

So Tired

It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

With a well conducted LIVER one can do mountains of labor without fatigue.

It adds a hundred per cent to ones earning capacity. It can be kept in healthful action by, and only by

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TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

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Graham, N. C. - North Carolina

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practice regularly in the courts of Ala-

hamance county. Aug. 2, 1913

ROBT. C. STRUDWICK

Attorney-at-Law,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Practices in the courts of Ala-

hamance and Guilford counties.

Notice of Dissolution.

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof, by the unanimous consent of all stockholders, deposited in my office, that the stockholders of the office is situated in the town of Burlington, County of Alamance, State of North Carolina (W. E. May being the agent therein) in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of chapter 21, Revised of 1905, entitled "Provisions preliminary to the issuing of this State of Dissolution."

Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Ghimes, Secretary of State of this State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 6th day of August, 1908, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, and that the said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my office, as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1908.

J. BRYAN GHIMES,

Secretary of State

(Seal)

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of and not itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and other such diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific disease—nothing else.

It is this fact that has made Dr. Shoop's Restorative so popular. It is the only medicine that goes directly to the stomach, cleanses it, restores its normal action, and relieves all the symptoms of indigestion, such as flatulence, belching, heartburn, acidity, and all the other troubles that result from a disordered stomach.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above mentioned troubles, and is the only medicine that will cure them.

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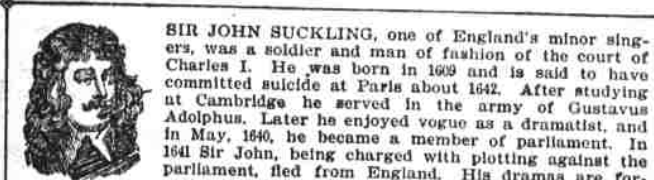
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A Poem for Today

THE BRIDE

From "A Ballad Upon a Wedding"

By Sir John Suckling



SIR JOHN SUCKLING, one of England's minor courtiers, was a soldier and man of fashion of the court of Charles I. He was born in 1602 and is said to have committed suicide at Paris about 1642. After studying at Cambridge he served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Later he enjoyed vogue as a dramatist, and in May, 1640, he became a member of parliament. In 1641 Sir John, being charged with plotting against the Parliament fled from England. His dramas are forgotten, but his lyrics and ballads are still read.

HER finger was so small the ring

Would not stay on what they did bring—

It was too wide a neck.

And, to say truth, for out it must,

It looked like the great collar—just—

About our young colts neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat

Like little mice stole in and out

As if they feared the light.

But, oh, she dances such a way!

No sin upon an Easter day

Is half so rare a sight.

Her cheeks so pale a white was on;

No daisy makes comparison.

Who sees them is undone,

For streaks of red were mingled there

Such as are on a Catharine pear.

The side that's next the sun.

Her lips were red, and was one was thin;

Compared to that, and next her chin—

Some bees had stung it newly.

But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face

I durst no more upon them gaze

Than on the sun in July.

Her mouth so small, when she does speak

Thou'dst swear her teeth her words did break

That they might passage get.

But she so handled still the matter

They came as good as ours or better

And are not spent a whit.

WESTERN WIND BREAKS.

Experiments to Determine Their Usefulness to the Prairie Farmer.

The sudden ruin that hot winds sometimes bring to growing crops in parts of the west is well known. Blowing strongly across the unprotected plains, these winds may in a few days blast all hope of even a partial harvest. This is particularly so in the lower portion of the central plains region and in years of unusually low rainfall. Here the winds most to be feared blow from the southwest or south. In the northern prairie region the farmer is exposed to the hot chinook wind, which sweeps down from the Canadian mountains. This either dries out growing crops or it prevails before the danger of killing frosts is past, causes loss through uprooting vegetation forward prematurely. Cold winter winds also do great injury to crops, make the climate more severe for stock and men and interfere with an even covering of snow upon the ground. This is true from Canada almost to the Gulf.

In southern California dry winds from the north and northeast sweep down from the Mohave desert with destructive results. Coming in June, these winds may reduce the wheat yield of unprotected fields to almost nothing. Windbreaks of eucalyptus and Monterey cypress, now in such common use to protect orange groves and orchards, long ago convinced possessors of highly valuable irrigated land of the value of tree planting for protection purposes.

But there are two sides to the windbreak question. Some prairie farmers declare positively that belts of osage grass, for instance, are a "nuisance." Other data figures to show positive benefit. A farmer who lives near Downs, Kan., gives his yield of corn from a field protected on the south by a row of tall cottonwoods as six bushels per acre more than in places where there is no protection. About fifteen acres are benefited in this way. It is highly necessary that the windbreak should offer sufficient land to be protected to this benefit.

An Illinois farmer sums up his observations upon this matter thus: "My experience is that now, in cold and stormy winters, wheat protected by timber belts yield full crops, while fields not protected yield only one-third of a crop. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we never had any wheat killed by winter frosts, and which is now rare. All these things we had plenty of timber around our fields and orchards, now cleared away."

The United States forest service proposes to find out just when and how much windbreaks increase the yield of crops. Measurements and tests will be made and elaborate data will be collected by experts who will have charge of the study.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

Makes It Possible For the Farmer to Dispose With Extra Help.

The scarcity of help on farms may ultimately drive landowners to greater economy and to a more general use of devices and conveniences which lighten the work. It is surprising how many aim to get along by muscle power alone, never trying any other method, which might save half their work.

An old farmer says when he first brought a hay loader on his farm, and when he rigged up a cable and used a trip bar fork to unload his hay he had a crowd of neighbors around him, "just to see how it worked."

The economical and up to date farmer counts all of these labor saving devices that much of his equipment, and it is only by using them that he is enabled to meet present conditions. The walking tractor and walking cutter are back numbers. Now the snaky gang plow is used, and three big, lanky horses will turn over three or four acres a day.

A manufacturer has got out a rotary harrow, which is attached to the plow, and the land is turned and harrowed at one operation. If any man is just

HOG CHOLERA.

Government's Plan of Combating the Disease by Immunization.

Swine producing sections of North America are keenly interested in results of the hog cholera conference held at Ames, Ia. It was called by Secretary Wilson, Dr. Melvin and Dr. Dorset of the United States department of agriculture and was attended by the veterinarian officials of the bureau of animal industry of the central western states. These men were called together by Secretary Wilson to receive instructions in the government's new and successful treatment of hog cholera.

The method of combating the disease is simply immunization. For a number of years the department attempted to produce a successful vaccine by artificial cultures, but on account of the ultra microscopic nature of the organism causing the trouble this was found to be not feasible. Since then the workers, knowing that hogs which have recovered from the disease are immune, have been immunizing the animals by means of the infected blood.

It was soon found, however, that the blood serum from these recovered swine did not contain the immunizing bodies in sufficient numbers to confer immunity to other animals when injected into their system. To render these antitoxin bodies of practical value they can be increased by feeding the heart, liver, lungs and intestines of cholera victims to these immune animals. These animals are made still

more immune by injections of infected blood. This hyper-immune blood from these animals is found to be protective against the disease. Dr. McNeil at the Iowa experiment station has demonstrated by a number of trials the practicability of the treatment.

After some experiments at the Missouri experiment station J. W. Conaway, D. V. S., said: "Out of fifty-six head that appeared healthy at the time of inoculation only three died. All were probably as greatly exposed as would ordinarily occur on the average stock farm, and some of these inoculated animals were very severely exposed and still proved resistant. The results of these tests are so satisfactory as to leave in every mind no doubt as to the great practical value of this method of preventing hog cholera."

Savoy Cabbage.

Savoy leaved cabbages are largely used in Europe. They are marked by a peculiar crumbling of all the leaves, particularly those of the head. They are generally of better table quality than common cabbages, more tender in texture and of more delicate flavor. The plants are better able to resist cold, but do not give so large a yield of heads, and the heads are less solid and cannot be handled so well as the more common sorts.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Low Priced Products Resulting From Sacrifices to Save Corn.

Live stock markets continue disappointing to the producer who has to market high priced feed in the form of relatively low priced products. Part of this is due to liberal supplies of hogs and part to restricted consumption. Cattle supplies are not so plentiful in excess of previous years to account for the present price range on fat stock, while sheep receipts last month were the lightest since 1897, but hogs have been marketed quite freely, and this without doubt has had its effect on prices all around. That consumers are counting the cost of weans more carefully than they did last year is evident from the amount of pork consumed and from other meat market conditions. Many consumers are substituting more pork and less beef and mutton because it is cheaper. Many are buying the cheaper cuts of beef who would have none but the best last year. This is shown very clearly by the fact that these cuts have advanced, while the best are selling for less than they did a year ago.

As to the future of the markets, the same uncertainty prevails as at the opening of the year. Then we were told that fat cattle would be scarce by Feb. 1, but the famine has not been manifest. Then great confidence was expressed in the late winter hog market, but plenty of hogs are still coming forward. Sheep and lambs have been expected to be liberal. But it seems certain that a part of the present sufficiency of meats is due to the sacrifices being made to save high priced corn. If so, there will be a shortage some time. The corn is not on hand to make meats in large quantities in the future, nor will the animals be on hand if the policy of selling them off continues.—National Stockman.

Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows.

An eastern dairyman with a herd of Guernseys feeds considerably more than the average fed over the country—nearly all the cows will clean up both winter and summer. He says: "My preference of grain feed for winter feeding, prices admitting, is four parts of cottonseed meal, two of linseed meal, and six of hominy meal, twelve pounds of the mixture with thirty pounds of silage and six pounds of mixed hay for the average cow. The larger milkers receive more grain. It narrows their ration to some extent."

The Cheapest Roadmaker.

The "good roads without money" movement that has by means of King's split log road converted the rough holes of the "corn belt" roads into model thoroughfares is extending to the western states, where most roads are either very good or very bad, says Garden Magazine. Mr. King is arranging with the various state boards of agriculture to give a series of practical demonstrations of the use of his device on eastern roads where the expense of road dragging is more doubtful because of sand and rocks.

So Young as You Can.

Let no old woman be afraid some one will say, "Why, she got along like a young girl!" If you feel light and easy in motion, even if you are old, why be staid, moping, artificial, because you are supposed to be so, being no longer young!

A Berlin woman's club, of which Frau Cassel is the leader, has a membership of 5,000, all working women. The organization publishes a paper and aids situations for the unemployed.

POINTS FOR THE SHEPHERD.

Joseph E. Wing, in giving a plan for a feed rack for sheep in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, says: We build a sort of very simple feed rack in which we feed either stage, grain or hay—in fact, usually all three together at one time. The main thing, we find, in a feed rack is to have it so made that the sheep or lamb can readily thrust its head clear in and hold it there while it eats.

The space should not be so open that small sheep or large lambs can get in with their feet. The type of rack here illustrated is adapted to the use of mature sheep and lambs past five months old. It is substantially a flat bottomed feed trough twenty-four

inches wide, with a tight bottom, a hayrack above and attached to it. It is usually and cheaply built, and we find it effective. If the ewes have little lambs at their sides a different rack is advisable. One with slats closer together is best.

Management of Sheep.

It is important that sheep shall be so managed that the most may be made out of the fleece. The influences that affect the fleece mainly are those of climate, of food and care, of breeding and of age. The first and last influence wool less than the second and third. Food affects the character of wool by breeding it and thereby increasing its growth in length and also in strength.

Breeding, however, accompanied by selection, is the great factor in determining what the degree of fineness or coarseness will be. Change in this respect is brought about much more rapidly by breeding than in any other way. Protecting the wool from contamination by foreign substances, such as straw and chaff, is greatly important. Where the flock is large the difference of a portion of a cent a pound may make a large difference in the aggregate return received for it.

A little care in protecting wool may result in a rich return in proportion to the care expended.

The Care of Lambs.

Henry L. Wardell, a prosperous sheep man, says of the care of lambs: The lambs when weaned should be put on fresh ground—that is, pastures or aftermath which has not been used much for sheep that year. In fact, a great secret of success with sheep is a frequent change of pasture, and I should rather change to a poorer pasture for awhile than make no change. The lambs then are let run in the daytime on the best pasture we have and at night are huddled on as much (no more) of rape as they will clean up close to the ground. I need not say this ground on which lambs have been huddled will raise magnificent crops without additional fertilizer.

During July and August I use some good worm powders to mix with the salt feed the flock, and if any of my lambs show indications of worm in the head or giddiness I dose them with tonik. The same may be done if on too rank feed they are inclined to scour. I have found also that hury will raise magnificent crops without additional fertilizer.

Hitching Four Horses Aboard.

The illustration shows how we drive four horses with a pair of common check lines, writes a farmer in the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago. This arrangement will work equally as well with three, four, five or six horses. The adjustable straps should have a snap on each end and a buckle in the middle. I use four horses at most of my farm work, and they are as easily driven as two.

Drying Lambs After Dipping.

I choose the fore part of a warm, pleasant day as soon as convenient after the whole flock, says a New York breeder. If the flock is a recently purchased one containing parasites, a second dipping ten days later is advisable. If the sheep are properly shorn with a machine, there will remain few, if any, ticks on them after dipping. If the lamb is dipped and the mother not, it puzzles the mother to distinguish her own lamb. She is liable to devour him. I prefer the liquid dips to the powdered form and use them at the rate of one gallon in seventy gallons of water. This will destroy ticks or lice, but for scab I would use a stronger solution.

Prof. Spillman of the Washington experimental station writes: "In the first place, the paying dairy consists of cows that eat heartily and do not make neat, but make milk of their food. This means that they must be dairy and not beef cows. A good dairy cow, though she be killed and buried when she gets too old to give milk, will give a profit that will pay three good beef cows."

Cows That Pay.

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