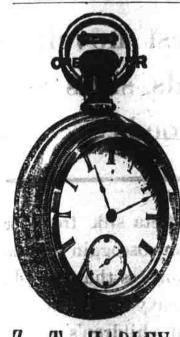


Mrs. Fred Unrath.

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LONG & COOK

GRAHAM, - . . .

Che

Eleventh Hour

By LEWIS ALLEN BROWNE

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"Oh, Tom," cried Kathryn Hill as she unceremoniously entered Tom Cate's studio with the air of one always certain of a welcome, "I've found just the word I wanted for my story. You know that hateful Miss Squills had 'dynamorphosteopalinklaster' in"-

"Merciful beavens, Kit!" exclaimed Tom in mock horror. "Come up early next Sunday morning and bring the rest of it with you. Besides, can't you see I am terribly busy this morning?" "Pot boiler, isn't it?" she asked as she glanced carelessly at the sketch.

and as Tom nodded, his mouth being occupied with various drawing implements, she continued lightly: "Oh, bother! Let it wait, Tommo, and listen to me." "No, Kitty, dear," he made answer

solemnly. "It is an unhappy fact that a poor artist's masterplece may wait indefinitely, while his pot boilers must be finished at a specified time; but you may talk to me just the same. only, please, please do not leave any more such words lying around loose for me to become entangled in."

"Now. Tom. do not become desper ate, will you, when I tell you I have another word about twice as long? You see, as I was trying to tell you, that horrid Miss Squills used the word

"Stop!" commanded Tom, with a look of horror and a wave of his unoccupied

"That little word, Tommo, dear, is the name of an instrument used for the breaking of falsely united fractures, and Miss Squills worked it into her story of 'A Surgeon's Love.' Gus Burleigh spoke in such praises of her apparent knowledge, all through her use of that word, that I became a tiny, wee bit jealous, so I"-

"Gus Burleigh!" sneered Tom. "What "I have the floor, sir," interposed

Kitty. "You're out of order. Allow me to continue, if you please. I have a story mapped out that will positively put hers to shame." "Make it look like thir"-"Hush, Tommo, don't use that dread-

ful slang phrase. I shall call my story 'The Dentist's Daughter,' and the new word I have just learned and intend to trahydropyridinecarboxylate! isn't that a-a"-"Corker!" ejaculated Tom.

"Well, yes, it is all that," admitted Kitty, "and don't you think Gus will consider me marvelously learned when he sees that?"

"If he ever tries to pronounce it, you anything in particular?"

"Certainly it does, gooste! chemical for cocaine." Tom worked in silence a few moents before he said:

"Er-Kit, I suppose our long standing and successful platonic friendship

will soon be a thing of the past, ch?' "Not necessarily, Tommo, dear. I'm sure Gus will be sensible," was her so-

ber reply. "It will be an innovation for him, then," Tom could not refrain from say-

ing with ill concealed savageness. "May I inquire when the momentou event will take place?" "If you think you should know, I

have promised to give him a definite enswer tonight," she confessed. "Tonight!" he echoed. "What a co incidence! To tell you the truth, as is and the next day the boy arrived, and

due you, Kit, I intend to throw myself at the feet of Clara Rogertly tonight. Shake!" He put out his ink stained hand and clasped hers, but neither cared to look each other in the eye. "Too bad we were never suited for

each other, now, wasn't it, Kittle?" he asked, with a forced laugh, after a depressing silence.
"That is not for me to say, sir," she

replied with assumed dignity, "but be careful. Tom, dear, remember we are such an excellent example of true pla-tonic friendship to all our friends and acquaintances."

"To be sure," he hastened to affirm "And, say, Kit, this this our propo step will never change all that, will

"Never, Tommo, never!" she an swered him, whereupon they shook hands, and Tom procured a bottle of ale from his icebox, used in the concoction of rarebits. Of this they drank twice, once for her "intended" and gain for his "intended," as Tom grave-

While he was replacing the bettle and glasses Kathryn leaned over the easel to examine Tom's "put boiler." In so doing she tipped over a vale, catching it before it fell, but scratching her wrist upon one of the metal tipped arrows it contained.

It was but a mere scratch, yet it worded it.

It was but a mere scratch, yet it

pleased her fancy to tease him by pre-tending serious injury.

"Oh, Tommo, Tommo," she cried, see how your ugly old arrows have scratched me!" And she held up her plump wrist that he might see the litie red scratch upon which a few red

drops were slowly appearing.

Tom turned white as the lace cling her wounded wrist as his glance took in what had happened. He sprang and picked her up in his arms, placing

her upon a couch, from which he brushed the accumulation of books, pipes and tobacco jars with a sweep of his arm. "My God, Kit!" he cried. "Those pisoned arrows; some that were

Oh, Kittle," he grouned as he knelt bearma, "what shall I do?"

what had happened, yet she

seeing he was too wild to act.
heard her murmur something
"doctor" and made a dash for about "doctor" and made a dash for the telephone. It seemed ages before central connected him with a physi-cian. After telling the doctor to come as quick as God would let him he re-turned to Kit, who was lying white and still, with closed eyes. ed her eyes.

"Tommo, dear," she whispered. "Kittle, oh, my darling, tell me, do been-what a blind fool! It is you, only you, whom I love!" cried Tom, with deep emotion.

Her disengaged arm went around his neck. "You were not alone, Tommo, dear," she said. "I have been another fool. And now, oh, Tom, is it too late?" Just then the doctor arrived. Tom told him in a few words what had oc-

The doctor examined the arrows and commenced to laugh heartily.

"Poisoned fiddlesticks!" he ejaculat-"Why, those things are made right here in town, just to sell!" "What!" shricked Kathryn as she

landed upon her feet with one bound. "Thank God!" murmured Tom as he sank into a chair. The doctor daubed a little collodion

upon the scratched wrist and left the room, laughing Tom sat staring at Kathryn as she wound her handkerchief about her

wrist. His gaze was so steady she blushed and turned away. "Kittle," he said entreatingly, "did you mean what you said?"

"What did I say?" she asked in a lo voice without looking at him. "You know what I mean, Kittle. Do you yet think we have been fools? I do!" be said eagerly.

"Thanks!" she said, with a poorly as sumed dignity. "Oh, Kit, Kit," he said as he went to

her, "won't you say 'No' to Gus to night?" "If you will stay away from Clara's," she whispered.

"This will be an awful blow to platonic friendship as well as to some peo handed Kathryn into a carriage half an

A Black, Hard Name.

Few persons are aware that the Chinese language is dependent on intonation for its meaning and that a slight person's meaning that a courteous salu tation may be turned into a cause for regret.

A young woman in San Francisco, who had become interested in the Chinese there, went to one of the men who owned a paper in which he wrote both Chinese and English editorials, and asked him to teach her some phrases. When told that the language consisted of something like a small library or two of reference books, she was about ready to back out. How ever, being anxious to learn even a few use is 'methylbenzolnethoxyetheylte- things about the mysterious people, she

undertook a lesson or two. The young lady being apt at learning new things, thought she was better posted than she was and, meeting the teacher on the street one afternoon, put her newly acquired information to the

will be obliged to come out in black for she bade him "good afternoon" in a the greater size or weight, while those the poor boy, but does it-er-mean blithe voice and was stepping down who do not feed properly and well

from the curb to cross the street. "Wait." said the editor. "I cannot let you go, Miss C., without explaining. You think you said a good day to me, but instead you have called me a very

A Wary Youngster. ne of the small boys who get into a business life young can be relied upon for good common sense. A man in one of the big shops uptown was much pleased at this attribute in a boy he employed. He was a bright, honest boy, quick and reliable, and when a second boy was needed they sent for Couldn't he get them a boy? They wanted a boy as good as he was, and he Laust know of one. After some thought he finally agreed to send one, Sam was called to identify him.

"Do you know this boy, Sam?" asked the employer. "Yes," answered Sam. "I know him."

"And you know him to be a good, "I have played with him all my life, and I have always thought he was."

"But you will vouch for him?" persisted the employer.
"No," answered Sam indignantly.

know what temptations you are going to put before him?"—New York Times. Napoleon's Ambiguous Praise, At one time before the Franco-Prus-

sian war, when Napoleon III, was a visitor at London, amateur theatricals were arranged for his entertainment.

A Mr. Brown, who took a principal-part in the entertainment, prided him-self on his knowledge of French. During the evening he was one of the cast in a French comedictts and imme

ly after that played the part of an Eng-lishman who spoke broken French. During this latter sketch Napoleon III. laughed frequently, and when Mr. Brown was presented to the emperor at, the close of the evening he was complimented in this ambiguous manners. "Your bad French was as good as your good French. Allow me to congratulate Naturally Mr. Brown retired a little.

mystified.

INCUBATORS VERSUS HENS.

The day is past when the extensiv as the way is entirely too slow. By the old way when he wanted to set 100 or 200 eggs, as the case might be, he had to find nine or eighteen broody hears and as many separate nests. Then they must each be tested with artificial eggs to see if they all really were in est, and this took nearly a week, consequently this much time was

one will do the work of all these hens. Then after the hens were set they must be fed and watered daily and let of some of the eggs which are sure to become dirty and the repairing of p

Tom placed the wounded wrist to his | but they will not, as some are overlips and endeavored to draw out the anxious and continually fuss and turn poison from the scratch. Kathryn open- their eggs and break them in their efforts to do well, no matter what kind of nest they have. The incubator is not subject to this failing, but stays you feel better? Oh, what a fool I have quietly in its place, and no broken eggs or crushed chicks are found. The best

incubators require but five or ten minutes' attention dally and can be kent in a room of the dwelling or outshed near by and can be looked after very easily, while a sitting hen is such a disagreeable thing that she is best kept at a distance. The incubator has another strong point in its favor from the fact that it is willing to sit when wanted, and this is a matter of no small note, as the chick that is ready for sale when broiler prices are highest is the money maker of the market chickens, while the early pullet is the winter egg producer and prize taker at the

fair in the fall. Of a certainty if you use incubators as hatchers you must use brooders as mothers, and this leaves the bens entirely free to do their best instead of running and eating with chicks and laying up fat which ought to go to ward filling the egg basket. Chickens raised by artificial means escape the chance of being filled with lice before they are fairly out of the shell and being trampled to death by the mother hen and living in dirty quarters, for one ben will make more dirt in a day than twenty-five young chicks.-F. Baugie in American Poultry Journal.

RAISE GOOD TURKEYS.

It Pays to Send to Market In Good

But few have any conception of the number of fowls consumed in a large city during Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks. For Thanksgiving week there were sold in New York city over ple whom we know," said Tom as he 325,000 turkeys. In former years there has been sold a fourth more than this, and as many as 425,000 have been sold in one week, according to the New York Herald. This season turkeys have been scarce, not well finished and high. in price. This is the explanation for the falling off in sales. Last year turdifference in sound may so distort a keys sold at from 4 to 5 cents per pound lower in price than this year. The same is true of chickens, ducks and geese, and even guinea fowls sell higher than ever before. All this should

prove of advantage to the grower. The day has about gone by for low prices for poultry and eggs. All that is needed now is for us to have good quality in our poultry and eggs for market, and they will sell well. Now is the time to begin to plan for having better than ever before. Pull away from old time methods of poor quality market poultry and work to have the very best. For example, turkeys sold in the New York market all the way from 16 cents per pound to 28 and 30 cents per pound. Now, it did not cost one cent more per pound to grow the higher priced ones than the cheaper ones. It is simply a question of care and feeding. Those who feed properly It was with unusual confidence that and well have the finer quality and have the lesser weight and the lower Quality controls the market

> a greater extent than is generally sup It is all very well to allow the grow ing turkeys to hunt for bugs and grass hoppers so long as they are plentiful, but so soon as this kind of food dwindles we must supply its place with other food as good, for two reasons-to give them a full food supply and to prevent them from walking the flesh from their bodies going about in an aimless way in search of food they will not find. Just as soon as the cool or cold nights begin to lessen the supply of wild food of all kinds then we must feed the stronger. Always see to it that they have all the good, wholesome food they will eat at all times. That is the way to grow turkeys. If there are not plenty of bugs, worms grasshoppers, berries and nuts for them, give them all the corn they will eat every night and also a good, strong

feed of it in the morning.

a flock of five bens and a gobbler to start with. The first year she raised won't vouch for any one. I wouldn't 117 birds in the spring sad seventy vouch for my own brother. How do I nine is the fall, which she sold at an everage of 97 cents each. The greater part of the first year's earnings was spent the second year in buying food and building houses and yards for her fowls. She bought five common hen and put them to hatching turkeys eggs at the same time turkey he were set, and when the poults ap-peared they were aff gives to the com-ince bens, while the turkey hens were broken up and soon laid another clutch of eggs.

That year she raised 434 turkeys and for breeders. From these slie raised the following year 1,400, of which 100 were kept. By this time she was using incubators and planted several seres to green stuff for food and hired two we en and several boys to belp care for the turkeys. Over and above all expenses she cleared \$2,500 the fifth year The main food is bread and coromosi with a little red pepper and a good quantity of green food.

Feeding Docklings. Pollard says: "Many breeders feed only at stated times from the beginning, but we have found that it saves time and trouble and the ducklings do quite as well when we leave the feed before them. After the third day they are fed four times a day, rather more than they will clean up at once. From well as during the day. It is one of the pretitest sights of the whole business see a string of the downy little yel low chaps travel to and from the water fountain in a moonlit brooder building. They glide like quaint little chadows and converse in quiet little peeps of contentment."

WANTED-Faithful travel for well established a few counties, calling on rechants and agents. Local to Salary \$1024 a year and a psymble \$19.70 a week in o



SPRAYING POTATOES.

Preventive Treatment For Early Blight, Late Blight and Rot. Fungous diseases are caused by the growth of one plant upon another. The fundamental principle in the treatment of fungous diseases is to prevent the infection of the host plant by the spores of fungi. The most practical way of doing this is to apply to the plant to be protected some substance that will kill the spores before or immediately after they germinate without injuring the host plant. Such a substance is called a fungicide. The method of application is

usually by spraying. Copper sulphate (common names, blue vitriol, bluestone) is the most generally used fungicidal substance. It is used both in a simple solution and as the basis of bordeaux mixture. The



solution of blue vitriol when applied to leaves or other green parts of plants will cause "burning." addition of lime to the solution will prevent this injury. This combination is called bordeaux mixture.

The following is a good formula for the bordeaux mixture: Blue vitriol, 5 pounds; lime (fresh), 5 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the vitriol in water (hot wa-

ter will do it more rapidly), slack the

lime, dilute each with as much water

as can be done conveniently, the more the better; then mix and stir thoroughly. If a little yellow prussiate of potash is dissolved in water and a few drops added to the bordeaux mixture no change will be noted beyond perhaps a slight yellow color if enough lime has been used. If, however, too little has been used a brown color will appear.

and more lime must be added. A small

excess of time will do no barm. Spraying Potatoes. The barrel pump is designed to be attached to a barrel or tank and is the most generally useful form for ordinary orchards, vineyards and potato fields. Where a large amount of sprayhorse or steam power may be obtained. The barrel pump outfit (the pump should be attached to the head of the barrel) may be carried in almost any farm wagon which is at hand, a light one horse rig being preferable. A convenient spray cart may be cheaply made by fastening a platform of boards or plank on the axle of a pair of forward wheels which are provided with strong thills. The platform can be made so as to be readily and quickly detached when the wheels are want-

ed for any other purpose. Diseases and Remedies. Early Blight.—Dark brown or black spots with sharp margins upon the leaves, increasing in size and number, finally killing the vines; usually ap-pears on late potatoes the latter part

of July. Late Blight and Rot.-Rapidly progressive wiiting and dying of the leaves, a whitish moldlike growth ap-pearing on the underside; accompanied by rotting of the tubers; appears These two diseases are frequently

esent together. Treatment, - Spray with bordeaux nixture by the middle of July, a second time the first of August, a third time the middle of August. When bugs are present at either of these sprayings they may be killed by adding half a pound of paris green to a barrel of the bordeaux.—H. H. Samson, New Hampshire Experiment Sta-

The "Deserting Season." The weevil will soon cover all parts of Texas. Therefore all cotton growers are interested in bow to make cotton on less land. Borchard and Brashear on a plantation near Houston, in the Brazos valley, from improved seed and thorough cultivation made one bale of cotton to the acre in 1902. R. S. West of Washington coun ty, in the middle of the weevil district, made from one-half to three-fourths of a bale per acre by going over it every week and plowing under all the squares he could. Mr. L. F. Harris and others report 50 per cent increase due to more

careful cultivation of the crop. Experience in the boll worm and boll weevil infested districts proves posttively that the greatest losses to the cotton grower are due to descrition of the cotton crop in early summer and midsummer. Many call this the "lay by season." Let us call it the deserting season. Don't give up the ship Everiastingly keeping at it will save the cotton crop. Therough cultivation and care of the crop may reduce the acreage, but it will increase the bales. —G. H. Connell in Farm and Ranch.

PEARL MILLET.

Many Names-Penellaria or the Wonder Porago Piani. The recent effort on the part of certain seedsmen in this country to reit under new and attractive names and at very high prices renders it dealrable, according to C. R. Ball of the deable, according to the new contract of agriculture, that a state-ment concerning its cuttivation should be made for the information of those who may be interested in green fodder crops. Mr. Ball says in farmers' but mon names have been applied to millet in the United States at diff

times: Indian millet, Egyptian millet, horse millet, Japan millet, Mand's Wonder, Mand's Wonder forage plant, pearl millet, Pencilaria, Pencillaria or Penicillaria and Pencillaria Zeaoides. Very large claims have been made

as to the productiveness and value of Pencilaria or the Wonder forage plant. The department of agriculture last season procured seed of millet sold under different names from as many seedsmen as possible and, growing them, found the resulting plants identical except for some minor difference of size and branching habit.

Seed Sowing.

Seed should not be sowed until all danger of frost is past and the ground has become warm. Care should taken that seed be not covered too deeply when drilled, about half an inch being sufficient. When broadcasted either the seed should be lightly harrowed in or the land should be rolled after planting. Where seed is sown broadcast no cultivation is possible. Where the seed is drilled it should be cultivated the same as corn and similar crops until its size renders this both impossible and unnecessary. If soil moisture is not abundant enough it is best to continue surface or shallow cultivation, and thus pre vent evaporation. Similar cultivation may be given between cuttings as required. Hand beeing may be neces sary to remove weeds from the rows.

Yield of Forage. One of the striking features of many of the recent accounts and advertise ments of this plant is the glowing statement of the enormous yields pear millet commonly produces. Yields o from 75 to 100 tons of green forage per acre are said to be quite the ordinary returns. As a matter of fact, when a good stand is secured pearl millet exeeds in productiveness the ordinary sweet sorghum or cane and also the nonsaccharine sorghums. Among the succulent soiling crops it is probably exceeded only by teosinte in the num per of tons of green forage produced. Of the recorded yields of green and dry forage about 40 tons is the heavlest yield of green fodder and 16.4 tone

the largest yield of dry or cured forage

Wonderful as are these yields, they do

not at all substantiate the extravagant

and misleading claims made for pearl

millet as it is sold under high sounding

Curing Alfalfa la Humid Region The curing of alfalfa is attended with more or less difficulty in regions of much humidity. It is very impor tant that the bay be stacked or store without being rained on or even left spread in a beavy dew. Its value as a food is largely due to the fact that it is easily digested. The food elements are not securely held, hence they wash out readily. The damages from rains depend upon the time the hay has lain. The loss, however, does not all come from the washing, but the leaves, which are the most valuable part, after being wet shatter from the stems easily and are lost. No more of the crop should be cut at once than can be handled in one day, and this should be raked into windrows as soon as wilted. If the crop is very beavy it three or four hours after cutting, so that the curing will be uniform. The hay should be put in the windrows be-

fore the leaves are brittle, and it may be left in this condition till ready to stack or put in the mow. In section where the climate is more or less damp it may be necessary to cock and let thoroughly cure before putting away. When the crop is cured disturb as little as possible, as there is always a loss of leaves from handling.

News and Notes. ine in England, must not contain more than 16 per cent of water.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandots and Orpingtons as utility fowls are hard to The value of the cotton crop for 1902 is estimated by the census bureau at \$501,897,124, making it the second most

valuable crop of the United States, corn taking first rank and wheat third. In Great Britain and Europe during the past three years a spraying mix-ture has been made with washing sods to neutralize the sulphate of copper in-stead of lime. It is claimed that this mixture adheres better than the ordi-

nary bordeaux mixture. No less than four beet sugar factories were established last season in west ern and northwestern Ontario.

Honey from uncapped and partially capped comb was found to have de-cidedly poor keeping qualities com-pared with the fully capped comb at the Canadian experimental farm. It is surprising that more farmers do not spray their potatoes with bordeaux mixture to prevent blight and rot.

ing qualities are claimed for Turkestar It is becoming a generally well known fact among farmers that the legumi-nous hays are very much more nutritious in protein than the hay

Great hardiness and drought resis

Professor Chester of Delaware has and carbonate of copper an effective remedy for peach rot.

Rural Delivery Notes

Throughout the Rocky mountain region there are few rural delivery routes because of the topography and the long distances. But the system is growing along the Pacific coast. Cali-fornia now has 144 rural routes, Ore-gon 78 and Washington 50.

The development of rural postal delivery continues to contribute to the general movement toward road im-provement. A notable instance is the ent passage of an act of the Indiana legislature setting aside 5 per cent of the total road tax for roads traveled by rural mail carriers.

In recent civil service examination In recent civil service examinations for positions in the rural free delivery service thirty-seven women passed the examinations and have been appointed to positions in the service. Reports at the office of the superintendent of rural delivery show that the women carriers are not dismayed by storm; weather or obstacles that fall in the CARTORIA



or the purpose for which you are the ing. I have bred the past few years most of the different breeds, says W. T. Wooloff in American Agricul part of my small pigs were killed and dressed for roasting pigs at six to eight weeks old, I prefer for this Yorkshire sows, which would produce good, fat, plump pigs. But for good, prelific brood sows I would advise the Chester White or a cross of Chester White and York-

Select a good Chester White sow that Select a good Chester White sow that stands well on her feet, with good shoulders and hams, good back and barrel, wide between eyes and twelve or more teats. Bred to a good grade se thoroughbred Yorkshire bear, she will produce pigs that will grow, and at ten months they will be in good market shape. From a litter offspigs from such a sire and dam you could select some good young brood sows. I always pick out my sows for breeding purposes at eight weeks old, and then if they develop well breed them at eight meenths so they will farrow at a year. I have bred young sows at five to six mentles bred young sows at five to six m

bred young sows at five to six menths old when I have been short of pigs and thought the demand would call for it and had fairly good results. If some of the sows do not give as good results with the first litter as expected, it is not always best to discard them, especially if they are of a quiet disposition and mother their pigs well. The second litter may be more astisfactory. Keep a good breader. I have kept some sows seven and eight years and knew them so well that I could almost tell in advance how their pigs would develop and did not have to worry about them at farrowing time. My method is to bring in the saws from My method is to bring in the si My method is to bring in the sun to the the yards where they have sun to the building where the pens are, about five or six feet squire, and got them used to the surroundings, also to desning or six root square, and got them used to the surroundings, also to eleaning and hedding the pess, so they will not jump up at any one getting in their sen. Then at farrowing time they are quiet and not easily disturbed by any one el-tering or looking in their pess, which otherwise might result in a tot of transpled pige.

Move to Keep the flows Vigo The critical time with the broad sou is the first two weeks after she far

Many pigs are lost by overfeeding the mother with corn and giving chil ing drinks, which produce inc Don't be in teo much of a hurry to get the porkers to market and in you

desire to see them start for that penns kill half the crop and stunt the balance by overfeeding the dam. Above all things keep your sowa bed-ded with clean, dry straw, and give them all the sunlight possible. Damp nests are fatal to young lit-

young pigs, especially if the sow suckles well, in this way preventing thumps, which carries way preventing We never saw a case of thu

where the sow and pigs had exercise The better the sow the greater the danger of loss from thumps and the more need of exercise.

Taken in time, we consider there less danger from thumps than free colds and scours. This trouble can easily be brought on by just one over feeding of the now or young plan. Guard against this by not everfeeding the sow for the first ten days after far-

Doctoring Sick Pign. I am called upon frequently for ad vice in regard to sick pigs, writes a correspondent in Heard's Dairyman These are suimals which are very difficult of treatment, and I do not fee that I know much about it. It is present that I know much about ft. It is protty hard to do anything with a sick
pig. It is so difficult to administer any
modicine. With pigs in particular prevention is the best cure. A general
remedy I give for util pigs, and it
seems to work fairly well, in tempertion, administered either with oil or
milk, according to the nature of the
disease. A physic of openen units is
constitute accessivy before administetering the turpentine, but often the
turpettine given with caster or my
linesed oil does.
Unless the pig is very sick the medi-

Unless the pig is very sick the medicine can be given in some feed, but nometimes this cannot be done. The pig may refuse to eat. In that case the medicine may be given from a butthe medicine may be given from a bes-tie by first inserting the loop of a reger in the mouth and ambing the other end fast, when a stick held in the mouth keeps the jaws spart enough to in-sert the neck of the bottle containing

Bye For Young Rage. How can I best feed sye to young one? asks R. A. Blackinton of Michi-

If the rye is to be fed alone to hum, the best results will be obtained grinding the grain and soaking it in water for twenty-four hours before feeding. It is hardly advisable to feed rye or in fact any grain without some other amplementary food. Young pigs always make better gains upon two feeding stuffs than one. Accordingly, the rye should be ground and soaked with an equal quantity of corn. Such a ration will prove more satisfactory than either corn or rye alone, and there will be much less danger of the pigs becoming diseased. Rye, was as the tically the same feeding value as the tically the same excellent supplement to come times. lay, is an excellent supplement to and by feeding the pige three the day the feeder has good reasons to peet inrpe gains and an excellent gity of pork.—H. G. Van Palt in As can Agriculturiet.

dist Episcopal church of that distribeld a conference, and for a week I town was filled with colored puipit of tors. A few days after the conferences of the session one of the leading woman of the town drove out in P. Bidge to purchase chickens of an o



Potash

And are prepared to Furnish on short noti

All kinds of

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GRAHAMIN, O. Holt & BA

> Undertakers **Embalmers** PERIODE AND THE

PHONE SO.

Fruit Trees That Grow and Hear Good Fruit miles Prour to Pr \\ \<u>\</u>

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