A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES" What is known as the "Blues"

s seldom occasioned by actual exist ing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disordered LIVER ...

THIS IS A FACT which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

They control and regulate the LIVED

They bring hope and bouyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.

. . . DENTIST . . . Graham - - - - North Carolina

OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

IACOB A. LONG. J. ELMER LONG.

LONG & LONG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law GRAHAM, N. ".

J. S. COOK Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, - - - - N. C.

Office Patterson Building Second Floor.

C. A. HALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. GRAHAM, N. O.

Office in the Bank of Alamance Bulding. up stairs.

fore Gray bynum. W. P. Bynum, Ja. BYNUM & BYNUM.

Attorneys and Counselors at Lar GAKENSBORO, N U. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county.

Aug. 2, 94 15

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

GREENSBORO N. C. Practices in the courts of Alanance and Guilford counties.



Mamma, go to Thompson Drug Co.'s and get a box of Mother's Joy and a bottle of Goose Grease

these in your house. MOTHERS' Joy is made of pure Goose Grease costly medicines known : : :

Cough Caution

Keyer, positively never poison your image. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should sivery heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronatial tubes. Don't billingly suppress it with a superjug poison. It's strange how some things fashy come about. For twenty years by should never have cough mirtures or prescriptions containing Optime, has constantly warned people not to take cough mirtures or prescriptions containing Optime, like though—Congress mays Put It on the label, in close the containing Optime, clierton, or similar poisons, and now—a light is though—Congress mays Put It on the label, in close to the label, in close to the label, in close to the label. In the containing De. Shoop's cough Care. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's cough can be and none in the medicine, she is must be set on the label. And it's not only set, but I set if to be by those that know it best, a truly restricted to the containing with your cough like and to be by those that know it best, a truly restricted to the containing with your children. Inside on having I. Shoop's Cough Care. Consumer carefully the like the property of the containing the like the cough marks there I can assume the cough marks there I can an always to on the anse side by Camandian.

Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure GRAHAM DRUG CO.



I. WISSBEIRG The Tallor

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

H Poem for Today

CUSHLA MA CHREE

By John Francis Waller



the banks of Shannon I wooed thee, dear Mary, Where the sweet birds were singing in summer's gay pride. From those green banks I turn now, heartbroken and

dreary. As the sun sets to weep o'er the grave of my bride,

Though the sweet birds around me are singing, Summer like winter is cheerless to me;

I heed not if snow falls or flow'rets are springing, For my heart's light is darkened, my cushla ma chree.

Oh, bright shone the morning when first as my bride, love, Thy foot like a sunbeam my threshold crossed o'er, And blest on our hearth fell that soft eventide, dove, When first on my bosom thy heart lay, asthorel Restlessly now, on my lone pillow turning, Wear the night watches, still thinking on thee, And darker than night breaks the light of the morning. For my aching eyes find thee not, cushla ma chree.

Oh, my loved one, my lost one, why didst thou leave me To linger on earth with my heart in the grave? Oh, would thy cold arms, love, might ope to receive me To my rest 'neath the dark boughs that over thee wave! Still from our once happy dwelling I roam, love, Evermore seeking, my own bride, for thee; Oh, Mary, wherever thou art is my home, love, And I'll soon lie beside thee, my cushla ma chree!

Balmy Honolulu.

PERPLEXING SPECTACLE.

Downpours Half a Mile Away That Threaten to Drench You Every Moment, but Never Arrive-A Riot of Broken Up Rainbows In the Valleys.

The most perplexing thing about Hawaii's climate to the new arrival is the matter of rainfall. You begin to experience this perplexity before you have set foot on the dock at Honolulu, when you consult anxiously with your fellow travelers as to the advisability of digging out an umbrella or rainproof before you go ashore. The chances are that you are all convinced that the heavy vell of black clouds which shuts out portions of the mountain scenery from view and the few drops of rain which the fresh shore breeze dashes in your face like flashing jewels torn from that bit of rainbow are warnings too plain to be ignored, and you prepare accordingly for the downpour which seems imminent.

You observe with some surprise that tumes you pass on the street appear to be in the least perturbed by the possibility of getting caught in the impend- ing. And what is more welcome, what ing shower until after awhile it dawns on you that the storm keeps right on impending-and nothing more. As you ride in a street car along the flashing seabeach, vivid with color of breaking surf and of flowers in trees and edges along the way, the sunshine never appeared so brilliant. But off to the left in a beautiful little valley tucked like a deep pocket in the mountains and seemingly scarcely half a mile away there can be no doubt of the fact that a good, heavy rain is fall-Liniment. : : : : : the falling drops fills the valley with a giory of broken up rainbows a riot of color that causes one to gasp and You can't afford to be without exclaim in admiration. There can be no doubt that the rain we have seen fall-ing is real and that it is as near as it and Mutton Suct with the most ries refreshing dashes of it into the open car, causing a few of the passengers to change their seats to the opposite side. But still the street is per fectly dry and the sunshine as bright

> a prehistoric volcano, and the red base and sides which support a stunted, mesquite-like growth and a few cact-look as though they hadn't had a good shower for six months. And they prob

ably haven't. In time one learns that Hawair's climate is purely a matter of locality; that the report of the rainfall for any given time, published by the United States weather bureau, does not mean for every place in the territory nor for dand of Oahu nor even for the city of Honolulu, but only for the where the rain gauge stands. It vouid not be true for a place balf or quarters of a mile away. One earns that he may live in Honolulu under very different conditions as to precipitation, according to location. In me of the valleys rain falls practically every day of the year and varies in amount in different parts of the me valley, which may be only a mile or two long. There are other sections in which the splendid lawns and bowautiful homes are only possible ugh constant irrigation. And there

are to be found almost every degree of moisture between these extremes. Like everywhere else, one finds peo-ple of every turn of mind in Hanolulu as to the most desirable places in which to live. In sections where the ninfall may amount to two or three hos per year veg prishes most luxuriantly and with a mum of attention. There is also an absence of humid feeling in the atwhich one usually associates with much rainfall. This is accounted for by the fact that the rain comes in vers, of which a dozen or more this the sun is shining brightly, this the never falling trade winds while the never failing trade whose and a porous soil dry up the surface moisture within a few minutes after a shower has passed. The heavisst pre-cipitation also usually occurs at night. In the dry sections, if one has plenty of water with which to irrigate (and Hemolysis has a school to content of the olniu has a splendld system of wa-

erworks with ample supply), one may sore easily control what he would

grow and at the same time escape the inconvenience of oft occurring showers. Some of Honolulu's most beautiful residence districts as well as the beautiful Kapiolani park, one of the The Curious Way Rain Fails in most beautiful tropical gardens in the world, was originally barren sand

plains, practically devoid of vegeta-

tion and once thought to be worthless.

The newcomer is often puzzled to hear

an old resident refer to "the plains"

when speaking of a section of the city

in which are located some of the

most magnificent homes and beautiful grounds in the whole territory. The variation of rainfall, together with the difference in temperature due to elevation, give to Hawaii a diversi ty of climate that can scarcely be equaled in the world, lacking only in extremes of either heat or cold.-Will

THE KING OF FRUITS.

J. Cooper.

No Other Disputes the Reign of the Popular Apple.

Whatever temporary allegiance we may owe to other fruits in their season, the apple is the acknowledged king. The orange, the pear, the plum, the grape and other products of the orchard all have their place of honor, but it is only the apple that is with us always. Scarcely have the winter apples of last season disappeared, scarcely has the last well preserved none of the wearers of the dainty cos Baldwin been taken from the bottom of the barrel, when the summer apples of the new season are ready for eatis more fragrant, what is more lusclous to the taste and more beautiful to the sight than the reddening August

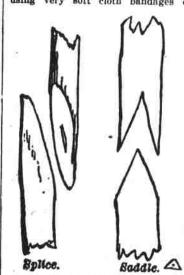
boughs of the summer apple trees? But, however delightful the summer and autumn apples may be, their short life deprives them of the perennial place in our esteem that we award to the Baldwin, the Northern Spy, the Hubbardston, the King and dozens of other varieties. Ripening when the first snows of winter are imminent, if they receive their deserved treatment of a cool habitat in a well ventilated cellar they will remain sound and eatable well on toward the opening of another apple season. But they as well as all apples must be well treated. An expert pomologist has said that apples should be handled as if they were eggs, and he is not far from wrong. The slightest bruise means the instant beginning of decay, and one rotten appl can infect an entire barrel. Lovers of apples should therefore learn that care essential to the preservation of frui Five minutes later we leave the car and that the better they are treated at the foot of a great jagged pile of the longer the store will remain sound volcanic rock that marks the vent of and healthy to meet the demands made upon it throughout the winter and

The Manure Spreader.

There are not many farm imple ments that will pay for themselves more quickly than a manure spreader It saves labor, but that is not the big part of the profit. Some men must hesitate about a purchase if it means only a saving of labor. The use of the spreader means a great increase in the efficiency of the farm supply of manure. Some men cannot see this point. They say that they get the nanure on the land and that is all that is necessary. But it isn't. Manure gives life to a soil even when application is light, and it is poor policy to give one spot more than is needed while another spot is left bare or to make a heavy application to one acre and leave another acre withou manure. We now know that it pays to make the manure go over a relatively large acreage. Director Thorne of the Ohio station has said that eight oads of manure per acre applied with a spreader have about as great efficiency as twelve loads put on roughly with a fork. Every foot gets a little o the material, and the effect is seen in the sod that follows or the sod to which the manure is applied. Land hould not have a heavy dress nanure when other land in the farm eds manure. Make the application light and even, and only a spreader can do the work well. In the interes of better sods, which are the life of s soil, add to the efficiency of the ma-mure by using a spreader. Some farm nities have learned this les ing communities have learned this see son thoroughly well, while others have

or the potate on tomate, or in making other graft of similar herbacoor plants, the simpler methods are pr plants, the simpler methods are plants. The saddle graft and spi used. The splice graft is made simply cutting the scious a smooth same way, and the two members are I have the easy end of it."

The contract of the last contract to the last contr In order to get the best results it is desirable to have the grafts made of rather tender shoots, such as have only partially hardened. In order to get a proper union with this sort of tissue it is necessary that the cut be made with a very sharp knife, preferably with a razor. The two parts are then rather tenderly joined together, using very soft cloth bandages or



moistened raffia. It is desirable, furthermore, to cover the grafted plant with a bell far or hand glass of some sort for a few days in order to prevent too rapid evaporation. If it is left exposed to the open air, especially if the atmosphere is rather dry, the sciou dries out and wilts so badly that it cannot recover. The saddle graft is made by cutting the stock wedge shaped, while the scion is cut with a V shaped slit so that it will fit down over the wedge of the stock. The rest of the process is carried out exactly as already described for the splice graft.

Cobs Fer Kindling.

First, provide a large substantial dry goods box. Place 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 stout nail conveniently near the large box. Then fill the pail with cobs, standing each on end so that the ends will be submerged in the oil. In the morning take six cobs from the pail, place in your stove, lay your large wood on the cobs and touch cobs off with a match. You will soon have a roaring hot fire. Nor need you entertain any fears about it not going, for the cobs 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 baked 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

and ready for use.

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

"Each year as frequently as silos are filled there is considerable waste owing to the surface layer coming in contact with the air. The loss varies with the condition of the corn and the small dairyman. The cheesemaker with the attention it has received after it is placed in the silo. In seasons of plenty it is a common practice to simply 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 minimum by a little attention after the silo has Shortnorn that is worth as much for en filled and thoroughly tramped.

"Last year, owing to the scarcity of corn, we made an extra effort to preserve all that we had. As a result of these efforts there were scarcely two eliminating the scrub cow and breed inches of spoiled sliage. After the ing Shorthorns will adopt a policy so silo was filled and thoroughly tramped we put a two inch layer of clover chaff on it. We then dampened this chaff with a barrel of water in which had been dissolved a ten quart pail of This brine proved to be the most effectual preserver we had ever tried. On the surface, when we came to feed the slinge, the two inch layer en top peeled off slick and clean and od silage immediately under neath. Try this scheme on your sile this fall, and you will save much fodder that would otherwise be spotled. It is much better than chaff and grow ing grain such as is commonly used."

The keepert aesthetic pleasur a cat lies in the region of smell. The dog uses smell merely as a medium of information, but the cat revels in it. She will linger near a tree trunk,

Cate and Lavender.

smelling each separate aromatic leaf for the pure pleasure of it—not like a dog, to trace friend, foe or prey. If the window of a close room is opened the cut leans out, smelling the air. New dresses are smelled, partly perhaps for future recognition, but also apparently for pleasure. A strong smell, above all a spirituous smell, is smell, above all a spirituous smell, is not only disagreeable, but absolutely petoful. Lavender water may please a tiger, but it will put a cat to fit London Speciator.

First Office Boy-I told the governor to look at the dark circles under my type and see if I didn't need a day

ed Office Boy-What did the old grouch say?
Piret Office Boy-He said I'l
her of soap.-Lendon Mail.

"Prefer your own stuff, sh?"

"Not a bit of it. But I think Thack

eray was harder to write than to read.

THE DEMAND FOR SHORTHORNS

Writing of the demand for Shorthorns at the Chicago stockyards, a representative of the Breeder's Gazette says: Proverbially industrious. the cow jobber is probably the busiest trader that frequents cattle market alleys. He is ubiquitous, and wherever n desirable milker is found there the jobber may be detected getting down his bid with avidity. Of mean scrub cows there is always a superabundance. Medium milkers are never scarce, but what the trade knows as "good to choice" milkers and springers are never found in supply equal to demand. With the steady congestion of population in the great Einstrial and commercial centers located in the northeast corner of the United States, the call for good milkers grows more

There was a time not many years ago when milker and springer trade was a fall and spring affair. Now it is a continuous demand all the year around, and the good ones are never under the necessity of seeking a purchaser. Unfilled orders are continually on the market, eastern dairymen are always clamorous for cows to fill vacancies in their herds, and the present supply is unequal.

"If you want to see a pair of cows you don't meet every day in the stockyards, size up those," said a buyer recently. "They cost \$65 each and are the cheapest stuff I have picked up in a long time. They're both springers, will weigh nearly 3,000 pounds together and are each good for thirty to thirty-two quarts of milk every day. They have capacious udders and frames that indicate ruggedness When they dry up they can be turned on grass with a little corn and easily fattened to sell at \$85 to \$75 each That's the kind of cow the eastern

milk for a term and then get his money back. Your thirty-five dollar cow isn't worth much for beef when culled from the dairy herd." Every scrap of evidence adduced in

dairyman likes—something he can



A MILKING SHORTHORN

to the popularity of the Shorthorn Of course when you take any cobs cow of milking propensity. Always out of the pail others must be put in to in demand at \$60 or higher, she cost take their places. In this way a very actually no more to produce than the valuable supply of excellent kindling thirty dollar scrub, and the latter is is always on hand, and you always always conspicuous in the market, know exactly where to find it. If you while the sixty dollar cow is denied have no cobs, any miller is usually the representation it merits. There to let you have them for carrying comes marketward a never ending them away, or at the most a miller will procession of wretched bovine specicharge you only 25 cents for a two mens, poor performers at the past and horse double wagon box load, and worthless when beefed. They had a since it is only necessary to use six legitimate value at only one stage of cobs to start one fire they will last a their career, and that was when they long time. Besides, they are very could have been profitably vealed. By handy-no muss or dirt, already split intelligent breeding methods a good cow could have been produced instead and the breeder profited in the aggregate to an incredible amount. Nothing herein contained is to be onstrued as disparaging the special

dairy cattle. The Holstein, the Jersey and the other dairy breeds all have their spheres of usefulness, but the milking Shorthorn is distinctively the cow for the farmer and especially for and the butter manufacturer find the special dairy cow best suited to their purpose, but there is little market demand for such cattle, especially when they are merely grades. On the other hand, present and prospective demand for the healthy, docile, milk producing beef as a steer when her days of use fulness as a milk producer are over warrants the assertion that the supply will always lag behind. The west by profitable that abandonment would

never be considered. Feeding the Work Horse, equal parts make a very good grain ration for a heavy farm horse doing slow work, says a Michigan breeder For the driver oats alone or with a little bran is better. With corn the aids digestion. I should recome putting a little bran always with any grain ration for this reason. In win ter farmers frequently keep their work horses on straw, with a little grain Where this is done bran should always make part of the ration, for the straw is binding to the bowels, and this ten dency the bran counteracts. Some horses are predisposed to colic, and a straw and corn diet is almost sure to cause trouble at frequent intervals with any such cases,

Index to Horse's Character According to the Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, England, character. If there is a general curve to the profile and at the same time the cars are pointed and sensitive, it is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited. If, on the other hand, the horse has dent in the middle of his nose he is likely to be treacherous and vicious A horse that droops his ears is apt to e lazy as well as victous.

The air is always warmer in front o s epclone than in its rear. The form too, is wet, while the latter is dry. A cyclone may have any diameter from 100 to 8,000 miles. The second di-mensions are between 1,000 and 2,001

A cyclone, or large circular storm, may die out in a single day or it may last for a fortnight. It usually travely eastward at about twenty miles at

THE "GOLDEN HOOF."

Why One Breeder Prefers Ramboulllets-Salting the Flock.

While the man who is going in for sheep usually selects the breed best adapted to the soil and climate of his locality, the experience of F. G. Scott of New Hampshire may prove of value. Mr. Scott prefers the Rambouillets, and he tells why as follows: Fencing has not been a difficult matter at our farm. One barbed wire or

stone wall of ordinary height is sufficient for my sheep. In this connection when starting in the sheep business it is important to get ewes that are not breachy. This was one of the things which led me to choose western bred Rambonillet ewes. They simply don't know how to jump a fence, owing to conditions under which they were raised in the far west. They also flock closely together in pasture, which is a commendable trait.

This is especially desirable if the pasture has many bushes in it, as all the sheep are easily located. The pasture fence, if stone wall, should be examined once in awhile. Sometimes a few stones will fall out and leave a hole large enough for sheep to pass through.

For salting in pasture I find large lumps of rock salt most effective. These should be placed about eighteen inches from the ground in a rack or trough having a bottom made of slats or poles with two inch spaces between to allow dirt to fall through. There should be at least one lump of salt for each ten sheep, and the lumps should be replaced before they are entirely used up.

Plenty of good, clean water is essential. See that the spring is frequently cleaned out. Have it so the sheep can easily reach the water without standing in mud. They don't like to get their feet dirty and will often go thirsty rather than drink from a mud puddle.

THE HARDY GOATS.

Good Profit In Raising Them, Breeders of These Animals. Goat raising has been taken up by comparatively few breeders in this country, although those engaged in he industry say there is big profit and little work in handling them. Pure bred individuals should be secured at the start for breeding purposes. The goats which are most popular and which command the highest price today are the Swiss breedsthat is to say, the Toggenburg and Alpine varieties.

The milk of these animals brings high prices in the cities, and goats bred from a milking strain and properly housed and fed will give, as a rule, after their third kidding, between three and four quarts per day. The winner of last year's cup at the English dairy show gave nearly eight



a goat it is well to follow the lines of

the Toggenburg shown in the illustra-The prospective goat keeper should look for the following points: A long body, well sprung, deep ribs, big stomach, a large, supple bag, a long, racy neck, small, breedy head and a short, close coat. If a goat is obtained with the combination of all these qualities one will not go far

Cows and Calves.

Here are some points by a success ful dairyman: Don't starve the calf in teaching it to drink. Don't overfeed for nine calves are killed by overfeed ing to one by underfeeding. The ideal dairy cow should not weigh over 1,000 pounds. She should be affectionate and a little nervous. Some heavy cows are light feeders and some light cows beavy feeders. To obtain a high development of good flesh and rounded peef there must be careful selection of breeding stock and good feeding To maintain size continuous good fee ing is required. Keep the beifer calves of the good milkers. Irregular feed ing and milk at wrong temperature may cause scours in caives. The milk cow intended for beefing may go right on milking while she is fattening. For inflamed udders in milk cows try rubbing with a mixture of lard and common sait, using about as much as the

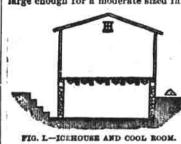
Wood Ashes as Medicine Wood ash seems to be a curious rem edy for diseases in animals, yet its vir tues in that capacity are much appre cisted in Mashonaland. One well known farmer in that country has raised pigs on a very extensive scale for nearly twenty years without ever receiving a visitation of cholera or swine fever and with a loss of only 2 per cent of his animals from plague. He attributes his good fortune to the fart that he keeps wood ashes and energoal mixed with salt constantly before his pies. The mixture is kep bored near the bottom, from which the animals work the stuff out as fast as they want it. They never, it appears est more of it than is good for them.

"I have suffered a good deal wifb alaria and atomach complains, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is pedicine for stomsoh and liver tronbles, and for run down conditions, says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerver, and impart vigor and energy to the

Farm and Garden

AN INEXPENSIVE ICEHOUSE. No Reseen Why the Farmer Should Be

Without It. An icehouse and cool room may be constructed as follows: Excavate a half cellar in a perfectly dry place, from which the surface slopes (or may be made to slope) in all directions, so as to prevent danger of moisture from want of drainage. A stone or brick wall is built around this and laid in hydraulic cement. The floor is cemented. A frame or other building is built upon this basement to contain the ice. Twelve feet square will be large enough for a moderate sized fam-



fly, as an icchouse of that size will hold about twenty loads or tons of ice. The main point is the division between the icehouse and the room below it. This must be perfectly air tight and a moderately good conductor of heat. The floor may be laid in the following manner: Beams of sufficient strength are laid

across and the ends well bedded in cement. A floor of zinc sheets is then laid upon the beams, the sheets being closely nailed to the beams upon strips of rubber sheeting to make the joints water and air tight. The beams should be dressed smoothly. The zinc sheets are bent, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 2). This is for the purpose of causing the moisture, which will condense upon the underside of this celling, to flow downward to the lower angle, where it will drip. The drip is caught in the little gutters of zinc shown in the figure attached to the ceiling and is carried off by a proper drain. With this water will also be carried off much of the impurity of the atmosphere, and if very little ventilation is given there will be little condensation and the air will be kept dry. This point must be well attended to, as the danger of excessive ventilation is very great. The beams and sine ceiling should be painted with white paint-lead and oil.

Above the zinc ceiling a thin layer of dry, fresh sawdust should be laid smoothly, and a floor of matched pine boards should be laid upon that and thoroughly coated with melted pitch. This floor should slope a little to one corper so as to draw the waste water from the ice there, and an S trap drain should be laid from that to carry off the water into the drain above men-The usual layer of sawdust laid upon this floor to prevent too rapid conveyance of heat from below to the ice above. Small double windows



PIO. II -ZINC SHEETS. should be used in the cool chamber below to prevent access of heat from the outside, and they should be fitted air tight. Ventilation should be provided for by means of a wooden pipe with a slide, by which the opening can be regulated. By carefully regulating the rentilation the air may be kept dry.

Market Hogs. What kind of hog will bring the

most money in the market, and what breed will make the best market hog? These are questions hard to answer definitely. Markets vary as to the class of hogs that will sell at the top. When lard is at a premium the hog that yields a large amount of lard is the market topper, and that means the heavy, thick, fat hog. When lard is below other products this kind of hog sells for less than the light weight which will make handy pork loins and good hams without too much fat on them. Taking one year with another in eastern markets, the hog of 180 to 200 pounds will hit the top oftener than any other weight. In western markets hogs of around 250 pounds will probably average best. Some-times lighter or heavier bogs will outsell these grades, according to the fluctuations in price of the product. In summer hog prices cover the widest range because there is the greatest difference in the yield of product at this season. In the winter all hogs are corn fed and yield more uniform quantities of product. In summer many are grassers that make low yields and of inferior quality to corn fed hogs. A 200 pound hog that dresses 80 per cent yields 100 pounds, one that dresses 75 per cent yields 150 pounds, and one that dresses 70 per cent yields only 140 pounds, an enormous difference in a carload of hogs, which the buyer makes allowance for in buying them on foot. As a rule, of late the best bogs have been the cheapest on the books at the top of the market because they have yielded so much more product than the others, which looked cheaper to the inexperienced observer. As to the breed that killers like best, probably more would answer Berkshire than any other breed. But hogs are what killers want, and the kind they want will top the market, whether black, white, red or spotted,

Preventice, the new Candy Cold Cure Tablets, are said by druggists to have four special specific advan-tages over all other remedies for a sold. First-They contain no Quin ne, nothing harsh or sicks Second—They give almost instant relief. Third—Pleasant to the taste, like candy. Fourth-A large box-48 Preventics-at 25 cents. Also fine for feverish children. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it-Aver's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you-healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions. The best kind of a testimonial—"Bold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Me yer's SARSAPARILLA.

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.

An honest medicine

araxacum MEBANE. N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS Need a North Carolina Farm

Paper. One adapted to North Carolina climate, soils and conditions, made by Tar Heels and for Tar Heels -and at the same time as wide awake as any in Kentucky or Kamchatka. Such a paper is

The Progressive Farmer RALEIGH. N. C.

Kdited by CLABENCE H. Poz, with Dr. W. C. Burkett, sector B. A. & M. College, and Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricuttural Experiment Station (you know them), as assistant editors (\$1 a year). If you are already taking the paper, we can make no reduc-tion, but if you are not taking it

YOU CAN SAVE SOC By sending your order to us That is to say, new Progressive Farmer subscribers we will send that paper with THE GLEANER. both one year for \$1 50, regular price \$2.00. Addrsess

THE GLEANER, Graham, N. C.

Weak Hearts

an remember when it is a scientific fact that all case loon. It is a scientific fact that all case loon it is a scientific fact that all case loon. It is a scientific fact that all case is series. All food taken into the stor which fails of period digosion farment swells the stomach, puffing it up again heart. This interferon with the sof the heart, and in the course of the loon is the course of the loon in the course of the loon is the loon in the course of the loon in the loon is the loon in the loon in

