writes as follows:

AN OLD ADAGE SAYS___

"A light purse is a heavy curse" Sickness makes a light purse. The LIVER is the seat of nine

ter, thoroughly, quickly safely and restore the action of the LIVER to normal condition.

Give tone to the system and

solid flesh to the body. Take No Substitute.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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ALTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, RAHAM, N. C.

Office in the Bank of Alamance Bulding. up stairs,

IOHN GRAY CONUM. W. P. BYHUM, JR. BINUM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GAEENSBORO, N U. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamanes county. Aug. 2, 94 13

ROB'T C. STRUDWICK Attorney-at-Law,

GREENSBORO N. C. Practices in the courts of Ala-

nance and Guilford counties.

Notice of Dissolution.

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by dely authenticated record of proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof, by the upsaled in my office, that Pfedmont Building. Co. a corporation of this State, whose principals of the town of Burling, and to charge thereof, upon whom process and in the small diamonds formed the petals of a daisy, with u blazing topaz for the yellow center. Peggy looked at it with wildly beating heart.

"It's more suitable for you, Peg, become of the state of North Carolina, writing to the dissolution of said corporation in the state of the state of the state of the state of north Carolina, writing to the dissolution of said corporation in the state of aleigh, this 6 day of August A. D. 1908.

[Seal] J. BRYAN GRIMES,

[Seal] Secretary of S

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics".

Seens sure defeat for Postmonia. To stop a cold
such Preventics is safer than to let it run and be
solited to cure it afterwards. To be sure. Fre
while will cure even a despity santed cold, but
also sarty—at the smesse sings—they break, of
head of these early colds. That's surary better
That's why they are called Preventics.

Proventies are little Candy Cold Cures. Ho Qui
Townites are little Candy Cold Cures. Ho Qui
to, no physic, nothing sidemains. Nice for t
to. Prevantics are little Candy Cold Chies.

a. no physic, nothing sicknessing. Here for the shidters and thoroughly sale too. If you feel shidters and thoroughly sale too. If you feel shidters are supplied from some all eyer, think of reverties. Promptines may also save half your sale sickness. And don't forgot your child, it been a feverishness, nighter day, Herein probably his Pravenities greatest efficiency. Sold it is to not for the pocket, also in the boxes of a tour for the pocket, also in the boxes of the remains. Insist on your druggless giving your revenities. Insist on your druggless giving your revenities.

Preventics GRAHAM DRUG CO.



. WISSBEIRG The Tallor

COTT BUILING-UP STAIRS Suits Made to Order Cleaning and Repairing.

SCISSORS and Knives ally rained if not properly ground ben being sharpened. If you wan at arpened right and made to a as good as new give me a trial. Ill sharpen anything from a broad to a pen-knife. Charges moder-B. N. Tunnes, this office.

********** late flancee, and one strong hand drew H Poem for Today ******************

THOMPSON OF ANGEL'S

By Bret Harte



T is the story of Thompson-of Thompson, the hero of Angel's. Frequently drunk was Thompson, but always polite to

the stranger; Light and free was the touch of Thompson upon his revolver:

Great the mortality incident on that lightness and

Yet not happy or gay was Thompson, the hero of Angel's; Often spoke to himself in accents of anguish and sorrow: "Why do I make the graves of the frivolous youth who in folly Thoughtlessly pass my revolver, forgetting its lightness and freedom?

"Why in my daily walks does the surgeon drop his left eyelid, The undertaker smile and the sculptor of gravestone marbles Lean on his chisel and gaze? I care not o'ermuch for attention; Simple am I in my ways, save for this lightness of freedom."

So spake that pensive man—this Thompson, the hero of Angel's; Bitterly smiled to himself as he strode through the chaparral musing. "Why, oh, why?" echoed the pines in the dark olive depth far resounding "Why, indeed?" whispered the sagebrush that bent 'neath his feet, non-

Pleasant indeed was that morn that dawned o'er the barroom at Angel's, Where in their manhood's prime was gathered the pride of the hamlet. Six "took sugar in theirs," and nine to the barkeeper lightly Smiled as they said, "Well, Jim, you can give us our regular fusel."

Suddenly as the gray hawk swoops down on the barnyard, alighting Where, pensively picking their corn, the favorite pullets are gathered, So in that festive barroom dropped Thompson, the hero of Angel's, Grasping his weapon dread with his pristine lightness and freedom.

Danced the war dance of the playful yet truculent Modoc, Uttered a single whoop, and then in the accents of challenge Spake, "Oh, behold in me a Crested Jay Hawk of the mountain!"

Never a word he spoke; divesting himself of his garments,

Then rose a pallid man-a man sick with fever and ague; Small was he, and his step was tremulous, weak and uncertain; Slowly a Derringer drew and covered the person of Thompson; Said in his feeblest pipe, "I'm a Baldheaded Snipe of the Valley."

As on its native plains the kangaroo, startled by hunters, Leaps with successive bounds and hurries away to the thickets, So leaped the Crested Hawk and, quietly hopping behind him, Ran and occasionally shot that Baldheaded Suipe of the Valley.

Vain at the festive bar still lingered the people of Angel's, Hearing afar in the woods the petulant pop of the pistol; Never again returned the Crested Hawk of the mountains; Never again was seen the Baldheaded Snipe of the Valley.

Yet in the hamlet of Angel's, when truculent speeches are uttered, When bloodshed and life alone will atone for some trifling misstatement Maidens and men in their prime recall the last hero of Angel's, Think of and vainly regret the Baldheaded Snipe of the Valley

A GIRL and By CLARISSA MACKIE.

are such an old granny, Bob!" "Shall I order Pretty Girl?" asked Holcomb patiently. "No. I have ordered Black Dan,"

she replied defiantly. "I must countermand the order, Peggy. No woman shall ride him with my ermission," said Bob stiffly.

Peggy's eyes flashed ominously, and her pretty lips stiffened into a straight line. "If you countermand my order, Bob Holcomb," she flashed angrily, "you may" - She choked back a little

"What?" "You may keep the ring you were going to give me," finished Peggy re-

"Do you mean it?" he asked, coming closer to her and looking down into her wide gray eyes.

Holcomb turned away with a little droop of his broad shoulders. "Nevertheless, Peggy, I must countermand the order," he said gravely. Then he went down the steps and disappeared

brough the stable gateway. My Linwood stared after him with hot cheeks and flashing eyes. Her little brown hands tightened their grasp on the arms of the low chair.
"I'm very glad I broke it off," she thought mechanically. "Fancy being narried to a man with such a nasty emper as Bob Holcomb! What a fool was to fall in love with him!" She sped upstairs to the chintz sit-

ting room, where her mother sat before a cony fire. "Mother, dear, let us e at once," she began abruptly. go home at once," she began abruptly
"I can't stay in Bob Holcomb's house mother minute!" She sank breath-

Mrs. Linwood adjusted her glasses and looked quinzically at her daugh ter. "We mustn't spoil Bob's house party, dear," she said mildly. "I told him we would stay until Monday, and we must do so. Have you quarreled with him, Peggy!"

about? Was it worth while?" "Pd rather not tell, mother," admit-

ted Peggy guiltily.
"Oh, well?" Mrs. Linwood smiles furtively into her book. "If I were going to quarrel, Peggy dear, I wouldn't west that brown dress. You know it ng, and when a woman grees with a man she should wear tilest frock. Now, the blue

But Peggy had flown out of the room and was anxiously surveying herself in the cheval glass in her own pretty apartment. "Mother's right." pretty spartment. "Mother's right," she signed miserably. "I look a fright in this frock. It's too late to pretty up' very much, but—where is the bine

Late that afternoon Peggy encoun-

> "Congratulate me, Peggy, dear," announced Bess, airly extending a slim band. Peggy gasped.

"Not Frederic? Bess, dear"—
"Not Frederic," interrupted Miss

miserably, "when-when"-"Don't say 'when' again," admonish ed Bess mildly. "I'll tell you when I know. Bob hasn't even asked me to name the day. There were other and more important matters to go over,' she blushed warmly. "But you and I can talk about the frocks and the

vedding and-about Bob himself." "I didn't even suspect," said Peggy humbly as she nibbled a blade

"No one suspects. It will not be announced until I go home. Don't you think him the best fellow in the world, Peg, dear?"

"Of course," cried Peggy lightly. "And now, Bess, you must let me go, for I am going for a gallop." "Not on Black Dan?" questioned Miss Dane playfully.

"No, indeed," said Peggy warmly "He has thrown me twice, you know I shall ride Pretty Giri." "Wise child," murmured Bess, sur

eying her ring dreamily. As Peggy rode slowly out of the lodge gate and turned into the lane that was her favorite bridle path her lest picture was of Bessie Dune ex-

amining her engagement ring with loving admiration. Peggy's warm, impulsive heart swell ed with grief and indignation. Light indeed was Bob Holcomb's love when he could shift so quickly from one sweetheart to another! How conven tent for such as he to carry an engage

ment ring in his pocket! had never seen the ring until Peggy flashed from Miss Dane's finger, but Bob had told her it was the protties ring in the world and that there no other like it. It had come that morning in the registered mail, and he had whispered that he wanted her to

try it on after breakfast. And then had come the Black Dan is, and she had not seen Bol ce. He had absented himself fro the luncheon table under ples of busi

Pretty Girl ambled down the lane where the thick bedge on either side made a long green arbor through which the late afternoon sunlight fil-tered on Peggy's shining hair. A thrush, poised on the topmost bough oung chestnut, poured out a rap-song. The liquid notes fell on the girl's ear with heartbreaking sweetness, and she leaned her sunny head down on Pretty Girl's neck and

head with mild surprise. Some one coming down the lane on a tall gray horse—some one with discontent-ed eyes that lighted wonderfully when they saw Peggy's drooping bend.
"Peggy, dear! What is the matter?"
Bob Holcomb was bending over his

her head to his shoulder. Peggy withdrew herself with a frightened cry. "How dare you, sir?" she said indignantly. She was oblivious to the traces of tears on her pink

"Oh, come now, Peggy," entreated Holcomb, "I know you didn't mean what you said and"-"Bessie Dane has told me of her en-

gagement to you, Bob," said Peggy "Engagement! To Bessie! Fudge!" said Holcombe weakly. "Why-of course—she is engaged to Bob Mills. He's staying over at the echeroft and rode over here this morning, and I guess they fixed it up then. Seen her

Peggy nodded. There was a singing in her heart, and she wondered if Bob could hear it.

"Trushy looking ring," commented Holcomb, fumbling in his pocket; then he drew forth a leather case and extracted a ring, the conventional engagement ring-a large solitaire. As he slipped it on Peggy's willing finger he said tenderly:

"Now, most people would say it was just like a hundred other engagement rings, but it isn't. There isn't another ring like it in the world, Peggy, because it means that we are betrothed with it. It means that our love will always overcome any foolish misunderstandings, eh, Peggy, darling?" be murmured as he slipped his arm around her waist.

And Peggy smiled assent, with a light of new understanding in her

Down Growing Roots.

The unalterable downward trend of the first root is all the more remarkable when we consider that the subsequent ramifications grow out in any direction which seems to be desirable. Many years ago Colonel Greenwood started some experiments by fixing horse chestnut seeds in inverted pots. The first root to appear developed downward into the light, but naturally soon shriveled up and died. Not so the secondary roots, which had spread into the soil of the pot. The upper parts of the plants, which had presumably first grown to one side and then shot upward, continued to flourish exceed ingly. It is related that for no less than twenty years Colonel Greenwood kept one of these chestnuts alive, all the time in an unside down condition as far as the roots were concerned. When the plant became too large for its original receptacle its roots were incased in a chimney pot, several of these latter being called into requisition as the experiment continued. Finally the root was turned over a wall and conducted to a mound of earth on the other side, at last being allowed to take a natural course. This the long suffering tree readily did and remained for some time a great curiosity with its long arching root.-Sei-

The Magician and the King. A magician once traveled to New should give an exhibition of mind reading before the king of the Maoris. After some parleying it was decided that the king himself should conceal the article which the magician was to dis-

entific American.

The mind reader left the room and after a time was brought back blind-folded, as is the custom in such performances. After some time the magician declared that the hidden article was in the king's mouth. His majesty shook his head savngely in the nega The magician insisted upon his point and comanded that the king's mouth he opened wide. The king re-

The magician insisted, and the excitement became very great until at last the dusky king reluctantly opened his jaws. The article was not there! next instant, however, the king was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the lost article, a button, but could not an

was compelled to cough it up.

The Maoris were uproarious with mirth. They did not know which to admire the more-the wisdom of the magician be the heroism of the king.

An Illustrious List. What man in the history of the world whose name began with A-and after that every other letter of the alphabet in order—exerted the greatest infinence upon the thought and conduct of mankind? Of course there are some etters which are not very prolific in the names of great men, but we think most of our readers will be surprised to see how many of the most illustrious names in history are included in this list compiled by a correspondent: Aristotle, Bacon, Confucius, Darwin, Ezra, Franklin, Goethe, Homer, Isaiah Justinian, Kant, Luther, Mohammed Newton, Ossian, Plato, Quintillian Shakespeare, Tasso, Uhland, Virgil, Washington, Xavier, Young, Zoronster.—London Globe.

Good roads add so much to the pros perity of a state or county, increase value of farm property so greatly, are such a convenience to the country tear of farm vehicles and lessen the burden of man and beast to such an extent that it is hard to see how any one can help encouraging the public highways.—Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.

Benefit From Hard Re som into smiling, wealth produc-farms in short order were they apped by hard surface roads, says th St. Augustine (Fin.) Record. A fracion of the cost of drainage experi-ment would build the roads, and we would derive the benedit.

His Curiosity Satisfic A weslthy tradesman who had been frinking the waters of Bath, England ook a fancy to try those of Bristo Armed with a letter of introd from his Bath physician to a professional brother at Bristol, the old gen man set off on his journey. On the way be said to himself, "I wonder what Dr. Blank has advised the Bris of physician in regard to my case? and, giving way to curiouity, he opened the letter and read: Dear Doctor-The bearer is a dates cottler; make the most

It certainly has no competitor when the standard is the best results for the labor expended. Do you ask, "Can I grow peonles?"

become the typical flower of our

American gardens and occupy the

England or the fleur-de-lis in France.

THE PEONY.

It is Reputed to Be the Coming

I ask you, "Do apples grow in your neighborhood?" Wherever the apple will grow there, too, you can plant the peony. Having once set it out, you can shake hands with yourself, confident in the knowledge that it is there to stay, without any necessity of disturbance, for twenty years at least. Sometimes a clump will remain undisturbed for fifty years. No wonder it gives that comfortable, old fashloned garden atmosphere that everybody wants around the home. The up to date peony fancier who wants to keep his plants at the highest standard all the time and does not mind the trouble will dig up the clumps, separate the roots and replant them (do ing all this in September) every seven or eight years. Perhaps you have an old peony clump in your garden that has died out in the center so that it forms an irregular ring. Dig it up now, divide it and replant. Two years

from now you will have such peonles as you never dreamed of. Let me tell you how I plant my peonies, because I am sure that you will want to buy some and do likewise. To begin with, let me say that, although the plant will grow in any reasonably fertile soil, yet, like everything else, it will pay you well for extra attention to its wants. Ideal peony soil is a heavy moist loam. Some people have made the mistake of thinking that because the peony will take up a great quantity of water and because it prefers a moist loam it is also more happy in a continuously wet soll. This is true with certain limita-



THE CHINESE PRONT.

tions. It likes constantly moist soil but it must be well drained, never stagnant. The ideal situation is the side of a slope leading down to wet

Dig a hole in the ground with fork or spade, set the plant into it, then cover with soil and press the whole firmly with your hands your feet to make everything firm and to be sure that every part of the root is in close contact with the soil. Water it, then go away and wait till spring, bearing in mind just one thing. If in your latitude zero weather is the rule in winter cover the bed with some leaf mold, muck, stable litter or anything to prevent the frost from getting out after it once gets in.

Autumn Notes Most trees are better planted spring, but it is often a good idea to have them ready for early planting in

The asparagus tops should be cut off and burned before the ripened seed scatters. Some persons destroy the eed bearing plants entirely. It is a good idea to cover the plants with oarse manure before winter to be dug into the soil in spring. This prevents

deep freezing. A furnace heated cellar is a poor place to keep most vegetables and rults. By picking in sand, which may be sprinkled with water occasionally. the drying effects of the air may be partially overcome, and the produce

Hedges ordinarily require from four to five years to become attractive and useful, while a rough stone or concrete wall may be well covered with try in two summers. Ampelopsis, or Boston fvy, is undoubtedly the best suited for this purpose, being a very rapid grower and absolutely hardy, flourishing under the most unfavorable conditions Its shiny leaves are not injured by the dust and in the autumn turn to a bril-liant orange and scarlet hoe. There is no better time in the year than early October to set out new plants, which gives them a chance to get wall rooted before the cold weather overtakes them. The young plants may be purchased of any nursery at 15 cents each or \$10 per hundred. When planting they should be set fifteen feet apart. Spring is such a busy tenson and there are so many things which must be done at once on the country place that it is wise to do as much work in the fall of the year as pos in the way of building, fencing, grad-ing and getting ready generally.

me from the seed end of the pot So if you cut your potatoes for than small ones whole the long way and see that each pier

People who turn up their noses at the country achool forget that while such achool may lack the facilities of tion in nature studies which far

STORING VEGETABLES.

The Best Way to Keep Them In Win-

Fashionable Flower. An enthusiastic admirer of the peony It requires care and a knowledge of the nature of vegetables in order to Don't let autumn go by without successful keep them through the late fall and winter. They must, as a rule, planting-the sooner the better-a good lot of these best of all hardy herbe kept in a cool atmosphere, but not baceous perennials. Anybody can cool enough to freeze. But pumpkin grow peonies, and you can get the and squach need a dry, warm air and in gathering must be carefully hanmost glorious results with one-half dled. It is best to leave the stem long, the trouble that you would have to expend in getting roses that were and never store squashes until ripe. merely good. I believe the peony will Potatoes do best in a cellar that I

the dark as much as possible, but place with us that the rose does in there should be an arrangement for a good circulation of air. Barrels or boxes are best for carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips. After storing in these receptacles sand or fine soil should be placed on top, allow ing it to run down between the roots The soil should be shaken down so as

to fill all the spaces. In harvestlug the vegetables must be carefully handled and the tops cut off an inch or more from the top. This will prevent a chance of decay from close cutting. If beets, are cut too close they will bleed, losing their sweet flavor, and quickly spoll.

Onlone should be perfectly dried as soon as gathered and not allowed in a damp place. If kept in a dry room where the thermometer is barely above freezing they will keep well. Cabbare placed in a barrel and sunk in the ground and so arranged that

moisture cannot enter and then thickly covered with straw and earth will keep nicely till far into spring. But where it is intended to be used during the winter a good plan is to cut off the stems and outer leaves, trim the heads about as much as if preparing to cook and then wrap each head separately in several thicknesses of newspaper. This will exclude the air. After lining a barrel with paper pack the wrapped heads closely in it and after all are in cover with paper. The barrel must be kept in the coolest part of the cellar. Dampness will not harm the keeping qualities.

To keep tomatoes pick the largest specimens that have begun to show color as soon as the vines are cut by frost, but before the fruit is frosted. Handle carefully to prevent bruising. Wrap each tomato separately in soft paper and place in shallow boxes or on a shelf one layer deep. Keep in a cool place, secure from frost, so as to prevent ripening. If a few are brought out at a time and placed in a warm place they will quickly ripen. They can thus be kept for several weeks after killing frosts An occarional turning under of the

whole crop is one of the best paying methods of farming. Cobs For Kindling. First, provide a large substantial dry ods box. I'tace in a wood shed and fill it with old cobs. Second, take any

old pail holding about two and a half or three quarts. Fill that about a quarter full with kerosene oil and hang on a stoot nail conveniently near the large box. Then fill the pail with cobs, standbe submerzed in the off. In the morning take six cobs from the pall, place in your stove, lay your large wood on the cobs and touch cobs off with a match. You will soon have a rearing hot fire. Nor need you entertain any fears about it not going, for the co have absorbed some of the oil and will burn for a half hour or more with intense heat. Even green wood may be used if Laked in oven for an hour or so before the fire is allowed to go out the night before. But everybody knows that green wood is not as easy to kindle as seasoned wood. The good wife

always appreciates a supply of dry Of course when you take any cobout of the pall others must be put in to take their places. In this way a very valuable supply of excellent kindling is always on hand, and you always know exactly where to find it. If you have no cole, any miller is usually glad to let you have them for carrying them away, or at the most a miller will charge you only 25 cents for a two horse double wagon box load, and since it is only necessary to use six cobs to start one fire they will last a long time. Besides, they are very handy-no muss or dirt, already split

and ready for use.

Weste of Silage. The following is a Canadian farmer's method of preventing waste of

silage: "Each year as frequently as allos are filled there is considerable waste owing to the surface inyer coming in contact with the air. The loss varies with the condition of the corn and with the attention it has received after it is placed in the silo. In seasons of plenty it is a common practice to aim ply fill the silo and take chances on what would spoil. This is a very wasteful practice. It is possible to bring this waste down to a minimu by a little attention after the silo has seep filled and thoroughly tramped,

"Last year, owing to the scarcity of orn, we made an extra effort to pro serve all that we had. As a result of serve all that we had. As a result of stand up. Simply because a hog has these efforts there were scarcely two got large bones is no criterion that inches of spoiled sliage. After the ed we put a two inch layer of clove chaff on it. We then dampened the chaff with a barrel of water in which had been dissolved a ten quart pall of sait. This brine proved to be the most effectual preserver we had ever tried. On the surface, when we came to feed the sliage, the two inch layer on top peried off slick and clean and eft good slisge immediately unde Try this scheme on your sil this fall, and you will save much fod der that would otherwise be spo It is much better than chaff and gr ing grain such as is commo

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bengis

SUCCESS

Learning of the methods which have brought success to other business mer has helped many a beginner to improve every opportunity while making his own start in a life's undertaking.

WITH SHEEP.

To become a true master of sheep breeding it requires the desire to do it correctly and to persevere for many cool and damp and should be kept in years in continuation. A solid foundation is the first and greatest of all requirements, so do not start in a hurry, but do it well, says a writer in the Shepherd's Criterion. A few ewes of undeniable breeding and correct individual merit are more to be desired than a larger number of inferior ones. Books and articles have been written on this subject and have done a great deal of good in scattering practical ideas among fresh minds, but your best way to gather the most reliable and practical information is to visit the best breeder within any ordinary distance by rail. Go and stay a day or so and have a few hours' conversation with the breeder himself, and there you can learn of practical ideas which have given good results, both in feeding and breeding. By personal interview numerous things can be learned

which are hard to tell on paper. No matter whether you are making purchases or not, any large breeder will be only too pleased to have you go through his flock. If you are contemplating the founding of a flock or are a new breeder, you will be greatly profited by a visit to the largest and most reputable breeder within your reach. and if you are an old breeder you would enjoy seeing how others do things. Sometimes I think that breeders miss a great deal by not having their efforts more united. More visits with each other would bind them



closer together, and each would profit by the experience of others. From personal experience I am sure that every such visit adds to your general knowledge of the business. Every visit I have ever made to another flock gives An honest medicine

new kleas in breeding and feeding. Your first few years should be spen in building such a live flock as will lambs. The first step is to get a few ewes from the oldest and most reliable breeder you know of, as these are the only ones that will give you uniformly good results, such as you desire. In couple of years you can tell which ewes are not breeding just as you would wish, and these can be discarded, as well as their lamis, if at all undesirable. The lambs from the better ewes should be kept in the flock as breeders. Soon you have a most ex cellent breeding flock, and that will be the real foundation of your business Keep your best young ewes regardless of what price may have been offered you. America needs more steady breeders in the sheep business who de sire none but the very highest class

obtainable. The common sort are in mough hands, so when you start make it your sole aim to have a flock superior to as large a per cent of the others as is possible. The better your sheep are the larger

will be the profits. When breeding pure breds do not huddle down in your little nest and think that everything will come to you. You must get out and meet other good breeders and exchange ideas. The experience of other breeders will assist you in breeding the top notchers, and when you have once placed your flock among the leaders of the country there will be great de mand for the surplus of your flock. It is a great satisfaction to know that the sheep you sell will be admired and do well in any country to which they go.

perfect mother bunches her brood in some corner and settles down a few feet from them. Never select a young boar with i

coarse, homely head, as results are not apt to be satisfactory. One acre of alfalfa in good growth will pasture about fifteen 100 pound shotes receiving a full feed of corn. In selecting a hog never pick out one that has very large bones, big. round hind legs, under the impression that the hog is strong and is going to

Castrate the pigs when they are three or four weeks old. Then they are unusually active and the wound heals quickly and is well before they are wouned, causing no setback in the pig's development.

Cowpea Hay For Live Stock. Cowpea hay is very mutritious. It is early equal to wheat bran as part of a ration. It is satisfactory for work stock and for beef or milk production and it gives good results when fed to poultry. The grain is a rich feed, exrelient for poultry, but little used for

WANTED .- SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in Graham to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 a day with commis ption. Address, with refere Magazine Building, Yew York.

DO YOU GET UP

WITH A LAME BACK? Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years



by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swame Dominion

form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to ing more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trou-

ble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your ddress to Dr Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may ave you a spell of fever. It will regulate your bowels, set your

liver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic.

MEBANE.

NORTH CAROLINA **FARMERS**

N. C.

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