

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and TORPID LIVER.



have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE GLEANER, GRAHAM, N. C.

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BIBLICAL MYRRH.

You May Buy It and Frankincense in the Drug Store.

A druggist recently gave a Sunday school teacher a shock that he is not likely soon to forget, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While seated at the soda fountain the teacher was delivering a lecture concerning how much the world had forgotten since ancient times and how well it would be if we could learn something more about the articles of everyday use, for instance, mentioned in the Bible. "Now, there's gold, frankincense and myrrh," he said, "that the wise men brought from the east. Of course we all know about gold, but who knows anything about frankincense or myrrh?"

"We've got 'em for sale right here," said the druggist, reaching for a bottle, which he placed on the counter before the astonished lecturer. "Here's your frankincense, and," setting down another bottle, "here's your myrrh. Now, while I think of it," bringing a third bottle, "here's your manna too. They are all gums. Myrrh is the dried sap of a genus of trees and shrubs growing in Arabia, Persia and India; incense is composed in great part of the oil of the gum, the sap of a tree which grows in Arabia all along the Red sea coast, on the east coast of Africa and in great abundance in India.

"To make the incense used in the churches the oil of the incense is sometimes mixed with myrrh, cascarilla and storax, also an oriental gum. The shrubs producing myrrh are found all around the Mediterranean, the best qualities coming from Sicily. The manna of the drug store is also a kind of gum, an exudation from several varieties of small trees and shrubs growing in Arabia and here and there through southern Asia. The monks of Mount Sinai pack 600 or 800 pounds of manna every season.

"Both myrrh and manna are often used in compounding prescriptions, and incense, of course, is in constant demand in the churches. It is rather curious, however, that during all the centuries from the time when the Jews marched out of Egypt myrrh, incense and manna have year by year been collected and sent to Europe from the same countries in which they are first mentioned and that the incense burned in our churches today is of the same kind and comes from the same places as that which smoked in Aaron's censer."

He Wasn't Excited.

In Sullivan county, N. Y., a story is told which had to do with a man who was picking blackberries when he saw a black bear coming his way, nose to the ground and, as he thought, following his trail. He put the bucket down hurriedly and, selecting a handy tree, made for it with the intention of climbing up to a nice strong limb, prepared to stand a siege. Along came the bear, head down. It passed the half-filled berry bucket without seeing it, passed the tree without taking notice of the man's scent and went on down the path until it was out of sight. "Now," thought the man, "is the time for me to beat it for home," but when he moved as if to climb down from his lofty perch he found that in reality he was sitting on the ground with his arms and legs wrapped around the tree trunk. Excited? Next!—Forest and Stream.

Origin of the Rothschild.

The founder of the Rothschild family, Amshel Moses Rothschild, kept a coin store at 152 Judengasse, of Jewish quarter, Frankfurt on the Main. Before this shop was displayed a red shield; hence the name Rothschild. Amshel dealt in curiosities, art goods and old gold and silver. His son, Mayer Amshel, was born in 1743 and died in 1812. He, like his father, continued in his coin business. In the course of his coin business he met a collector, the court banker to the landgrave of Hesse. This banker was so impressed by Mayer's business ability that he loaned him money for investment, and it was in this way that the great banking firm of Rothschild was established.—Elder Monthly.

His Compliment.

Praise from a husband's lips is always pleasant to the wife, but the praise may be too discriminating to suit her. "I thought it was nice of you to tell that carpenter, who seemed to think women know nothing, that I could hammer nails like lightning," said Mrs. Morse to her husband. "But I'm afraid, dear, you are not an unprejudiced judge. I really don't think I'm such a very good hammerer."

Atlantic Billows.

The authorities of the United States hydrographic bureau have endeavored to ascertain the size of the Atlantic waves. From careful observations they learn that in height the waves usually average about fifty feet, but in rough weather they attain from forty to forty-eight feet. In storms they are often from 500 to 600 feet long and continue to move about ten or eleven seconds, while the longest yet known measured half a mile and did not exhaust itself for twenty-three seconds.

Hopped and Won.

Some years ago a remarkable wager was made between Captain Macchell, a racing celebrity, and another officer who was noted for his activity. Captain Macchell bet his fellow officer £10 that he would not hop up a certain flight of stairs "two at a time." The bet was taken; but, as there were forty-one steps in the flight, he found after taking twenty hops that he was left only one step to negotiate and had lost his bet. He accused Captain Macchell of sharp practice, but Macchell replied, "Well, I'll bet you another £10 I do it." The officer, thinking to get back his money, accepted the bet. Captain Macchell then hopped up forty steps in twenty hops and, hopping back one, finished by going up the last two steps and won.

Willing to Pay. Magistrate—Well, Mooney, you are accused of beating your wife. What have you to say why you shouldn't pay a fine or have ten days imprisonment? Mooney—Who says I beat her, sir? Magistrate—She herself testified to it. Mooney—What! The old lady herself don't deny it? Well, then I'll pay my pleasure, for I'll be hanged if it isn't the first time in all our rows that she's owned up to coming out second best.

Church a Road Builder. No part of the Perkiomen valley, in Pennsylvania, having thus far received a share of the state's good roads appropriation, an energetic campaign for improved highways has been opened in the vicinity of Pennsylvania, Pa., and the two strongest and oldest churches of the region are lending hearty cooperation, says a Pennsylvania correspondent of the Philadelphia Record. The members of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, who want the road from this borough to the church improved, have decided not to wait for state aid. They have effected an agreement with the supervisors of Upper Hanover township and will contribute \$300 toward a fund for rebuilding the road, the township providing the remainder of the money. The members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, which is also situated about a mile outside of town on the opposite side of the borough, are engaged in a somewhat similar enterprise.

Gambetta and Napoleon's Portrait. When Gambetta, accompanied by Jules Favre, arrived in the hall of the Hotel de Ville, where he was officially to read the proclamation of the 3rd French republic, the crowd which followed the two deputies caught sight of a fine portrait of Napoleon III hanging on a wall. They promptly tore it down and were about to smash it to pieces when Gambetta intervened. Turning the portrait to the wall, he said: "My friends, we have put up with the original for twenty years. Let us be content today to turn his face to the wall. It is all he deserves."

Why, Then? "Did you finish your shopping today, my dear?" asks the modest husband. "Yes, I think so," answers the trusting wife. "You think so?" "Yes, I don't know, though. You see, I went to get my hat and there were so many and all of them so pretty that I got five of them."

"Five? Why did you do that?" "I really—I must have lost my head."

"In that case, why get a hat at all?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Origin of the Menu. A German gastronomic publication gives the following account of the origin of the menu: At the meeting of electors in Regensburg in the year 1489 Elector Henry of Brannschweig attracted general notice at a state dinner. He had a long paper before him, to which he referred every time before he ordered a dish. The Earl of Montford, who sat near him, asked him what he was reading. The elector silently handed the paper to his interrogator. It contained a list of the viands prepared for the occasion which the elector had ordered the cook to write out for him. The idea of having such a list so placed in the illustrious assembly that they introduced it each in his own household, and since that time the fashion of having a menu has spread all over the civilized world.

Utopian Ideas. The dictionaries do not seem to recognize the significance given to "politeness" in the following sentence of Young's preface to his "Satires":

"A writer in polite letters should be content with reputation, the private amusement he finds in his compositions, the good influence they may have on his severer studies, that admission they give to his superiors and the possible good effect they may have on the public, or else he should join to his politeness some more lucrative qualification."

The ideal thus presented is appropriately attractive and romantic. Its defect is that harassing difficulty of attainment which is so prone to beset the aspirant after Utopian conditions.—London Notes and Queries.

Mary—Dark circles under the eyes indicate a sluggish circulation, torpid liver and kidneys. Exercise and Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and beautiful. 85 cents. Tea or Tablets. Thompson, Drug Co.

It is said that Maine fishermen now go out after fish in winter weather that would have kept them ashore a dozen years ago.

BREAKING THE HEIFER.

If Carefully Handled, she Will Quickly Submit to Being Milked.

It isn't much of a chore to break a heifer to milk, not nearly so much as many of the writers on dairy topics would have you suppose. All that is required are patience, firmness and gentleness, says a writer in Farmers Advocate. We have broken many heifers and have never had one acquire the kicking habit. It is better to have the heifer halter broken before she brings her first calf, but there is no need that she should be a perfect model of gentleness, submissive in all manner of treatment, such as being led about by a car or having her udder handled before there is need for it. It is contrary to nature for a heifer to have her udder handled before she becomes a mother, and the majority will resent any such familiarity. After they become mothers, on the contrary, they are quite willing to be milked, and if they are spoiled in the breaking it is the fault of the one who essays to break them.

Handle Her Carefully. Even the wildest heifer may be tamed after calving by careful handling. Go into the pasture or lot where she is confined after the calf has been licked dry and suckled and handle her firmly but gently and quietly, and the heifer will soon learn neither to fear you nor to resent your handling the calf. By taking the calf where you wish the heifer to go you get her any place you wish and after fastening her firmly you can milk her at your leisure. So long as the calf is quiet she will be.

If the heifer has never been handled, she will naturally be nervous and sensitive. She may even use a foot to prevent her udder being handled, but if the milker keeps his temper within bounds and does not fight back the heifer will soon permit the milk to be drawn and cease any objections thereto. It is the man who hasn't sense to know that it is proper that the heifer should resent what to her seems an unfamiliarity and wants to fight back that spoils heifers and causes them to become kickers.

Teaching a heifer to submit to the milking process is an easy matter if gone-about properly.

Feeding the Milk Maker

The more finely the meal is ground the more easily it will be digested. Then there will be very little loss. This should never be lost sight of in the feeding problem. Cornmeal should be fed with wheat bran, and luscious meal should always be added to a fattening ration.

Honor the Strong Willed Cow. Some cows are pretty strong willed and will not give down their milk until they have been fed some kick-knack; then it will come all right. Such cows are provoking. It is better to humor them than it is to take an enemy pail to the house. These cows usually give a good mess of milk when they get down to business.

Changes of Food. Not only does a scarcity of water affect the milk flow in cows, but sudden changes of food often cause the flow of milk to decrease. This is due to the fact that the cows may not readily accept the new food and eat as much of it as that to which they had been accustomed. Changes of food to milk cows should be made gradually, so as to allow them to be accustomed to it, increasing the allowance daily.

Feeding Pumpkins to Cows. In reply to a subscriber who wishes to know the value of feeding cows pumpkins, seeds and all, the New England Homestead says:

Based on chemical analysis, pumpkins should have about the same value as turnips. They are not as highly digestible as the turnips, on account of the hard shell and the stringy fiber inside. I consider one of the best ways to use them is to cook them for hogs. When used for cows, pumpkins should be fed in large quantities. Our grandmothers gave pumpkin seed tea as a medicine, pricing it for its tendency to stimulate kidney action. In the case of a cow producing milk the feeding of large amounts of the seed would probably increase kidney action unduly, and this would tend to expel food products from the system before they had accomplished their work. Pumpkins should not be fed every day, but should be alternated with apples, cabbage, mangels or sugar beets.

A Good Notation. A very good notation for a cow giving forty pounds of milk daily or making one and a half to two pounds of butter per day is thirty to forty pounds of corn ensilage, thirty pounds of mangels, eight to ten pounds of clover hay, four pounds of bran, three pounds of ground oats and one pound of oil cake.

If possible, cut the hay, pulp the roots and mix the bulky feed together for a few hours before feeding. Add the meal to the bulky part at the time of feeding. The foregoing amounts may be divided into two portions and one-half to be given to each cow night and morning. The cows should be fed regularly, and each animal should be under close observation by the feeder in order to note her appetite, response to milk food and other conditions. If the feeder finds that the cow can profitably consume more than eight pounds of meal daily, then extra meal may be given. Careful feeders who watch the milk from each cow will soon learn the limit of profitable feeding for each animal.

Worked Like a Charm. Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisiana, says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals every sore, burn and skin disease. Guaranteed by J. C. Simmons Drug Co.

THE DAIRYMAN

To get the best results cows should be milked regularly as to time and place and by the same person in the same way.

Any change with a sensitive cow is sure to make a material difference in the quantity of milk. An unusual method of milking not only causes a diminished yield of milk, but also causes the milk which is obtained to be of poorer quality, as shown by the per cent of fat. The variations in quality are usually much greater than those in the yield. Experiments in which one test at a time was milked caused a falling off from 1 to 2 per cent of fat in the milk obtained. Slow milking gave on the average a per cent less fat milk, but also caused the milk which is obtained to be of poorer quality, as shown by the per cent of fat. The variations in quality are usually much greater than those in the yield.

The difference in yield of fat from nine cows experimented upon was more than enough to make one pound of butter per day. A change of milkers also had a marked effect, but in this case the individuality of the milkers seemed to be the chief factor, as certain milkers always obtained better milk than others, and this was the case when both of the milkers were thought to be expert.

The cows were clean milked in every case. In a test with four cows, which was continued over periods of one week with each milker, the milk obtained by one of these milkers contained nearly 14 per cent of fat more than the other. This was repeated in every case in favor of the same milker. The most marked effect was found when cows were milked with milking tubes, the quality of milk being invariably poorer when the tubes were used than when the cows were milked by hand.

A Timely Shake. Some years ago the Duke of Connaught visited Japan and was taken by Sir Edwin Arnold round the bazaar of Tokyo, where he bought many curious toys and specimens of Japanese art. In the evening he remarked to Sir Edwin that he had seen most of the sights, but had not experienced any of the earthquakes which are so common in Japan.

"I suppose you cannot show me one?" said the Duke jestingly. Immediately the house shook, the chandelier swung backward and forward, the china and glass on the table rattled, and the door burst open. "Why, Sir Edwin, you are a magickian!" remarked the duke as a shock, which had happened at so curious a moment, subsided.

An Extraordinary Forest. The most extraordinary forest in the world was discovered by Dr. Wetwisch and occupies a tableland some six miles in width near the west coast of Africa. The peculiarity of the trees is that, though their trunks are as much as four feet in diameter, they attain the height of only a foot. No tree bears more than two leaves, and these attain a length of six and a breadth of two feet.

Not What He Seemed. Romance has flung a deceptive halo over the old yeoman farmer. He was certainly not a good tiller of the soil, but lazy, old-fashioned and unenterprising. No houses were so much in need of repair, no gardens so ill kept, no fields so overgrown with weeds, as those of the small proprietor of the eighteenth century.—London Country Life.

A Popular Fallacy. L. B. Gardner of Atlanta, Ga., has this chuck of wisdom in Western Poultry Journal:

They will tell you that fowls that lay during the winter will go to sitting early and won't give you any eggs in the spring. Don't you believe it. We have fowls that laid steadily all winter and kept right at it, no even showing a sign of becoming broody. We have neighbors whose fowls laid scarcely an egg during the winter and last spring managed to shell out a few now and then and got broody. It doesn't take much figuring with eggs at 14 to 25 cents per dozen to see which is the paying hen.

Breed For Eggs. There is no poultry breeder that can successfully breed for show birds alone and make a success of the poultry business. He must breed for something else besides the showroom. His poultry must give him a daily profit or his poultry fever will soon cool down. Begin by breeding for market and eggs, and there will be a profit and a love of the work, and you will make a success. concludes the editor of American Poultry Journal.

Wheat For Poultry. Wheat is one of the best feeds for poultry the year round. Where wheat, oats and barley can be grown no other grain food is necessary. For green food cabbage, turnips and rape will answer every purpose. If given properly or care all the American varieties are good egg producers, and one variety will lay as well as the others.

Rheumatism in Fowls. For rheumatism in fowls begin treatment with a dose of epsom salts, twenty to thirty grains. The following day add thirty to forty grains of bicarbonate of soda to the quart of drinking water and give two to three grains of salicylic acid twice a day. Apply camphorated or carbolic ointment to the affected joints.

Poultry Supply and Demand. Of course the poultry business will be overdone for some people, but not for those with the right stuff in them. While the supply is increasing at a rapid rate the demand is increasing even more rapidly.

Keep Cookbooks and Pullet's Apart. Never let cockerels and pullets run together after the fourth month. Don't keep chicks together of all sizes or they will not thrive.

Easter Designer.

April was chosen for the Easter number of the Designer because costumes appropriate for Easter are more suitable for April than for March. And the designs of the new spring dresses are very attractive. The grace and practicality of the Designer models are winning many new friends among well-dressed women because of the ease of making and the correctness in the fit.

Several articles illustrated in detail, are devoted to the April bride. They discuss some new styles of wedding gown, and besides giving the patterns for them, describe the latest accessories that go with them. New spring hats are copied, and the regular advance article by Laura Seiple, this time on the coming dainties of dress, has its accustomed place in the center of the Designer. Mary Kilsyth, who is a well known interior decorator, contributes an article entitled "Some Unusual Interiors." This, like all such material in the Designer, will be found to be of practical application in the home.

The fiction in the April number is of more than ordinary interest. The continued story began in the March number, "Economy Farm" by Miles Bradford, author of "Carlotta and I", has the second installment in the April number. There is also an interesting article on "My Three Easters in the Far East", by Alexander Hume Ford, a man who has covered the world in travel and has had many interesting experiences. An Easter play for little folks will prove another interesting possibility for home entertainment. And besides these there are many more articles of use and interest among the regular departments of the Designer which Designer readers know and look for from month to month.

English Spavin Liment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, swellings, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure known. Sold by J. C. Simmons Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

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Clears the Complexion.

Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not grip or sicken. Orino is much superior to pills, aperient waters and all ordinary cathartics as it does not irritate the stomach and bowels. J. C. Simmons, Druggist.

The Charlotte Observer very pertinently remarked the other day that the newspapers fight to get the law makers elected, and then have to fight like dogs for their natural rights. Pine Salye Carbolyzed acts like a poultice; highly antiseptic, extensively used for eczema, for chapped hands and lips, cuts and burns. Sold by Thompson Drug Co.

Rev. Dr. Thos. Lawrence, for 16 years president of the Normal and Industrial Collegiate Institute at Asheville, has resigned and will be succeeded by Prof. E. P. Childs, of Newark, Ohio.

The winds of March have no terror to the user of DeWitt's Carbolyzed Witch Hazel Salve. It quickly heals chapped and cracked skin. Good too, for boils and burns, and undoubtedly the best relief for Piles. Sold here by J. C. Simmons, Druggist.

Saturday night a week in Hickory Reece Wright, colored, struck John Lowry, also colored, with a rock or some "hard substance," inflicting a wound from which Lowry died. Wright is in jail.

Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema. These are diseases for which Chamberlain's Salve is especially valuable. It quickly allays the itching and smarting and soon effects a cure. Price 25c. For sale by J. C. Simmons, druggist.

The 2-year-old child Mt. Holder, who lives near Mt. Airy, was burned to death Saturday a week. Clothes caught from an open fire place.

Faster and faster the pace is set by people of action, vim and get. So if at the finish you would be, Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, Thompsons Drug Co.

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