

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . . It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble. . . . If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you."

All Druggists

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Stateville is soon to have a Morris Plan bank.

Asheville police have been granted an increase in salary.

There is now no doubt about the permanency of the army camp at Charlotte.

Samuel J. Asbury, one of Charlotte's most influential citizens, died last week. Mr. Asbury was 68 years of age, having been born February 21, 1849. He was born near Denver, Lincoln county.

Hendersonville people are to enjoy a daily all-year-round passenger service between Hendersonville and Asheville. Attractive 24-passenger cars have been ordered.

The ancient industry of making tar is active in the sandhills this winter. With tar around \$10 every railroad station has a pile of barrels ready for shipment, and the old familiar smell is all over the country.

W. G. Hughes, a farmer of the mountain section, sold two bales of long staple cotton to the Flint Manufacturing company at Gastonia, last week for which he received \$463.93. He sold the seed for \$89.75, making a total for the two bales of \$553.68.

The University of North Carolina magazine has just come from the press with an attractive array of articles on various phases of the war. The current number is designated as a "War Number," and a picture of the student battalion is carried as a frontpiece.

President W. O. Riddick, of the Western Carolina Lumber and Timber association, has issued notices for the semi-annual meeting of the organization to be held in Asheville, December 31. R. S. Kellogg, of Chicago, a secretary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, will be present and will deliver the annual address.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham presented his annual report to the state board of agriculture voluminous document. The financial statement showed a departmental balance in the treasury of \$26,816. The receipts for the year were \$325,929, of which \$169,945 was for fertilizer tags and \$51,095 for food tags; \$13,697 for cottonseed meal tags; \$18,000 from the test farms; \$19,811 from sales of lime; \$42,624 from sales of hog serum and smaller amounts from other sources. The report shows the fertilizer tonnage for 1917 to have been 849,728 and that for 1916, 626,660.

That the conservative propaganda being conducted in North Carolina is meeting with a splendid response in most places is shown by reports that are coming to the office of the food administration here. A particularly inspiring report has just come from Winston-Salem. This institution serves 100 meals a day. It is observing five meatless days a week, having two sea-food days, one fowl day, and one day on which no meat in any form is served. Corn products and grain bread are substituted for whole bread entirely on wheatless days and to a very considerable extent during the entire week. The consumption of sugar has been cut down from 100 pounds to 35 pounds a day. Desserts are served only on alternate days, and often salads instead of sweet desserts

are served. Cake has been practically eliminated. President Howard E. Rondthaler writes Food Administrator Henry A. Page that he has enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the entire student body in his food conservation program, and Mr. Page has written thanking the college authorities and the student body particularly for their co-operation. The food administration is also calling the attention of all boarding schools in the state to the example set by the Winston-Salem Academy.

Rethall W. Everett, son of Col. S. T. Everett of Ohio, has taken charge of the magnificent Everett farm near Penrose, Transylvania county, and is undertaking farm and stock growing operations on an extensive scale. Mr. Everett began building last summer and is erecting bungalows, barns, etc., at a cost of about \$40,000.

Daniel A. McDonald of Carthage has been appointed explosive inspector for North Carolina. The place pays about \$2,500 and traveling expenses.

The Baptist State Convention at Durham was one of the most successful and most largely attended in its history. President J. A. Oates presided over the convention with his usual ease, grace and placid influence. The committee on place and preacher made its report. Greensboro was selected for the next meeting place of the convention a year hence. Rev. B. D. Gaw, of Durham, was selected to preach the annual sermon, and Rev. J. H. Hart, of Oxford, the alternate. The report was adopted.

Trees of Biblical Note.

There are in the Scriptures many memorable trees. From the earliest times groves are mentioned in connection with religious worship. Among these trees are mentioned the palm and cedar (Psalms 92:12, 13), the olive (Psalms 52:8), the oak (Joshua, 24:26; Judges, 11:30), the tamarack (in Gibeon) (1 Samuel, 22:20), the terebinth (in Shechem) (Joshua, 24:26), the palm tree of Deborah (Judges 4:5), the terebinth of enchantments (Judges, 9:37), the terebinth of wanderers (Judges, 4:11) and others in I Samuel, 14:2 and 10:3.

HIGHWAY WORK IN OKLAHOMA

County, State and Government Co-Operating on Building Road Through Important Towns.

Oklahoma has made a new departure in road work. Pollatinsky county, the state, and the United States office of public roads and rural engineering are co-operating on building a road, 35 miles long, which passes through the important towns of the county. The county is furnishing the necessary funds and a portion of the equipment; the state, the remainder of the equipment and 50 prisoners and 4 employees.

VALUE OF IMPROVED ROADS

Value of Farm Increased by Getting Crops to Market Rapidly and Cheaply as Possible.

The value of good roads is becoming more and more recognized in the United States every day. Wise men point to the fact that tap-line railroad spurs cannot be constructed in the country for less than \$75,000 a mile, and that the cost of these must be paid by the commodity transported over them.

The good roads do not cost so much and are just as efficient. Everything that makes it easier to get crops to the market raises the value of farm lands by making them more profitable to the farmer.

Leads in Road Improvement.

The Automobile club of Southern California, with its 10,203 members, which claims to be the largest organization of the kind in the world, declares that California is leading all states in highway development.

Rural Attitude Changed.

The use of the automobile by farmers has completely changed the rural attitude toward motoring, and tens of thousands of men following in their profits by catering to the passing motorists.

CONCRETE SURFACE IN TASTE

Types of Architecture May Be Considered That Could Be Attained Through No Other Medium.

In building permanently it is advisable to select a type of architecture that will not only avail itself of the natural quality of the building materials, but will also be best adapted to an economical development. Simplicity of architectural lines rarely fails to give the quality of beauty. The dignified colonial houses of early New England and the Georgian houses of New York and Virginia offer models that may be easily followed in present construction. So, too, are those particularly American adaptations of the Spanish, the California and mission types susceptible to the same construction. Flat wall surfaces of soft gray concrete bring out the proportion and placing of doors and windows. White and red brickwork will give the same effect as painted woodwork, with all the peculiar charm of an old Pennsylvania country house with its lime-washed walls. In fact there is no real limitation in the selection of a permanent construction; the choice is really widened and type of architecture may be considered that could be successfully attained through no other medium.

It would be possible to continue almost indefinitely a discussion of the suitability of concrete surfaces, finished as rough cast or as finely-tinted concrete for interior wall surfaces, and of its particular adaptability for fire-place construction, and other interior details. At much less cost than if the designs were cut in natural stone, artistic ornamentation work may be molded for exterior and interior decoration. At small expense a multitude of colors and textures is available.

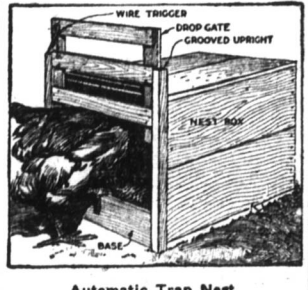
CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This is not only one of the best and most efficient medicine for coughs, colds and croup, but is also pleasant and safe to take, which is important when medicine must be given to children. Many mothers have given it their unqualified endorsement.

POULTRY FACTS

BOX USEFUL FOR TRAP NEST

In Arrangement Shown in Illustration Gate is Raised Slightly as Hen is Entering.



Poultry raisers find a trap nest useful, and one can be made quickly by fitting an old packing box with a suitable sliding gate. In the arrangement shown, the gate is raised slightly as the hen enters the nest box, releasing the spring and causing the gate to drop, writes A. J. Call of Hartsville, Mass., in Popular Mechanics Magazine.

CHANGE RATIONS OF CHICKS

Suitable Mixture Recommended for Youngster of Four Weeks—Variety is Needed.

Chick feeds, as usually made up, are for small chicks only. A normal chick of four weeks old has in a large measure outgrown chick feed. At this age, if not already started on something coarser, a mixture something like the following should be fed: One hundred pounds of chick feed, 25 pounds of whole wheat, 25 pounds of coarse cracked corn or kafir corn. In a week or two the per cent of chick feed can be reversed and soon entirely omitted. The important thing is to change feeds gradually and let the period of change lap over a week or two. Do not try to make the change by giving occasional feeds, as of say, all whole wheat; rather mix the wheat in, as indicated in the above formula. Any one grain fed alone is not sufficiently balanced to produce proper growth, and, on the other hand, is so concentrated in certain food elements as to be detrimental to proper digestion.

MALES FIGHT MORE OR LESS

When Yarded Together There is Sure to Be Some Scrapping—Old Bird Maintains Peace.

When cockerels are yarded together they are sure to fight more or less, especially toward the natural mating and breeding season. If they haven't enough vigor and vim to scrap they aren't of much value as breeders.

On a farm where many game chickens were raised the matured young male birds were kept in small flocks, half a dozen or so in each yard. To prevent any serious injury an old male was confined with the youngsters in each yard. Ordinarily he didn't bother them, but if they started trouble among themselves he was in the midst in a hurry.

He was simply bound to maintain peace among them if he had to fight for it. His action soon frightened them out of their milder war.

The plan would probably prove as effective with other breeds. If any youngster had the temerity to dispute the "boss" he would probably soon get the conceit knocked out of him.

PULLETS GIVEN FREE RANGE

Although Fowls Will Gather Bugs and Worms They Must Be Given Succulent Green Food.

If the pullets are given free range they will gather bugs, worms and green food and get sufficient exercise to keep them healthy, but it is a serious mistake to think that because a young chicken picks up a great deal of white manure about the farm it does not need other food. Animal foods and succulent green food must be supplemented by some form of grain to produce satisfactory results.

PREPARE DUCKS FOR MARKET

When Fowls Reach Two Pounds in Weight Confine Them and Feed Fattening Rations.

When the ducks reach two pounds in weight or over if you wish to sell them as broilers confine them for a week and feed them all the corn meal and wet cracked corn they will eat. One can ship them alive or dressed, as he prefers. Usually more money is realized in selling them dressed.

Never Too Many Parks.

Some things are never enjoyed in excess. They never breed regard, says an exchange. Who ever heard of a city that learned, as it grew from youth to maturity, that it had too many parks? Where is the municipality that is sorry it has so many pleasure grounds for the use of its citizens? Was there ever a town which felt that its children enjoyed too much room for their play, its invalids too many quiet nooks for rest and recuperation, its aged and infirm more than sufficient outdoor space for their special wants?

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We are pleased to advise our adult readers that they can call at this office and secure free of charge, a useful Vest Pocket Memorandum Book, full of valuable information. Call quick before they run out.

INQUIRY

Ville is still raising Russia on the border.

FOR BETTER ROADS

HARD ROADS ARE NECESSARY

Big Essential in Using Trucks for Transportation of Farm Products to City Markets.

The farm truck is destined to play an important part in the marketing of farm products, but in the meantime much attention must be paid to the roadways over which they are to be operated, in the opinion of W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"To use a truck to advantage hard roads are necessary," said Mr. Sanders. "Trucks have been used with marked success for a number of years on paved streets. Although they were used to transport food and water to the United States troops during the recent occupation of Mexico, the war department soon decided that hard roads were a requirement in operating trucks to the best advantage.

"Use of a truck on the farm saves time and reduces the number of men required to do the farm hauling. When a truck is operated on the farm greater care will be used in laying out the fields so as to give a more efficient use of power expended. Time will be saved, because less time will be spent on the road between town and the farm. The number of farm hands will also be reduced."

PERMANENT ROADS IN FAVOR

Money Spent for Location, Grading and Drainage of Roads is Useful Expenditure.

Investing money in the proper location, grading and drainage of roads is about the most permanently useful expenditure of public funds that can be made. Usually courthouses are considered typical of such an investment, but a well-located road is serviceable for a far longer period. The courthouses outgrow at the end of a quarter century; if it continues in



Road of Bituminous Macadam.

use longer it must be remodeled and the public officials in it clamor for better quarters. But a road laid out to proper lines and grades serves the public forever, and on that account its location should be made by a competent engineer. Furthermore, even the local roads should be laid out with the same care, so that as the country develops they will improve with it and not require expensive purchases for new rights-of-way. Foresight in such matters will have valuable results within a comparatively few years in a country growing as fast as the United States.

FIRST ROAD UNDER U. S. AID

Will Be Located in Apache National Forest, Arizona—Several Advantages of Highway.

The first national forest road to be constructed under the federal aid act will be located in the Apache National forest, Arizona, a survey for which has been authorized by Secretary Houston. The proposed road will be 71 miles in length and cost about \$342,500, to be borne equally by the federal government and the local community. Among the advantages of the highway will be the opening up of enormous industrial resources and a magnificent recreation area for tourist travel.

Influence of Automobile.

The influence of the automobile upon road improvement is constant and omnipresent. It reaches the remotest rural regions and tends to convert bad roads into good and good roads into better.

Cost is \$800 a Mile.

The average cost for repair and maintenance of 7,300 miles of highway in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island for the year 1912 was about \$800 a mile.

Grading and Drainage.

The first step in the making of good roads is grading and draining. The next is grading, and the next step, in most localities, is long as the cost of a good grade of asphalt road oil remains below 6 cents a gallon, will be giting.

Increase of Trunk Roads.

The aid now rendered by the federal government to the states will greatly increase the proportion of good trunk roads. This co-operation is already under way in many states.

Horticultural Points

MANURE GOOD FOR ORCHARDS

No Other Fertility That Will Stimulate Growth on Trees Better Than Barnyard Manure

After fruit trees bear a few years, if the soil was originally thin, a dressing of barnyard manure may be needed to keep the trees in growing condition and to insure the formation of fruit buds. It will be required that the trees grow every year in order that they may form fruit buds. Since growth is necessary, nitrogen in the soil will be necessary also. Warm soil may lack available nitrogen, hence the need of barnyard manure or commercial nitrogen.

Old orchard soils may need organic matter. This barnyard manure will also supply. There is no other fertility that will stimulate growth in trees better than barnyard manure, for it affords both organic matter and nitrogen.

In applying manure to large trees do not make the mistake of applying the manure close to the tree, around the trunk. The young roots where the plant food is to be obtained for the tree will be considerable distance from the trunk of the tree. It is a good practice to spread the manure as far away from the trunk as the branches extend, possibly farther. This will provide that the manure is above many of the roots that are to absorb plant food.

DANGEROUS SAN JOSE SCALE

Insect Multiplies Rapidly and It is Only Matter of Time Before Orchard is Destroyed.

(By PRESLEY A. GLENN, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

It is difficult for one to realize fully the dangerous character of the San Jose scale unless he has seen its work. The amount of sap that a single individual, or even several hundred, individuals could extract could not injure a healthy tree or shrub, but the species multiplies so rapidly, that from a few scattered parents millions of progeny may be produced in a season or two, sufficient to cover completely the bark of a tree or shrub in a few days. Most of our insect pests have natural enemies which so restrain their multiplication that they become destructively abundant only now and then; but those of the San Jose scale are inadequate to its control. A young tree or shrub may be killed by the scale in



Mature Male San Jose Scale.

two or three years; older trees withstand the attack longer, but sooner or later are likewise destroyed. Young orchards are killed out more quickly than old ones; and where young trees are set in old infested orchards, they also become infested and die before they are old enough to fruit. Where this insect is present, orchards or other plantations containing trees susceptible to its injury can only be preserved by spraying.

WINTER KILLING IS AVOIDED

Many Orchardists Harden Trees in Late Summer and Early Fall by Planting Cover Crop.

Did you lose some of the trees in your orchard by winter-killing last year? B. B. Crutcher, of the Agricultural College Extension Service, Ohio State university says that many orchardists are preventing winter-killing by hardening their trees during the late summer and fall months. They cease cultivation in August and plant a cover crop of clover or rye. This takes the moisture out of the soil which ordinarily would be taken up by the roots. Growth of the tree is finished by this time and the lack of moisture causes the wood to become firmer. Little damage is said to occur where this practice is followed.

AVOID HARM BY "SUNSCALD"

Best Preventive Probably is Whitewash—Liberal Amount of Salt Will Make It Stick.

During the winter is the time when injury is done by what is commonly termed "sunscald." The best preventive is probably whitewash. Whitewash made of lime wash, stone lime will stick fairly well if a liberal amount of salt is added. Flour paste or a small amount of glue will also help.

QUESTION OF BETTER ROADS

Poor Policy for Farmer to Refuse to Listen to Arguments for Improvement of Highways.

It wouldn't do any of us any harm to look thoroughly into the question of better roads. Don't be narrow enough to take one side of the question and refuse to listen to any facts or opinions advanced on the other side. A man told us the other day that he had been trying to talk to another man who had an entirely erroneous opinion in regard to the federal aid proposition. "He literally wouldn't listen to me," he said. "His head was so full of the wrong idea that no sound seemed able to penetrate it." To listen is not necessarily to be convinced, and to refuse to listen is to refuse to be broad minded enough to hear both sides and form a reasonable opinion.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

"Russia," says Gen. Smuts "is a woman laboring in childbirth." German autocracy will take special delight in eating her up.

FARM STOCK

PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE

Important That Hog Cholera and Swine Plague Be Recognized in Very Incipient Stages.

It is very necessary that we recognize hog cholera and swine plague in the very early stages in order to prevent them from spreading. In some outbreaks the symptoms are not typical and we cannot diagnose the disease by the symptoms alone. In such cases we should destroy a sick hog and make a careful post-mortem examination.

If the disease proves to be hog cholera or swine plague, and it is practical under the conditions, the herd should be divided into small bunches. The sick animals should be separated from the well ones and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the disease.

Do not move the hogs to different parts of the farm, nor scatter the disease over the farm. If the yards and hog houses are in such a condition that they cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected, we should move the herd to some convenient place and build temporary quarters.

When the weather is warm the only protection needed is shade. In cold weather it is necessary to provide



Contented Money Makers.

quarters warm enough to prevent the hogs from piling up and catching cold. Portable hog houses are very useful for this purpose.

The yards, feeding floors, troughs and hoghouses must be kept clean. All litter must be removed daily, and the frequent spraying of the hogs, feeding floors and sleeping quarters with a water solution (2 per cent or more) of a tar disinfectant is a necessary part of the care.

WATER FOR HOGS IN SUMMER

Muddy and Filthy Wallow-Holes Are Often Means of Spreading Contagious Diseases.

Hogs should have access to plenty of water during the hot summer months, but the muddy and filthy wallow-holes that are so common over the country are often the means of spreading contagious diseases, especially cholera.

Farmers are encouraged to construct wooden or concrete wallows for their pigs, and to keep them in reasonably clean condition. A boarded-up wallow is very satisfactory; but a better way is to dig a shallow hole, big enough for the pigs to lie in, and to use concrete for the sides and bottom, plastering right onto the earth. It is a good plan, also, to put in a drain so that the water may be readily changed.

In addition to making the hogs more comfortable these wallows can be used as a means of ridding them of lice and fleas. To do this, cover the surface of the water with about half an inch of crude oil. When the pigs go into the water they will become covered with the oil and the vermin will be killed.

BOT FLIES CAUSE ANNOYANCE

Parasites Attach Themselves to Lining of Stomach and Absorb Food Intended for Animal.

Bot flies are about the worst annoyance to a horse in summer and early fall. They buzz around his legs and throat and deposit small yellow eggs on the end of the hairs. Later these eggs enter the horse's mouth, hatch in the stomach and develop bots, which attach themselves to the lining of the stomach and there remain until late the following spring. They absorb some of the food that should nourish the horse and undoubtedly cause considerable annoyance.

Every few days during early fall clip off the hairs that carry these yellow eggs. The number of eggs that reach the horse's stomach and hatch there will be reduced correspondingly.

SHORTAGE OF SOUND HORSES

Every Farm Man Should Be Bred to Good Stallion—Motive Power Always in Good Demand.

Breed every sound mare to a good stallion. There is a decided shortage of good horses and the demands will be very heavy in the months to come. It takes five years to breed and bring horses to the general market. We will always need more horses than any other form of motive power for farm use.

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FINE FOR PICKING FLOWERS

Ordinance Protecting Yards and Parkings of City Prevents Belligerent and Thoughtless Mischief.

Of course, in the business sections of a city the front parkings are impracticable and even many shade trees are often cut down. The attractiveness of the streets depending entirely upon the architectural beauties of the buildings and the cleanliness and good repair of house fronts, sidewalks and pavements, but in residence sections the beauty depends as much upon the condition of the surroundings as upon the houses themselves, and especially upon the flower beds and lawns during at least a part of the year.

It is often very annoying and discouraging to the owner of beautiful flower beds in the front yards, which have been cultivated to a state of high perfection by constant care and strenuous effort, to have their beauty marred or destroyed by mischievous children or covetous adults, who often pluck the flowers and break the plants with seeming impunity. The children should be taught to find pleasure in looking at the flowers without plucking them; an ordinance making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine, to pluck or injure flowers or plants in the yards or parkings of others, would be very useful, to restrain adults from their selfish and thoughtless mischief and keep them from being aggressive enemies of the city beauty.

The back yards, however, protected by fences and gates, are usually safe ground in which the lover of beautiful flowers may employ his taste, knowledge and judgment and expend his efforts to produce results that will afford pleasure to himself and his household, as well as to his neighbors.

KEEP BEAUTY OF ROADSIDE

Some Towns Approve the Value of Permitting Flowers to Grow on Highways.

In many a charming countryside the town road-destroyer with his bushy scythe garners the beauty and leaves bleakness, a singularly unkept result of an attempt to clean up. Sometimes the village improvement society itself, meaning well, that sends him forth, says the Boston Transcript. More often it is his individual sense of responsibility to the office whose salary he is expected to earn. He, too, means well, and would be greatly indulgent if told that his labor tended to drive property away from his district. Yet such is without doubt the fact. The summer visitor loves the country for its wild tangle, its untrammeled growth, its bosky dells and its friendly shrubbery which crowds into the road itself, flaunting their fragrances in his face as he walks. When the day comes that he returns and finds in place of these along his accustomed walks dry brush, bare stubble and clumsily unkept cleanliness, his soul revolts and on the morrow he seeks fresh woods and pastures new. Some country towns seem to have a realizing sense of this purely utilitarian side of the value of roadside beauty. They build good roads, but they take care to leave the roadside growth untrammeled that those who pass may enjoy it. It is a business asset.

There is nothing to it, too, than the fact that sentimentalists and nature lovers come to worship this beauty. The school children of such a town go to school along roads lined with object lessons not only in beauty but in natural science, lessons which they learn without knowing it and which remain with them all their lives.

Landscaping Fundamentals.

Every owner of a bit of soil should make a limited study of the art of landscaping so that fundamental mistakes are not made. First, do not plant your space all over, as though it were an orchard. Leave the open center for lawn or even a bare soil and plant only about the borders and in varying widths. Never cluster the center with trees or shrubs. Mass the planting by placing many of a kind together; do not space regularly so each will appear lonely or have an orchard effect. It matters little if they grow together in a mass—nature so disposes them. This effect is more necessary in shrubs than trees but even trees should interlace. In a small garden some or even all of formality must be had but in a place of size we need little or none. In the latter places we should avoid center for lines. If one will follow these few simple rules he cannot go far astray in planning his own garden.

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