

The boy's favorite
It's Easiest!
10¢ BLACK WHITE TAN 10¢

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES

F. DALLEY CO. OF NEW YORK, INC. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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).

MAKE YOUR DREAM COME TRUE

It's 4 p. m. any big day—work is becoming worrisome—you begin day-dreaming—if you could only refresh yourself with a nice cold bottle. You can make that dream come true. Step out and get a bottle of



Reif's SPECIAL

Has all the amber beauty, foaming goodness and snappy flavor of the hops. It's just what you've been waiting for.

Oh, you'll like it! You'll get the 4 o'clock habit—it's not a bad habit for Reif's is not intoxicating, just refreshing.

First in the field,
Best of the yield;
None can compare
With the taste that's
THERE.

Not a Compound

HARVEY WARE & CO.
Distributors
REIDSVILLE, N. C.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS LAWSONVILLE STREET DISTRICT

The undersigned Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the Town of Reidsville, North Carolina hereby give notice of the completion of the assessment roll of the property owners abutting on Settle street, East Market Street and Lawsonville street in the district covered by the petition for asphalt paving.

Pursuant to proper resolutions heretofore passed by the Board, Settle street, beginning at the intersection of said Settle street with Main street and following said Settle street with East Market Street, thence following East Market Street from its intersection with Holderby Street at the North corner of T. S. Reid's lot to the intersection of said East Market Street with Lawsonville Street at W. L. Rascoe's corner, thence following Street eastward to the corporate limits at J. A. Pettigrew's residence was made a local-improvement district. And pursuant to said resolution the said streets have been paved and assessments have been duly made an assessment roll completed and filed in the office of the Clerk of Town of Reidsville and the same is now subject to inspection by all parties interested.

All parties owning property abutting upon said streets so paved and improved are hereby notified that a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Commissioners of the Town of Reidsville, N. C. will be held at the Town Hall in the said Town on the 9th day of October, 1917, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. for the hearing of any allegations and objections in respect to special assessment against the property abutting said streets.

Any person failing to appear at this time and make objections to the special assessment will have this notice pleaded in bar of their right to object to such assessment hereafter. This the 26th day of September, 1917.

- M. P. CUMMINGS, Mayor
- JNO. F. SCOTT,
- N. C. THOMPSON,
- G. E. CRUTCHFIELD,
- J. F. SMITH,
- W. W. WRAY,

Commissioners

A. Wilkinson, Clerk.

Bull Frog Tried To Eat Pig

Mr. Harvey Tew, a well-known farmer of Wayne county, gave the following unusual story to a reporter the other day. He stated that one night last week he heard one of his young pigs squealing like it was in great distress. He secured a lantern and went to the pasture near the house to make an investigation. When he arrived on the scene, to his great astonishment he found a large bull frog had attacked the pig, partially swallowing its head. In fact, the frog had swallowed the pig's head up to its eyes, and in a few more minutes the pig would have been dead. As it was its jaw was swollen, and its head and eyes badly swollen.

Great Faith in Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

Mr. Business Man

WHY not make your appeal for patronage through the columns of this newspaper? With every issue it carries its message into the homes of all the best people of this community. Don't blame the people for flocking to the store of your competitor. Tell them what you have to sell and if your prices are right you can get the business.

Everything is Now Centered on the BIG CENTRAL CAROLINA FAIR

Greensboro Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1

Four Enormous Days of Rare Entertainment and Pleasure for the Thousands who always visit the Brilliant Show.

Arrangements have been made to make this the Foremost Event in the history of Greensboro's Big Fairs.

Midway Bigger Than a Circus

Thrilling Races, the fastest horses ever seen here. Wonderful Exhibits of Live Stock, Grain and Farm Products. Enormous Assortment of Fruits, Canning Club Exhibits—and Everything Wonderful on which to feast the eyes.

Garland Daniel, Secretary
Greensboro, N. C.

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 pastures if the opportunity is offered. Some 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 deaden 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 fell 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 Pender 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 setting and three days before they hatch.
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 Johnny 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 CLUBS:
Corn Club produced \$29,904 for the State.
Poultry Club produced \$15,882.21 for the State.

Party Line Courtesy

The quality of service on a party line is largely dependent upon the co-operation of the subscribers on that line.

No subscriber should use a party line for long periods of time, to the total exclusion of others.

When a party line is found to be in use, hang up your receiver immediately. While it is off the hook conversation is interfered with.

Each neighbor on a party line is entitled to a reasonable use of the telephone service, and should not be interrupted or have the privacy of his conversation interfered with.

The Golden Rule applies with particular force to party line telephone service.

When you Telephone—Smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BOX 220, GREENSBORO, N. C.



Sell Your Tobacco in Reidsville

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

An Ambition and a Record

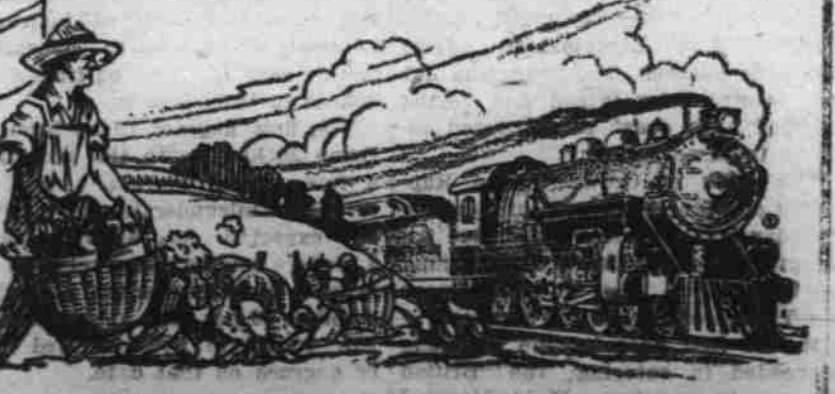
THE needs of the South are identical with the needs of the Southern Railway: the growth and success of one means the upbuilding of the other.

The Southern Railway asks no favors—no special privilege not accorded to others.

The ambition of the Southern Railway Company is to see that every interest that is born of co-operation between the public and the railway; to see perfected that fair and frank policy in the management of railroads which invites the confidence of governmental agencies; to realize that liberality of treatment which will enable it to obtain the additional capital needed for the acquisition of better and more modern facilities incident to the demand for increased and better service; and, finally—

To take its niche in the body-politic of the South alongside of great industries, with no more, but with equal liberties, equal and equal opportunities.

"The Southern Serves the South."



Southern Railway System