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Speaker Champ Clark has pu for a place in the Wilson cabinet. tion offered me I would prefer to

A. Mitchell, a general merchant near Bagdad, Ky., writes us: "I think Foley Kidney Pills one of the greatest kidney medicines there is. My daughter was in terrible shape with kidney trouble and I got her to take it. She is completely cured now. I think it one of the greatest medicines made." For sale by all Druggists.

Heart to Heart Talks.

A FALSE JUDGMENT.

"He is an old tightwad!"
I overheard that much and afterward this further arraignment:
"I tell you he is the stinglest man in town. He insists on the last red cent that is coming to him. He is as close known he gives away nothing in a worthy cause."

Severe? But only half true.

I know the man referred to. He ja close in his dealings and insists upon payment of what is due him, but he is prompt by the payment of what ha, owes, meeting his bills when due. He is houest and his credit is good, which cannot always be said of some who have the reputation for generosity.

And there is another phase of the matter.

matter.
This man who is held to be close fisted has a large family. Though fairly prosperous, he needs all his money. He slaves and saves, not for himself, but fog his family. Perhaps he would prefer a reputation for generous giving, but because of those dependent upon him he must drive hard bargains and insist upon prompt payment.

More than that—
One of his children is a life cripple.
Another is incapable of making his way in the world. And also he is educating an orphan niece.

Those who called this man a "tightwad" did not know the facts.

wan" did not know the facts.

Stingy?
On the contrary, my friend lavishes all his strength and tenderness and money on those who need his first and greatest care. Without regret he gives himself to severe labors and close calculation for their sakes. He is not a demonstrative man, but his intimate friends know his big heart always yearns over his helpless ones.

Stern and cold?

Possibly. He is not of the sort to wear his heart on his sleeve. For years he has buffeted the waves of Maybe his view of things is wrong, but he feels, no doubt, that he must fight a world that little knows or cares for him or his: While they say of him that he is hard and unfeeling, in reality he is as tender as a child.

You see— Exteriors are deceptive. You cannot tell by looking at a man what may be his thorn in the flesh.

THE WALK TO THE WINDOW. It your world needs you it will find

doorway and knock.
Or if you do business at a window, as does A. H. Clark of Mount Sterling,

It is a much frequented walk, that walk to Mr. Clark's window. He has a front door to his house with a cement walk leading thereto. And be has another walk, but narrower, that runs diagonally to the corner of his house and thence for a window. bouse and thence to a window

Right under this window the narrow walk gets larger. It affords standing room for two or three men. And Mr. Clark's world comes to his

window. Almost there is a procession, and when you stand near the window you can see that Mr. Clark is reclining on his bed. This is why:

Twenty-five years ago the lower half of his body was paralyzed. To all ap-pearance that was the knockout blow for Mr. Clark, for he was a farmer and

Instead of this affliction ending his career it was rather the beginning of greater activity and prosperity and use He used the window and the walk

to the window.
Usally Mr. Clark feeds about 500 cattle every winter. He never sees one of them, but he sees and knows the men who do. Lying on his bed and using his brains—and other men—he

has been unusually successful.

Moreover—

He is acutely interested in the world's affairs and in the affairs of his neighaffairs and in the affairs of his neigh-borhood. He is a devoted member and supporter of his church. On Sun-day a telephone catches for his eaget ear every word of sermon and of song that enters into the worship of the

But, best of all—
He is mentor and confidant of the men and women and children who at all hours of the day come over the walk to his window for counsel and encouragement. Seldom do they go tway unhelped.

There is the picture: With hearty, smiling face inside his window, where the walk enlarges and ends, lies the patient man who gives hope and cheer. His world needs and finds him.

over pavements—what wonder he is knockkneed?
His old head droops.
Once he had a lordly neck, "clothed with thunder." You used the overcheck, causing a painful tension of the flexor muscles of the neck, hindering free respiration and circulation and causing quick fatigue. He can't hold up his head very long.
Bunches of gray hait on his back? Saddle galis made by your hard riding in his willingness to go your gait. When you hurried for the doctor or rode to catch up with the other fel-

ows, you forgot about the blanket under the saddle.

lows, you forgot about the blanket under the saddle.

Sweenled also.

You did that. The collar of a set of harness did not fit Bill's shoulders, and the hames of the plowing set were not properly adjusted. Sometimes when the senson was dry and dusty Bills shoulders were galled and sore. But he never complained.

His eyes are bad.

You see, his normal vision, as of all horses, is more earthward than upward, but you reined his head up, causing eye strain. And then sometimes the harness had blinders and sometimes it had none. Dust and lack of sunshade helped. And when Bill got a cinder or dust in his eye he uever spoke about it, and you failed to notice the fact. You see the animal simply couldn't wipe his eyes.

Blemishes?

Plenty. Note the bumps and scars on old Rill's legs. There was a time when he interfered and you did not have him properly shod. In winter he was turned into a small field fenced with barb wire. On account of his high rein he sometimes stumbled on the

with barb wire. On account of his high rein he sometimes stumbled on the hard road and bruised his legs. Some good in him yet? Sure. You haven't quite killed him.

Sometimes when his digestion is good and there is a level stretch of road he can go some. It is pathetic to note, though, how quickly he is played out.

As he stands there, so you have made him. And in spite of your abuse

Take good care of old Bill! Else, sometime or somewhere, it may go hard with you.

WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Asked that question, you would give the name of the town in which or near which you reside.

But that is not where you live. That is merely the place where you are staying. You live in a world apart from your daily abode. For instance: Some live in a world of leisure.

They live a lounging sort of existence, tolling through the hours, taking the line of least resistance, choosing the line of least resistance, choosing the things that make for luxury and ease. Caring only for themselves, dodging all hardness, they seek the pampered way. ered way.

Others live in a world of action.

They are restless, unquiet, agitated. Roving in spirit, ambitious of doing, they are incessant, brisk, lively. They

they are incessant, brisk, lively. They go the pace.

Some live in a world of dissipation.

These walk daily the primrose path of dalliance. They cry: "Let us chase the winged butterfy of pleasure! Watch the dryads dance! Listen to the patter of the fountain! Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die!"

Some live in a world of thought.

The mind to them a kingdom is. Pitying alike those who daily and those who riot, theirs is the world of intellect. In that world they live, move and have their being. They are the rare people who are good company for

Though easily moved, they are slow of action, enjoying the mere exercise of their emotions. They are quite ready to laugh with those who laugh and mourn with those who mourn, but slow to dry the mourner's tear. Have been easily like the easily are seen that the second mourn with the second mourn.

ing keen sensibilities, each new sensa tion gives them delight. a Some live in a world of service. They ask nothing better than the chance to aid their fellows, and they give to that service the best—then selves. Kindness and good will, char ity and helpfulness distinguish thei

Others live in a world of sacrifice.

These are they who find their high est joy, their deepest sense of living in the elimination of self. Rare spir

In which of them do you live? How Have you ever discussed with your the world in which you live into chat will suit you better?

THE BLIND WHO SEE.

sicians to be "hopelessly blind."

No! They are mistaken.

General Booth has merely lost his eyesight. He is not hopelessly blind.

What do I mean? This:

Few of us are able with our natura

ryes to see things in their full proportion. Oculists tell us we can see no more than 50 per cent of the object

But—
We can see farther and more withsur minds than with our eyes! With
our eyes we may see one side of a
thing while with our "mind's eye" we

thing while with our "mind's eye" we may see many sides.
With our mental vision or spiritua sight when we are at our best we see things as they are, because the spirit ual vision is strong. And it is never honeless.

can see in his so called blindness,
During his almost ninety years he
has looked upon the speciacle of a

material things such as houses and works of art. He has gone to the haunts of the wretched to see suffer-

Where others' eyes have looked upon the homes of vice and woe and want and were turned away, shocked and appelled by that which they have seen, the eyes of William Booth have been turned in keenest sympathy.

And thus seeing, he has not turned away, save it may be to find some way by which the suffering might be relieved, the wayward saved and the hopsless redeemed.

lieved, the wayward saved and the hopeless redeemed.

And this vision of a world of sin and suffering he still can see.

And seeing, he can help.

Hopelessty blind?

Why, this good old seer is one of the few living men who can see things as they are and as they ought to be.

What a vision must come to the grand old man—a vision of men and women fallen low, a vision of ministering spirits whom he has sent to help these fallen ones to arise, a vision from the spiritual hills whence all his marvelous strength has come!

"Dixie." It is said the words are awkward

It is said the words are awkward.

Possibly. And yet—
The words, such as they are, are married to the tune—inextricably wedded. What tradition and a reverent spirit hath joined together no man should put asunder.

It is proposed, for instance, to change the old words about "cinnamon seed and sandy bottom" to the following:

Ob. Direct land is the land of story.

It is atmost as popular in the norm as in the south. You cannot wake up a listless American audience quicker than to start the band on those staccato notes. There is none other that will so bring men and women to their feet with heating pulses and flushed fluess.

those "awkward" words. Embalined in sacred recollection, to change them almost would amount to an insult to

to be reformed in this particular. That falled because it deserved to fall. The words of that verse are fight-ing words, and they flamed up bot and patriotic from the soul of Francis

Scott Key. Let the old songs be. n the fervor of revolution? The words prever belong to the wild music. the slow cadences of "The Watch on the Rhine" are no dearer to every lover of the fatherland than are the stanzas Let Dixie alone.

cause you cannot change the body t without changing its immortal

strolling through a village either in Gloucestershire or Somersetshire when he carelessly entered the shop of a poor weaver. Lying there he saw an old Greek Testament, dirty and well

ms book? asked the dean.
"Skr," said the weaver, "my son is al-ways poring over books of that kind."
"Let me see him," said the dean.
The lad was called and on examina-tion was found to have a fair knowltion was found to have a fair knowledge of Greek and Larim. By appointment he waited upon the dean next day and was introduced to several wealthy persons of the neighborhood. They were so struck with the lad's faient and industry that a sum of money was subscribed to secure his further education. The father wisely allowed Dean Tucker to guide the book further Denn Tucker to guide the boy's future and he was sent to school at Glouces-ter, whence he went to Oxford. There the weaver's appendice became the re-nowned Professor White, canon of Chrisi church and professor of Hebrew

Why Do Children Torture Animals? There are in nature two counteracting tendencies, evolutionary and involutionary, progressive and retrogresnutionary, progressive and retrogressive. In man the retrogressive tendency is called "atavism" and is exhibited in a tendency to return to an early type of the human being it This destructive tendency can be traced preservation which seeks the destruc-tion of everything which can serve for food or which might deprive the ani-mal-of food or endanger its life. When affected by the restraining influence of civilization and in children before they can understand the import of the Golden Rule—New York American.

"You're looking mighty sour. What's the matter? Honeymoon over?" "I guess so." "How'd that happen?" "Oh, we were drifting along down life's enchanted stream, as the poet tells about, and just as I was thinking tells noott, and just as , and on with her forever she up and told me that she had got to have some money."—Houston Post.

Prizefighting's not the brutal game
That some would have it painted.
Why, I read where two bruisers stood
Up in the ring and feinted.

"And why do you think," asked the president elect, "that you would be an ornament to the diplomatic corps?" "Sir," replied the applicant for honors, with pardonable pride, "for four years I have held down the job of directing

"Jones appears to be a quiet sort of

We work too much,
We play " "
We shirk " "
We say " "
We sat " "
We drink "
But never, never
Think too much
—Washing

Householder-I give you my word, three seventy-five is all I have in the house. Burglar-Well, say, when ye figure me time an' me tools, how d'ye expect me to-make any profit at that rate?-Life.

Why, he can see both earth and par BIG SHIP BUILDING THRIFT OF THE SWISS.

The Planning and Constructing of an Ocean Liner.

FIRST A MINIATURE IS MADE.

nall Model to Then Th Tested, and the Story It Tells When Perfected Will Be the Story of the New Vessel When Launched.

interesting and complicated operation.
The ship's plan is first prepared in The ship's plan is first prepared in sections from owners' specifications, on a scale of a quarter or half an inch to the foot. One set of drawings, called the "sheer draft." is a plan of the ship's skeleton or framework without the plates, the internal deck, bulkbead and hold arrangements being indicated by a series of detailed drawings.

Follows then the experiments stars.

by a series of detailed drawings.
Follows then the experimental stage, A wooden block or casting of parafin wax is first made to scale from the ship's plans and tested in a large tank about 300 feet in length and eight feet deep. The model, weighted to the load line, is towed to and fro by an overhead traverser at varying speeds.
Delicate instruments register the exact "pull," the displacement, the stability and a host of other information. The shape of the model is altered.

ity and a host of other information. The shape of the model is altered again and again, pieces being shaved off here and others there. The final results are carefully tabulated, and from this ship in embryo the builders complete their plans.

Inside the central shed, 250 yards long and 150 feet in height, the ship's berth has meantime been prepared. Thousands of wooden piles, about thirty feet in length, have been driven by pile drivers deep into the ground. On

pile drivers deep into the ground. On these are laid huge beams and the floor completed with stout planks. Then in the center the keel blocks, surmounted by oak caps in groups of five

mounted by oak caps in groups of five, are assembled on a falling gradient to the river of about half an luch a foot.

All is now ready for the reception of the ponderous keel. This—the backbone of the ship—is of huge strength, measuring four feet across, and is three and a quarter inches thick. Parallel with the keel, but above it and attached by the strength of the ship is the captured profess. ed by angle bars, is the central girder, five feet high, the space between form-ing the double bottom. On each side, at regular distances running length-wise, are seven other girders, the out-

er one called the "margin plate."

The water tight chambers are formed by vertical partitions of plates extending above and beneath the floors up to

the margin plate on each side.

After the great cast steel stern frame and the stem bar for the bows have been attached the plating begins. The steel strips of varying sizes, but av-eraging thirty-four feet in length and about three tons in weight each, which form the skin of the ship, are laid on in strakes like the bricks in a wall-Fitting these strakes to the shape of a ship is a critical business. A thin wooden pattern or template is first prepared for each plate and clamped in position on the ship's side. With minute care every detail is marked on it—the size and shape, the overlap and

It is then transferred to its prototype, the steel plate, which is cut, punched and bent by wonderful ma-chinery that slices steel strips, punches rivet holes and bends steel plate as rivet holes and bends steel plate as easily and cleanly as though the material were paper. Nimble traveling cranes on gantries under the roof pick up the huge plates when ready and convey them to their appointed place, where the hydraulic riveter—a mechanical marvel—with irresistible force and rapidity drives each rivet home. In the building of a modern liner over 4,000,000 rivets are used. Each joint is rendered water tight by calking. The outer shell dinished and the inside work far advanced, the builders turn their attention to the problem of

turn their attention to the problem of the launch, the weight of the vessel at this point on the keel blocks being something like 15,000 tons. The launching ways, sloping gently to the water, are prepared, and cradles, fore and aft, to guide the ahip, are erected with huge wooden beams, the whole being finally lubricated by tallow and train oil.

Amid sectamation the ship receives

train oil.

Amid acclamation the ship receives its baptism and, whether for weal or woe, takes to its element. Still Belpless, though, its motive power lacking, it is afterward moored to the works wharf under a 150 ton titan crane, whereby its bollers—twenty-five of them—are lowered into the abyse of the hold and a multitude of fittings connected with the angines.

connected with the engines.

Dwarfing all else for size come next the four funnels, towering 150 feet above keel level and large enough

next the four funnels, towering 150 feet above keel level and large enough for two tramears to be drawn through abreast. These are fixed on the gigantic "uptakes," connecting with the bollers by a network of flues.

A hoist of auxiliary machinery for lighting, ventilating, pumping and steering the ship, as well as the passenger lifts, is being installed at the same time as a swarm of men work day and night on the internal decorations. Electricians encircle the ship with a girdle of light and install a telephone and electric call service with 300 stations.

In the chart room is fitted a wonderfal clock, which controls, synchronically, fifty other clocks in different parts of the ship. The lofty Marcon mast is linked up with the mysterious instruments in the wireless cabin. Then, at last, after many months of toth comes the welcome day when the great ship, pride of her builders, sails forth upoh its trial trip.—London Abswers.

Hams a hundred years old have been found in Providence, and there is no trouble finding eggs to match.—Detroit Journal.

More than I wenty metal articles were found in the stomach of a California woman. That's carrying the souvenir fad too far.—Cleveland Leader.

We assume from Congressman Akin's demand for an investigation of the sausage industry that he thinks the meet business is going to the dogs.—Manchester Union.

makers of the Alpa.

The thrift of the Swiss turns every bit of ground in the Alpa to the best account. If a few square yards can anywhere be made or reclaimed the requisite labor is not grudged.

The farmer makes the very soil. He builds terraces along steep inclines. lines them with blocks of stone and then packs the earth on them. Thus he transforms the mountain and the rock into a little patch, where he plants a vine or raises oats or corn. rock into a little patch, where he plants a vine or raises oats or corn. Along the edge of precipices the peasant haymaker goes in search of grass, clinging to the rock with iron clampers on his feet. He hangs on the sides of the cliffs which imprison the valley and mows down a few tufts of grass

and mows down a few tufts of grass on craggy shelves here and there.

His scythe on his shoulder, armed, with his iron shod stick, provided with his clamp irons, a cloth or net rolled up in his bag, he sets out at midnight in order that the dawn may find him at work. During the two months of hay harvest he goes down to the village only three or four times to renew his supply of food. By this hard and perilous occupation an Alpine mower makes from 3 to 5 francs a day, his food not included, and many times under some projecting rock he must seek a bed and pass the night.

Once dried the wild hay is carefully

a bed and pass the night.

Once dried the wild hay is carefully
gathered into a cloth or net and carried down to the first little plain,
where it can be made into a stack,
which is weighted down with large stones to prevent its being blown

covered with snow, the mower climbs again the mountain, carrying a little wooden sledge on his shoulders. He wooden steeled to hay, seats himself in front and shoots down with the swiftness of an arrow. Thus the hay crop of the Alps is brought in.—New York

PATENTS IN GERMANY.

There inventors Are Leoked Upon as Teachers to the Nation. In Germany a patent is regarded to be equivalent to a promotion of na-tional knowledge by the disclosure of donal knowledge by the disclosure of a heretofore unknown art, writes H. F. Werthelmer in Paper. The inventor is judged to be some kind of teacher to the nation; therefore the patent office does in no way care for the real father of an invention. To the first applicant is allowed the patent, and leak of first and true inventorship does lack of first and true inventorship doe traudulenty outside of stolen. The person from whom a patent has been stolen files an opposition at the proper time or starts an annulling suit against the granted patent the patent is refused or annulled. Moreover, under certain conditions a fraudulent patentee may be compelled by a law suit to assign the patent or even the patent application to the rightful

This broad principle regulates easily the status of persons who have actual by carried out the invention previous to a patent application by another, as well as the question of interfering applications. Such persons are not afplications. Such persons are not af-fected by the patent, for they have not been instructed by the inventor. In other words, they have not derived any new or useful knowledge by the disclosure of the patent; therefore they have a legal right to use the pat-ent for their own business, but this right can only be assigned to others, together with the transfer of their whole business. In other terms, they whole business In other terms, they are entitled to a limited free lice Infringement suits are relatively rare and by no means so frequent as in the United States. Furthermore they are considerably less expensive

Ozone and Air Sewage.

Ozone is a particularly active or concentrated form of oxygen. One molecule of oxygen contains two atoms; a rule of ozone contains three atoms As only two atoms of oxygen balance harmoniously in a molecule when there are three of them together in a mole-cule the third atom will cut loose and seek a union elsewhere. The oxygen atom has a remarkable atmity for car-bon, of which decaying organic matter is a common form, and as the greater part of the organic matter in the air is in process of decay the third atom at once attacks and oxidizes it, burning it up.—Cassier's Magazine.

A ship's speed.

A ship's speed is reckoned by knots, a knot being a geographical mile or one-sixtieth of a degree. Six geograph ical miles are about equal to seven statute miles, and a ship that sails twelve knots therefore is really moving at the rate of fourteen statute miles an hour. It should be remembered that is incorrect to say so many "knots as is incorrect to say so many "knots an hour," simply so many knots, for a knot means "one mile an hour."

Soiling Crops For Cows.

Soiling crops should be used more extensively by dairymen. In sections of the country, where land is very high and the farmer forced to employ every possible means of making it produce as much food as possible soiling is common. This is noticeable in portions of Europe where the cows are kept up most of the time and where every acre must produce a large amount of feed. But while we have pastures and silos we will not be forced to follow soiling. Yet there are many dairymen who could use a few acres of soiling crops very profitably. By using barnyard manure very liberally a few acres in soiling crops would be of great value. "I have just been talking to a youth who claims to have done everything."
"Has he ever wrapped a motorcal around a telegraph pole at 3 o'clock in

Life's Mysteries.

Stick to the ideal and hug the unexplained. The people who have solved the riddle of the universe at-difteen are bowled over by the enigma of their work at fifty.

"Then be has a great deal to learn."

When you have spoken the word it reigns over you; when it is unspoken you reign over it.—Arabic Proverb.

Mrs. Henpeck—What is this unit rule they talk so much about in the political conventions. Hiram? Henpeck—Why, my dear, it's where delegates from one state vote together, as a unit, you know. I can illustrate it by a request. I'd like to go fishing tomorrow, if you vote with me on the proposition. Mrs. Henpeck—But you can't go fishing, Hiram—Judge.

Two guys who now pose as your friends
Will lead you to a fail.
One calls himself Jack Barleycorn;
The other's Al Cohol.
—Cincinnait Enquirer.

BEEF CALVES

The first great thing to learn in feeding cattle is economy of produc-tion. Many farmers in making their calculations as to whether some of their farming pays take no account of labor, writes an Iowa feeder in Orange Judd Farmer. As all labor on my farm is hired and as I never do any manual labor myself, it behoves me in all my farming operations to first of all get my labor down to a straight

an get my moor down to a straight business proposition.

Years ago I used to feed my cattle corn twice a day until one day I ran across Professor Henry's book and there saw the statement that many

there saw the statement that many cattlemen fed only once a day.

I have in my yards at present 300 head of calves. All are well bred Herefords, bought from one ranch in Nebraska. They were weuned the day rebrings. They were weater the apprior to shipping and were received Oct. 23. These caives on Jan. 11 were being fed 2,500 pounds of corn and cob meal, 500 pounds of cats, 1,800 pounds of clover or alfalfa hay and 600 pounds of oat straw. The corn and cob meal will be slowly increased so that as the caives increase in size they will get all the grain they can

Crossing cows of a coarse description with well selected Shorthorn bulls removes the coarseness and in this way improves the quality of the meat produced by cattle which are descended on the female side from coarse and inferior live stock. The pure bred Shorthorn is of great prepotency and never fails to raise the beef standard of the herd into which it is introduced. The illustration shows a fine Shorthorn bull of pure breeding.

28 weighed 700 pounds each.

amount of hay and straw to be fed is weighted and put in the racks; then the grain is weighed and put in the boxes. This is always done by 10:30 a. m. One man with team feeds the grain

and hay and feeds and attends to hogs by noon. In the afternoon he grinds corn or hauls bedding when necessary. The sheds are bedded down

twice a week. He then loads his hay

wagon and his grain wagon ready for next day. In the winter months there are two

is never broken even for having or har vest unless I pay the men overtime.

Many young feeders make the great

is economical gains. Every few when he gets his cattle ought to h his ration figured out—that is.

cheapest ration. No two years are alike in this. If clover or aifalfa is worth \$7 per ton and corn 50 cents per bushel the ration might be for a 1,000 pound steer, nineteen pounds ear corn and twenty pounds hay, whereas, if the

clover or alfalfa is \$10 to \$12 a ton and corn less than 40 cents a bushel, it might better be a ration of ten pounds

clover and twenty-five pounds ear corn.

If you have straw or fodder work it
into your ration according to quantity
or price.

Soiling Crops For Cows.

"I am willing," said the candidate after be had hit the table a terrible blow with his fist, "to trust the people."

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28 weigned 70 pounds each. Tans enormous gain was made possible by the splendid weather. They now each get twelve pounds of shelled corn and six pounds of sifalfa a day. These calves are fed once a day. The THE SUNDAY OBSERVER-

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

men, and this work is often divided LIVES OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS afternoon, but from the middle of March until#the cattle are sold in the summer one man does it all and has This book, entitled as above. all the sows and other litters to look contains over 200 memoirs of Minafter as well. Of course he has earlier isters in the Christian Church with historical references. An their Sundays free, as by combining interesting volume—nicely printtheir Sundays free, as by combining of forces Sunday moruling all work is done ed and bound. Price per copy: from this that he or any other man works all kinds of hours. It is a fixed mail 20c extra. Orders may be

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am willing," said the candidate
r be had hit the table a terrible
with 1s fist, "to trust the peolice," yelled a little man in the autice, "I wish you'd open a grocery!"
hicago Record-Heraid.

frienda, remember when hard luck
butts in
words it's better not to be too was'eful, max' bes' thing to knowin' how to win
knowin' how to take a lickin' graceful.

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