UST WORD that word is Tutte elers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pilis and MEANS HEALTH.

Virtigo?
Billous?
Insomnia?
of these symptoms and many others
rate inaction of the LIVER

You Need

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. WILL S. LONG, JR. ... DENTIST . . .

PFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

LONG & LONG. meys and Counselors at Law GRAHAM, N. 7.

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GAEENSBORO, N U. Practice regularly in the courts of Alasacs county. Aug. 2, 94 13

ROB'T C. STRUDWICK Attorney-at-Law, GREENSBORO N. U.

Practices in the courts of Ala-

Land Sale!

By authority of an order of the Superior burt of Alamance county, made in a special secceding therein pending, in which J. F. second increte pending, in which J. F. Simingham as administrator of the estate of John Shaw, is plaintiff, and W. A. Shaw sel, are defondants, I will sell at public outry to the best bidder, the following described last, at the court house door, in Graham, both Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., on

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1908. owii: A parcel or tract of land situate heroina adjoining the lands of J. F. Shaw leba A. Foust, Mrs. Julia C. oper and other adjoining

37 ACRES.

nore or less.

TRIMS: One-third cash, balance in six (5) means and deferred payment to bear interst from date of sale at six percent per ansam, with privilege of purchaser to pay all sale on day of sale, and title is reserved until ney is fully paid. J. F. WINNINGHAM, Adm'r

Rheumatism

ont can now surely kill the pains and pangs of intelephole disease.

In desirable disease,

In desirable disease,

In desirable disease,

In desirable from the last ingredient with the last ingredient with the last ingredient with the last ingredient for the last ingredient and the last ingredient is successfully treasied many, and case of the last fruition of the last ingredient, I successfully treasied many, and case at curable cases of this heretofore such disease. Those sand like granular was, to an extended in Rheumatic Blood, soom to discove only pass away under the action of this remady as any made the action of this remady as the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass from the system, and the cause of the pass of the system and the cause of the pass of the system and the cause of the pass of the system and the cause of the system and the cause

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy GRAHAM DRUG CO.



I. WISSBEIRG The Tailor

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

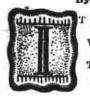
-SCISSORS and Knives are then being sharpened. If you want then sharpened right and made to cut as good as new give me a trial.

Will sharpen anything from a broad in to a pen-knife. Charges moderta. B. N. Turner, this office.

H Poem for Today

THE SIN OF OMISSION

By Margaret E. Sangster



isn't the thing you do, dear; It's the thing you've left undone Which gives you a bit of heartache At the setting of the sun. The tender word forgotten, The letter you did not write, The flower you might have sent, dear, Are your haunting ghosts tonight.

The stone you might have lifted Out of a brother's way; The bit of heartsome counsel You were hurried too much to say; The loving touch of the hand, dear; The gentle and winsome tone That you had no time nor thought for, With troubles enough of your own. The little acts of kindness.

So easily out of mind; These chances to be angels. Which every mortal finds; They come in night and silence, Each chill, reproachful wraith. When hope is faint and flagging And a blight has dropped on faith. For life is all too short, dear,

And sorrow is all too great To suffer our slow compassion That tarries until too late. And it's not the thing you do, dear; It's the thing you leave undone Which gives you the bit of heartache At the setting of the sun.

****************************** we draw off three or four quarts of

mediately spreads and forms a coating.

frequently they wallow just the same.

When they emerge from the water a

bit of this oil is deposited over the en-

tire surface if the hog, under the arm-

Barley For Swine.

While corn is considered the great

in comparison with corn, the result

being very favorable to the barley. In

general it may be said that the results

very close to it, and when we consider

Stones and Glass Houses.

Mathematics at Oxford.

There is an interesting story which

shows the disposition of Oxford to

ward mathematics. A venerable do:

who had bought half a dozen books at

3s 6d each requested the bookselle

to give him a piece of paper for the

purpose of arriving at the amount. Ik

then wrote down 3s. 6d. six times, one

under the other, and was slowly add

ing them up when the shopman ven

tured to point out the shorter method

of multiplying one 3s. 6d. by 6. "Dea:

me?" exclaimed the don, "Really, that

is most ingenious, most ingenious."-

The Meanest Ad.

A cierk in the advertising department

"Here is the meanest ad.," he said.

"in my long experience. It was hand-

ed in by a very pretty girl. When I

read it I could hardly keep from say-

"If the gentleman who lent a brown

mincont to a young lady in the park on

Sunday afternoon during the storm will apply to the butler at 2117 Peanut

street, he can have the coat back upon

payment of the cost of this advertise

A Hopeless Case.

A certain professor put on his shoe

leave the house that he had put on

one tan and one black one. He hur

for his other shoes; but to his despair,

he found that one of these also was

tan and the other black, so they wer

just as bad. "Strange phenomenon," he muttered absently to himself, "for

certain I had two pairs of shoes that

were mates, and now where are they?

I must have exchanged with some

feet was a brunette and the other a

An Autemobile Road.

Seven miles of automobile road is to be the latest investment of Uncle Sam.

It is to run from the point of Sandy

Hook through the government reserva-

Modern Solomone The board of general appraisers has ruled that dogs are not "articles of wearing apparel, articles of personal

ent or tojiet articles" and hence

nent."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

ing to her, 'Ain't you ashamed?"

of a newspaper called a reporter to

London Globe.

no other remedy.

THE HARDY BROWN SWISS.

Writing of Brown Swiss cattle in Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, a Wisconsin dairyman says: The Swiss cattle in this country are at so widely known as the other classes of cattle, as their numbers are small. The exhibit at fairs is not very large.

The following characteristics are marked: Size, form and color, especially of the head, ears, escutcheon, udder and teats. The size is large and substantial, form firm and elegantly pro- shown that other grains may be subportioned, color shades from dark to stituted in a great many cases, says light chestnut brown. The light shade a prosperous swine breeder. At some is especially observable in the tuft of of our stations barley has been tested hair between the horns, on the inside of the ears and in a narrow line along the back. Horns, which are rather have shown that barley is not quite short, are waxy and with black tips. equal to corn, pound for pound, but is Nose is black and, with the mouth, surrounded by a mealy colored band, the high quality of the carcass pro-A yellow strip along the middle of the duced by burley feeding we may aiunder lip crosses over to the upper lip most say it surpasses corn as a grain and extends up the sides of the nos- for producing a high grade of pork. trils. A light streak runs along back from head to tail: black switch, boofs and tongue; straight hind legs,

live in glass houses should not throw thighs and heavy quarters. stones," is as follows: At the time of Such remarkable persistence the union of England and Scotland marked points denotes unmistakably the integrity and purity of the breed, since, according to the well established laws of hereditary descent, the becultarities of other breeds with which this might have been crossed would party of Scotchmen smashed the win almost certainly sooper or later have dows of the duke's mansion, known as cropped out to a degree to challenge the Glass House. The court favorite appealed to the king, who replied observation in a manner not to be mis taken. In descendants from the cattle "Steenle, Steenle, those who live in imported into this country some years glass houses should be careful bow ago no such signs of crosses with forthey fling stones!"-New York Ameri eign breeds have ever been exhibited. This integrity of the breed is all the more important because many of the traits exhibited by these cattle are

among the most valuable. From actual observation we find they cross well with other breeds, producing a very desirable grade of cat-

Many importations of Swiss cattle have been made into this country. A herd was imported recently to the central states, and the progeny of a herd



A BROWN SWIRS COW.

that was imported several years before and which has been scattered through all the states has resulted in the production of some remarkably good dairy cows. The Brown Swiss have been given a good try out in Green county. Wis., where they have proved to be an excellent and bardy reed of dairy cattle. Besides the genrous flow of milk each cow will produce a healthy and hardy calf and keep up the performance year in and year out. We find it no uncommon thing for cows to produce sixty pounds of milk per day and to be milked up to calving time. At the age of eighten to twenty years the Swiss cow is still profitable without including her

There are many classes of cattle, but in none of the herds which I have in spected have I seen cattle that I con-sidered the equal of the Swiss stock. Their ancestors, having been raised in the pure mountain air of the Alps, give them very strong constitutions.

Killing Lies on Hogs. We have a herd of from 200 to 250 erashires, and the prevention of lice Berkshires, and the prevention of has in years past been no small propo sition for us to contend with, says a prominent breeder. We have a scheme now which in its results is more of fective than anything we have yet the Navesink light, and will be need tried, and we have used coal tar products, kerosene emulsion, machine oil and many other things. We have wallows for our swine, which contain wa-ter to a depth of from a foot to two feet, maintained fresh, no stagnant wallows. We always put some lime in these pools. We buy crude oil, pro-cessed, by the barrel, which costs shout 10 to 12 cents per gallon that are subject to contours duty. - Ex-way. Once a week, when lice appear,

Feats Performed by This Industrious Little Worker.

A CLEVER HOUSE BUILDER.

He is Capable of Constructing a Dwelling as Large, Though Not So High, as a Small Haystack, and He Can Cut Down Big Trees With His Teeth.

Almost every one knows something about the beaver and that it builds dams and houses to dwell in, but very few people have seen beavers in their wild state. It is also a fact that the race of industrious little workers is rapidly disappearing. In the older districts beavers generally live in the banks of the streams they inhabit, and the sight of a beaver house is uncom-

Where beavers do build houses, says Forest and Stream, the structures differ greatly in size, shape and location. Some are as large, though of course less high, than a small haystack; others are hardly more than six feet through at the base. They may stand either wholly on land or partly in the water and partly on the bank or wholly in the water

They are never placed in very deep water, for a base must be built for the house to stand on reaching up to the surface, since the chamber inhabited by the occupants must be dry. The shape of those houses on the

shore approaches the conical. Those in the water are more irregular, sometimes only rounded, at others long and rather flat on top.
Within each house and connected this processed oil and pour over the with the water by a concealed passage surface of this pool, upon which it imthrough which the beavers pass to and

fro is the chamber which is the ani-The hogs do not dislike this oil, and mals' dwelling place. It is large enough to contain seven or eight of them and high enough so that a beaver can conveniently sit up on his haunches. It is warm, dry and clean, pits and in other places where the lice for the beaver is extremely neat in all

most frequent. It keeps the skin of the animal in good condition and kills The food of the beaver consists the nits as well as the lice, something chiefly of the green bark of twigs and young limbs of various trees. Cottonwe have been able to accomplish with wood bark is preferred; then comes willow, then alder, but the bark of almost any tree may be eaten.

I have known them to eat pine and white cedar. The beaver often cuts fattening grain for pigs, tests have down trees of very considerable size to get at the smaller limbs, which they I have seen cottonwoods twenty

> inches in diameter so cut, and once on Vancouver island I found a cedar two and one-half feet through which they had gnawed down. The work of cutting down a large tree is done by a single animal. have seen the beaver engaged in the

operation, which is as follows: The beaver sits up on his haunches facing the tree and with its fore paws rest ing against it. With its head turned on one side he cuts a groove above and then one below and bites out the chin taking it off in almost the same way an axman would. He thus saves himself the trouble of gnawing all the wood up into fine

London was inundated with Scotchmen, and the London roughs used to cuttings. When the tree is felled the go about at night breaking their winwhole community attack and cut up dows. Buckingham being considered the tender limbs, carrying them away the chief instigator of the mischief, a

Unlike many of our gnawing animals, the beaver does not sleep through the winter. He remains active, often venturing abroad during the whole of the cold weather. He must, therefore, have food, and a large part of the summer and autumn is devoted to securing this food and depositing it in caches. This food consists of the limbs and twice of the trees most preferred by the beaver.

They are cut from one and a half to three feet long, stripped of their leaves and smaller twigs, carried to the water and floated to the cache. where they are sunk. And here comes

very curious point. These sticks are floated to the cache and are sunk by the beaver to the bottom of the water, where they remain without any apparent anchorage. They are not stuck in the mud of the bottom or held down by weights. If you lift one to the surface it float, but you may move it about on the bottom without its rising.

I have myself tried this with sticks from which the bark has been eaten. but have sever done so with the green, unpecied limbs before the beavers had taken them into their houses. This matter to me is a very mysterious one and I have never been able to get any aint as to how these sticks were sunk. All through the winter the beavers visit these caches, carry the sticks to their houses, where they eat off the bark, returning the bare sticks to the

Rometimes it may happen that for some reason or other the cache may not contain enough to last the whole winter. In this case the beavers, if ossible, get on land through some air in the dark the other morning and sie or piece of open water and then didn't notice until he was about to forage among the timber. Occasionally a combination of scarcity and severe reather may oblige the colony to emi ded upstairs and began hunting round grate during the winter to some more Jogs siderove

Courting Treuble. "Look here," said the official, "the be trouble if your wife disregards us ot pick the flowers." "Then," reptied Mr. H. Peck, for H was no other, "why ever do you per-

one." And with this reflection he went about his business, satisfied that it was no fault of his that one of his Be prepared to answer for the single talent committed to your charge and take no thought for the rest.—St. Bernard of Chairvaux.

> Onstomer Are you the prop Proprietor—Yes, siz.
> Customer—Then please provide me
> as quickly as possible with pen, ink
> small paper, and two decent people as

satter, sir? Would you like a doctor? I thought it would be advisable to make my will before I starred to

WORK OF THE BEAVER THE DEEP SEA DIVER

Perils Against Which the Modern Expert Must Guard.

PROTECTING HIS AIR TUBE.

This Is His Chief Care While Delving In the Debris of Sunken Wrecks. Tragic Debut of John Day, a Clever but Ignorant Old Timer.

A great deal of water has run under

the bridge since, in the month of June, 1774, John Day made his fatal debut as a diver in Plymouth sound. Day, a clever but ignorant millwright, had laid numerous wagers that, confined in a water tight box and provided with a candle, food and drink, he would remain submerged at any depth for twelve hours. His plan was that the box should be fastened by screwsfrom within-to a vessel subsequently sunk and that when the allotted time had elapsed he should withdraw the screws and rise to the surface. His mad scheme was actually put into execution on June 22, and Day, as might have been expected, lost his life. Not the least extraordinary part of the affair is that, while he was warned how the pressure of the water would affect his box and greatly increased its strength in consequence, no one seems

to have so much as hinted at the danger of his death from want of air. The diver who goes down today to salve the contents of a sunken wreck recover a dropped torpedo or execute ome submarine erection or repairs has better knowledge of the necessary risks he runs and the precautions by which he may avoid all needless danger at his work than had poor Day. Science, mindful of the great increase of pressure brought about by every foot that he descends beneath the surface of the sea, warns him to go slowly down the stepladder that hangs

from the ship's side or the dock wall and to pause frequently as he does so, that he may grow accustomed to the increase by degrees. By this means a man fit for the work, sound of heart and free from apopletic tendencies passes with little inconvenience from the moderate pressure of eight pounds per square inch, which surrounds him at a depth of twenty feet, to that of sixty-five pounds, which he must sustain after descending 150 feet-the greatest depth at which his work can

be considered safe. Once landed at the bottom of the sea the diver has a host of things to bear in mind. Weighted as he is with brass soled boots, copper helmet and often a treble set of underclothing below his diving suit of twill and rubber, the tendency to rise is yet so great that his powers of action are very limited. He can lift a comparatively heavy weight with ease; the attempt to pull down some trifling piece of wreckage from overhead will probably take him off his feet. Readers of Robert Louis Steven-

son will remember how when, dressed ist was able to hop with ease upon the summit of a rock some six feet high. But descend again he could not. His companion hauled him off head downward and propped him on his feet "like an intoxicated sparrow." Even for such an apparently simple piece of work as drilling a hole in a rock or portion of a wreck the diver will perhaps need to prop himself against a stone or make himself secure by lashings to the object upon which he works.

The great danger against which the diver must be ever on his guard is that of getting his air tube entangled in the debris of a wreck-no difficult matter as he creeps in and out of cabin, engine room and hold, among a broken and distorted mass of wood and iron. He may have been moving in one direction, all unconscious that he is being helped by a strong current, until be presently attempts to turn and finds it vain. It is not the deep sea diver only who runs this risk. Some years since t diver was at work in twenty feet of water repairing some dock gates. His job finished, he gave the signal to the boat above to close the gates that he might see if all worked well. The rush of many tons of water as the heavy gates swung to swept him between and through them. In a flash he realize that his air pipe would be caught between the massive doors and at the same moment saw his only chance for life. He thrust his heavy hamme head between the closing gates, and this kept his pipe free till he could signal for them to be reopened.

The old method of communication between the diver and his helpers at the surface was by means of tugs upon the line, but nowadays the telephon or perhaps a speaking tube accompa-nies the air pipe at his side. And though many divers still work in the comparative darkness, both oil and electricity will shed their light upon the scene if need arise.

Sharks are visitors with whom in certain waters the deep sen diver has to count. But the shark is not always so dangerous a morning caller as might be thought. A diver at work in the cabin of a sunken ship saw, to his dismay, a shark swim slowly in The diver had no suitable weapon of defense at hand, and flight seemed the only chance for life-and a poor one at that. Meanwhile the shark swam to and fro in the cabin as if meditating on a system of attack. The diver made a sudden bott for the door; the shark-as seriously slarmed, seemed, as was the man-did the same and, being unincumbered with costume and in his native element, got out an easy first and disappeared.

Pero Sides of a Word. Miss Sharpe—I've paid this bill once. Baker—Indeed, ma'am, I'm very sorry that I didn't recollect it. Miss Sharpe— I dare say that you are sorry that you didn't re-collect it, but I'll take case of that.

"There is but one good wife in this costomer—No, thank you: but I town," said a clergyman in the course of his sermon—the congregation looked expectant—"and every married man thought it would be never to thinks he's got her," added the minisFALL PLOWING.

Facilitates Work In the Spring and Improves Sacd Bad.

While little definite investigation has been carried on to determine the relative value of spring and fall plowing. yet the practice on many of our western ranches is to get as much as possible of the land to be seeded in the spring plowed during the fall. This foresight is considered especially essential in breaking new ground. Of course in the arid region of the country it is difficult to plow to the fall, and some farmers leave the work until spring in order that the fand may be plowed much more easily after the snows and spring rains. One advantage in fall plowing is that it opens up the soil and admits the moisture from the fall and spring rains and winter snows more easily.

In some cases, however, guite as good results are gained from leaving the stubble on the ground throughout the wlater. A long stubble tends to prevent the snow from blowing and accumulates considerable moisture in the soll. Cur and best fields are due up so much that they do not need autumn playing, and such fields are always in the best tilth in the spring. One distinct advantage in full plowing is that it facilitates work in the spring and tends to better preparation of the seed bed at that time. If large areas must be plowed in the

spring the work is crowded and not enough attention is given by way of preparing the seed bed. Our springs vary, and frequently it is quite late before farming operations can begin. It is therefore a decided advantage to have the ground plowed in the fall in order that it may be worked up rapidly in the spring with the disks and harrows. Another advantage for fall plowing is that it affords a good means of disposing of the manure. As soon as the grain is cut and when it is standing in shock manure may be distributed over the field and as soon as the thrashing is done can be plowed

The precipitation of the succeeding months beats down the soll and so tends to bring about decomposition in the manure. If the manure is left and plowed under in the spring it frequently lies in strawy bunches and interferes with the rise of moisture later. The observations in many sections indicate that the very best way to dispose of manure is to get it on the ground and plow it down in the fall. Our modern traction plows and the introduction of the disk plow have done much to simplify fall and winter plowing in this country. It frequently occurs that we have a good rain or a snowstorm, after which the plowing can be done quite readily.

The Waugh Plum may be given. For many years the curculio and various other pests made the culture of the plum practically unprofitable in



A CLUSTER OF WAUGH PLUMS

America. Of late years, however, the insects destructive to this admirable fruit have become less plentiful, and now there have been introduced so many kinds that are proof against the ravages of the plague that the plum is fast resuming its original importance as a garden and orchard fruit. Plum culture has already reached a high stage of development on the Pacific coast, and since the new varieties from Japan made their appearance the number of growers all over the country has increased greatly,

The modern plum is a great improvepent over the old fashioned fruit of half century ago. Some of the hybrids recently brought to public notice by American growers bid fair to ecome prime favorites. Among the most promising of these is the Waugh, plum which has stood the test re markably well and is in every respect desirable acquisition.

Saving Waste Land.

The people of Denmark are fast reclaiming their waste land by the labor of convicts. In Jutland there is a arge undeveloped territory of almost barren waste covered with a tough benthy undergrowth. The government sets the prisoners at work breaking up the tough surface and putting it into shape for farming. Even then the land is at first of very low grade, and it is given away to settlers who care to take possession. Through their efforts many farm

have begun to dot the Jutland landscape, and trees are seen where fornerly were unbroken stretches of barren land. Many acres of good grain atient toil of the Daulsh settlers. The experiment may be a valuable hint for other countries during the present period of hard times, which to be almost worldwide in its

ertent. The great number of nnemployed as well as the convicts might be set to work and kept out of mischief in ecialming the waste lands ungles Liver a Fee to Ambit You can not accomplish very

feel dull, your eyes are beavy and slight exertion exhausts you. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and howels and makes you teel right and active. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and very pleasant to take. Orino is more effective than pills or ordinary cathartics. Refuse substitutes. Graham Drug Co.

CARE OF THE FOAL.

Wean Slowly, Feed Liberally and Han-

dle the Animal Before Weaning. The most suitable way to wean a foal is to begin to keep him from his dam two or three hours daily, increasing the time till they are together from about 9 p. m. to about 6 a. m., finally parting them some morning or some evening. A daily feed of crushed oats mingled

with a little chopped hav and bran given to the foal a week or two before weaning will soon teach him to be independent of the mother, but care must be taken not to allow the mare to have access to the manger while the foal is eating. She would probably eat it her-Before the foal is weaned it is important that it should have been handied. To get a foal haltered, taught to

be led about and to be able to handle it. lift its feet up, etc. without its offering any resistance is a work that involves a certain amount of time, but the time spent now is time saved when the foal is old enough to be broken in. If the foal meets with an accident or falls a victim to some of the numerous allments to which horseflesh is liable. a foal which has been handled is far easier to doctor than one which has

never been touched. After mare and foal have been finally separated the foal may be kept in a loose box, out of the hearing of other horses if possible, for two or three days, and it may then be turned out in the daytime and fetched up at night.

A fonl's future depends a great deal on how it is treated during the first winter of its existence; therefore to do full justice it is essential that it should be liberally but not lavishly fed from weaning time till the time arrives the following spring to turn away into some luxuriant pasture for the sum-

To keep a foal on short common with the idea of reducing the cost of the keep is, according to the old saying, cent wise and dollar foolish.

Foals invariably do best when they have company, and if two or three foals can live together so much the better. Before they are turned out in the morning they may have a feed of crushed oats, chopped hay and bran. The same ration may be given when they are brought in again at night, with the addition of an armful of whole hay.

An occasional linseed mash may also be given, as it is beneficial in An honest medicine ceeping the bowels open. Two or three pieces of rock salt in

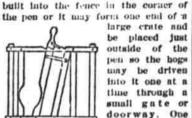
the manger for them to lick is also a

good thing. After the mare has left the foal steps must be taken to suppress the secretion of milk, and with that object in view dry food and plenty of exercise

A small quantity of milk may be drawn away dally, and rubbing the udder with moinsses has also been found beneficial. A dose of physic will also hasten the

process, but it should be withheld if possible, especially if the mare is in fool.-W. R. Gilbert.

Stanchion For Ringing Hogs. There is a difference of opinion about the desirability of putting rings in hogy nowes. Those who favor the practice usually do the work by main strength and awkwardness. The Illustration shows a stanchion that may be built into the fence in the corner of



man drives the FOR BINGING HOGS. hog in, while the other stands with his hand on the loose stanchion. When the hog undertakes to squeeze through the stanchion is shut just behind his ears and he is held firmly until the rings are adjusted. Two men in this way can ring a pen full of hogs in a very short time and with very little labor. As soon as the rings are adjusted the stauchion is opened and the hog permitted to pass on through.

An Object Lesson. One of the best examples of succeseful modern dairying and one of the most instructive is the experience of Charles Fors of Illinois. He increased the income of his ninety acre farm from \$1,000 to well over \$2,000 and believes that he can double the income again along the same lines. The best of it is that his methods would seem to apply in almost any dairy section. Probably his own explanation of his success is the best. He says, "This improvement has come about by weighing and testing he milk, by seiling the low producers buying and raising better cows, using

the allo and feeding a more nearly

balanced ration, and by studying and

supplying the individual needs of the

Value of Sheep. Sheep improve the land where they feed. This is quickly summed up in the old saying, "The hoof of the sheep is golden." They live on weeds and other odd kinds of forage that other stock will leave. There is actually more feed for cows in a pasture where few sheep run than there would be without the sheep, because the sheep destroy bushes that crowd and shade the grass and because sheep eat what cows do not care for. A few sheep are profitable on any farm. A good many sheep are profitable on some farms. Much depends on the

Makes Homely Women Pre No woman no matter how regular her features may be can be pretty if her complexion is bad. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup aids digestion and clears sallow blotched complexions by stimulating the liver and bowels. Oriso Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is mild and pleasant to take. Remember the name Orino and refuse accept any substitute. Grabam Drug

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it; give it something to live on. Then it will stop falling, and will grow long and heavy. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only genuine hair-food you can buy. It gives new life to the hair-bulbs. You save what hair you have, and get more, too. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Bold for over sixty years." de by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, M

UETS CHERRY PECTORAL

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.

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