N. C. OCTOBER 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 1916
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LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES ALL RAILROADS: SOUTHERN, 3c PER MILE, PLUS 25c; C. & N.-W., 4c, MINIMUM 50c; P. & N., 4c PER MILE. P. & N. WILL GIVE RATE OF ONE FARE, GOOD ONLY RETURNING THE SAME DAY, ON CARS LEAVING CHARLOTTE AT 2 P. M. AND 6 P. M.

15c Round-trip square to Fair Grounds, all public cars. Extra local street car service, using three cars.

For Further Information Write,

J. M. Holland, Secretary