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Since Taking Tanlac Woman Says This Medicine Has Made Her Like a Different Person.

"Tanlac has done me so much good that I actually feel like a different woman since I began taking it," said Mrs. E. E. Bowers, of 2707 Harrisburg Boulevard, Houston, Texas.

"For fifteen years I had hardly seen a well day," she continued, "for it seemed like everything I would eat soured and gave me the heartburn till I could hardly stand it. Rheumatism made me miserable, too, and I suffered so from this trouble that I could hardly get up when I was down. My joints were stiff and my muscles ached and my back hurt so it almost drove me distracted. My nerves were all unstrung and I had that tired, draggy feeling and was so badly run-down and worn out I couldn't do my work without feeling nearly exhausted."

"Soon after starting on Tanlac I began to feel better and after taking only four bottles my appetite is just fine, my stomach never troubles me, I am not nervous and the rheumatism is about gone from my system. My back never pains me like it did before and I feel better and stronger in every way."

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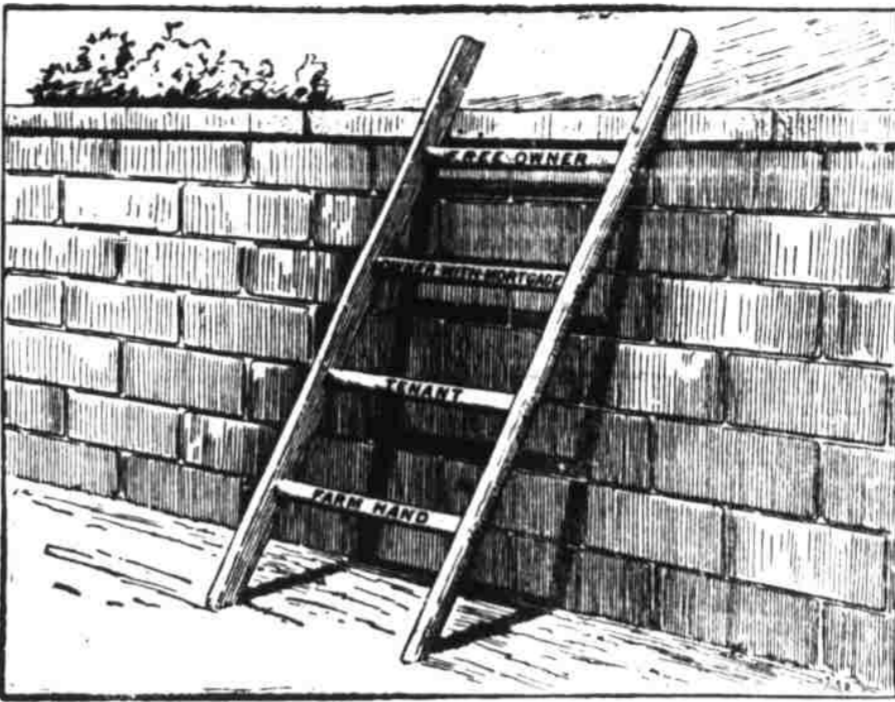
We have an up-to-date, well-equipped leather belt repair shop with expert workmen in charge at all times. New leather belting is expensive—don't throw away that old leather belting lying around your place. Let us repair it and save you money.

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ANSWERING CENSUS QUESTIONS WILL HELP OUT FARM PROFITS

Full and Fair Replies When the Enumerator Calls Are Likely to Aid the Farmer to Success—Every Question That Will Be Asked Is an Essential Question—Not Too Early to Get Facts Ready for Census Man.



If You Aim to Climb This Ladder, Tell the Census Enumerator All the Facts About Yourself So That the Government Can Help You.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—When the census enumerator comes around to the farm shortly after January 1 next year, he will ask some questions that may sound like prying into the purely personal affairs of the farmer. Now, the farmer, like every other self-respecting man, dislikes having his private affairs peeped into and, unless he thinks about this thing in advance, may have a disposition to be unresponsive if not actually resistant.

In actual fact, every question that the enumerator will ask is an essential question and has a direct bearing on the personal welfare and prosperity of the individual farmer as well as upon the advancement of the agriculture of the nation as a whole.

When the bureau of the census decided to take the farm census in January instead of in April, it did so upon the advice of the United States department of agriculture. The farmer is less likely to be very busy in January than at the spring planting and breeding season, and his products and live stock are in better shape for statistical treatment. Also, every new question—and there are a number of them—inserted in the agricultural schedule was placed there after consultation with the department of agriculture and for the purpose of clearing up some specific situation in which the department of agriculture is trying to aid the farmer.

Here are some questions that will be asked: "Do you own all of this farm?" "Do you rent from others part but not all of this farm?" "Do you rent from others all of this farm?" "If you rent all of this farm, what do you pay as rent?" "If you own all or part of this farm, was there any mortgage debt or other encumbrance on the land so owned on January 1, 1920?" "What was the total amount of debt or incumbrance on land on this farm owned by you, January 1, 1920?"

Pertinent—Not Impertinent.

"What the Sun Hill" you may inquire, "has the government got to do with how much money I owe on my land?" Well, two of the things to which the department of agriculture has been giving deepest thought during the past several years are farm tenancy and rural credits. The past three censuses have shown an increase in the number of tenants. Alarmists have felt—and said—that the country is going to the bow-wows by the landlord route. The department of agriculture, however, looked into the matter as well as it was able, and refused to be alarmed. Where it was able to make surveys it discovered that while the number of tenants 25 years old was greater in 1910 or 1890, the number of tenants 45 years old was considerably smaller in 1910 than in 1900 or 1890.

The inference is that tenancy is a step toward ownership, that the young fellow who becomes a tenant farmer when he marries, say, is likely to be a farm owner before his first child is grown—the farm paid for and the money that used to go to pay off the mortgage available for sending the children to college.

Now to the department of agriculture that looks like a thoroughly normal, healthy and beneficial process. To just the extent that tenancy leads to farm ownership, it is a good thing for the country and for the individual.

Full Answers Essential.

But it has not been possible to get a complete, nation-wide survey of the situation. The forthcoming census offers the opportunity for doing that. If every farmer will answer the enumerator's questions fully and fairly the department of agriculture will have the data from which to analyze the situation accurately as to determine what things can be done to best advantage to help the tenant in his aspiration to become a farm owner.

One of the directions that aid may take is encouragement of rural credits finding all of the ways possible

of helping the young farmer to get the money that he needs to borrow. It is necessary, therefore, to know what proportion of farmers who advance from tenants to owners have to borrow money to make the change, and how much, in proportion to total value of the farms bought, they have to borrow.

The road toward ownership does not necessarily start with tenancy. A great many farm owners were first farm hands, then tenants, then owners with a mortgage, then owners debt free. The census will show, if the questions are answered fairly, how many years, if any, every farmer worked for wages; how many years he was a tenant; and how many years he has been an owner. The department of agriculture will have the basic information it needs to help men to success in farm ownership.

Other Important Queries.

Here are some other questions that will be asked: "Has this farm a telephone?" "Is water piped into the operator's house?" "Has the operator's house gas or electric light?"

Now that looks like an effort to find out whether or not the farm family has the modern comforts—and it is just that, but it means something more than mere inquisitiveness. Seven months ago, when the bureau of farm management was in process of reorganization, the secretary of agriculture called a conference of heads of schools, social workers, and others from all over the country. When the people were assembled in Washington, he asked their opinion as to the most useful thing that could be done by the office of farm management. For a whole day these people discussed the matter. Just before 1919, with a score of items on the ballot, they took a vote. The work of promoting the comfort and convenience of the farm home received an overwhelming majority of the votes.

That, then, is one of the things that the department of agriculture is trying to do in aid of the farm population of this country. In order to do the work intelligently, the department needs as full information as possible as to how the farm homes of the country are equipped for comfort and convenience.

Another Way to Help.

Every farmer will be asked how many acres of drained land he has and how many other acres of land there are on his farm that could be made suitable for cultivation if they were tile-drained or ditch-drained. When these questions are asked you remember that they are asked every one of your neighbors. Possibly you have a tract of land that would be the most productive field on your farm if you could get the surplus water out of it, but you can not do it because, to be effective, the drainage ditch would have to go far beyond the borders of your own farm, would have to be a county enterprise, and the county has not seen fit to do anything about it. If that be true, several of your neighbors have land that should be drained. If all of you tell the census enumerator how many acres you have that need drainage, the department of agriculture will have the facts to show what is needed in your community. When the opportunity offers, it will be in position to do what it may to secure for you what you need.

Those things are fairly typical of the questions that will be asked in taking the agricultural census. In order to answer all of the questions intelligently, the farmer will have to think about the matter a little before the enumerator calls on him. He ought to give the enumerator the most accurate information he can. What the individual farmer tells the enumerator is likely to benefit a number of other farmers. It is not too early now to get the facts straight in your mind.

Dried orange and lemon peel are good substitutes for kindling wood.

AIRPLANES SPY OUT HIDDEN FISH

Schools That Escape the Eye in Crow's Nest Readily Seen From Plane.

USE IN CATCHES IS SHOWN

Flight Made by Navy Craft Bares Worth as Locator and Time Saver—Act as Guide to Steamers.

New York.—A new use for airplanes had been found. Schools of fish for which the fishing fleets along the coast may search vainly for days can be detected from a seaplane, according to a report by W. W. Welsh of the bureau of fisheries.

The report of Mr. Welsh followed a trip he made in a naval seaplane from the Cape May naval air station. The flight was made at from 500 to 1,000 feet and at a speed of 70 miles an hour. At the time of the flight no schooling fish were breaking water on the surface, and none could be seen from the crow's nest of a vessel or from fishing piers.

"The plane ascended rapidly to about 800 feet, and most of the trip was made at that altitude," Mr. Welsh reported. "Few schools of fish were seen at first, but as my eye grew accustomed to the conditions many small schools of menhaden were observed, all moving at some depth, and none of them breaking water. Some schools were so near the surface that they appeared as a reddish brown granular mass, amorphous in character and changing form constantly."

Large Schools Observed.

"Deeper schools had the appearance of large masses of sunken kelpweed, and others were so deep that they could be distinguished chiefly by the shadow they caused on the suspended particles in the water. From a comparison with other objects seen at known depths it is estimated that the depth of the schools varied from about two feet to ten feet, or possibly more."

"One school of silver fish was observed breaking water. Those were possibly weakfish, certainly not menhaden, as they lacked the characteristic color of the latter. A school of porpoises was clearly seen and could be followed under water."

The most evident opportunity for the practical use of aircraft in the commercial fisheries at the present time lies in their employment as scouts for the purse-seine fishermen. In the pursuit of such species as menhaden, mackerel, bluefish, bluebacks, kyacks and other schooling fish. In the case of the spring mackerel fishery it is believed that the use of aircraft would save much time in locating the fish upon their first appearance and in enabling the fishermen to keep in touch with the fish as they appeared farther north. The chief service rendered would be notification of fishermen of the general vicinity of the schools and it would require actual trial and practice to determine how much could be done in directing the fishing vessels to particular schools by means of radio-telephone or other methods of signaling.

Most Promising Field.

"It would appear that the menhaden fishery offers the most promising field for experiment in this direction. In the case of a region like the mouth of Chesapeake bay, where there are large menhaden interests, and where there is a naval air station conveniently located, the conditions would seem to be excellent for the development of tactics in the use of aircraft to assist fishing operations. The benefit to the fishing fleet would be in time and fuel saved in the searching for fish and in the concentration of effort on large schools instead of wasting time on small, scattered bunches of fish."

"It is quite possible also that schools of large fish might be distinguished from those of smaller, lesser fish, although this would require experience in observation. Another field for experiment would lie in the guidance of fishing steamers to large schools not visible from the coastlines, but plainly visible from aircraft, and communication by means of wireless telephone, harking buoys or other devices would enable the boats to set the seine around the fish invisible to them. Such co-operation would be of great advantage to the naval air service as well as to the fishing interests, as it would provide for the naval aviators excellent practice in scouting, station finding and communication."

Love for Hairless Dog Lands Mexican in Jail

Dallas, Tex.—His love for a hairless dog from Chihuahua, the home of his birth, got Jazza Morales in jail this week. The dog catcher hooked the Mexican's canine and took him to the city pound. Morales went to the pound and demanded his friend. When he was refused he broke the gates down and attempted to take the dog. He was arrested. Morales' canine went the way of hundreds of others—the gas route.

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No other article of food is as necessary to the daily well-being of humans as good, wholesome bread. Housewives should be sure that the flour they use is clean and pure, and that it has the strength and sweetness of the wheat. All of these qualities are combined in the products of the famous old Piedmont Mills, which have stood the critical tests of use through the past fifty years.

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