

Young Women

Read what Cardui did for Miss Myra Engler, of Faribault, Minn. She says: "Let me tell you how good Cardui has done me. As a young girl, I always had to suffer so much with all kind of pain. Sometimes, I was so weak that I could hardly stand on my feet. I got a bottle of Cardui, at the drug store, and as soon as I had taken a few doses, I began to feel better. Today, I feel as well as anyone can."

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Are you a woman? Then you are subject to a large number of troubles and irregularities, peculiar to women, which, in time, often lead to more serious trouble. A tonic is needed to help you over the hard places, to relieve weakness, headache, and other unnecessary pains, the signs of weak nerves and over-work.

For a tonic, take Cardui, the woman's tonic. You will never regret it, for it will certainly help you. Ask your druggist about it. He knows. He sells it.

Write for Ladies' Advisory Dept., **Chapin's Medicine Co., Champaign, Ill.** For Special Instructions, and 64-page Book, "How to Treat Women's Diseases."

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY F. E. TRIGG
REGISTER ROCKFORD, ILL.

CONFESSIONS SOLICITED

(This matter must not be reprinted without special permission.)

It is worth remembering that the horse will eat up clean the clover stems left by the dairy cows.

They don't hitch up—six dollar a year land rentals and the one year land skinning system of farm leasing.

There may be good money in skunk farming, but the writer has no banking to get rich in following this vocation.

Now a small patch of rape near the chicken yard. It will furnish green food for the fowls until Thanksgiving time and after.

See experience points to the fact that it is worth while having one of these food preservers if one's dairy consists of six or more cows.

While colts and horses get along first rate without vegetables such as apples or carrots, it is nevertheless true that they relish them greatly.

The person who contemplates buying an automobile should be well enough fixed financially so that he will not need to get his "gas" and lubricating oil on tick.

Turning stock into the sweet clover pasture early not only gets them used to the legume when it is tender, but they become accustomed to its bitter taste when green food is scarce and they are not overfastidious.

It is time to put up the house for the purple martins and the cigar box or can under the eaves for the wrens. In both instances the comradeship of these fine birds will more than pay for the trouble of giving them a place "where they may lay their young."

Germs of tuberculosis are killed by exposure to direct sunlight for a period of ten minutes. This is the chief reason why the best medical authorities urge so strongly that tubercular patients lie out in the sunshine as much as possible. It is the cheapest as well as the best tonic and medicine for this ailment.

Experience with corn for silo purposes has shown that a maximum value of feed from the standpoint of both grain and stalk is secured if there is an average stand of four stalks to the hill. For grain purposes only, three stalks give the best results on soil that is fertile and put and kept in good physical condition.

In some states a fine as high as \$100 is provided as a penalty for the docking of horses' tails. A similar law should be passed in every state. While this practice is supposed to be followed particularly by those who want to keep up with the style, it is, nevertheless, a heathen and barbarous custom and one that in all decency and humanity ought to be completely done away with.

A friend who has a fine five acre patch of alfalfa is going to use it as a hog pasture this season, believing that he coupled with the corn which he has will furnish a cheap as well as a balanced ration. There could be no better combination. The only thing that needs to be guarded against is the matter of overpasturing this tract, a thing that there might be quite a temptation to do.

The pretty well fixed notion that fax is hard on the soil is not borne out by modern agricultural science or experience. The bad reputation which fax seems to have acquired is not chargeable to any effect the fax itself had, but to a fungus (rot) disease coming from the fax which affected following crops. It has been found that when precautions are taken to prevent these plant diseases crop following fax do well, especially wheat and corn.

The craving which many folks have for greens in the spring is a very natural and wholesome one and should be satisfied when possible, as the greens, including dandelions, mustard, beets, and the like, contain iron and other salts that form an excellent tonic. The writer doesn't know of any more appetizing form in which medicinal greens can be taken than in the shape of greens cooked with a nice hock or ham or chunk of salt pork.

Many a child is considered dull and stupid by both parents and teachers.

when the truth is that the child is retarded by adenoid growths in the nasal cavity, which compel breathing through the mouth, is troubled with deafness and cannot hear what is said in school or has defective vision and cannot see well. In many instances ailments of these kinds may be corrected by proper treatment, and this parents ought to provide if they prize the future welfare of their children.

When manure is thrown on the land in big, hard chunks it may be said to be for those spots where there is no fertilizer at all. It is right here that the efficiency of the manure spreader comes in. It breaks the manure up finely and scatters it evenly.

Germs reveal in a dirty hog trough or unclean calf pail or milk pail. It is worth remembering that these same germs are the agencies that make all kinds of trouble with the animals or folks that have to use these utensils. Frequent scalding is a simple and effective way of knocking the germs.

We have often stood in great admiration of the housewife who will dig dandelions for a family of hungry people and in preparing them for the table look over every leaf to see that there is not a bug or worm on it. We talk about the patience of Job, but this dandelion business seems to put him in the shade.

The patch of garden that is not to be planted until early in June would better be left until nearly that time before being plowed for the reason that myriads of surface weeds that have been germinated will be killed by the late plowing, while the ground will be a good deal mellowed than it would be if plowed early and allowed to settle following heavy rains.

One city man whose case the writer noted the other day rented seven acres of land and put it into horsefodder. In October when he harvested his crop he had twelve tons and 400 pounds of the root. His expenses, including rental, preparation of the soil, horsefodder sets and harvest expense was \$242. The crop brought him \$75 per ton, or \$917, leaving a net profit of \$675.

Many lands do not give good results in the growing of clover and alfalfa because they need sweetening with lime. When the need of this treatment is indicated by testing with blue-lime, which is exposed to the soil for a couple of hours and turns red from a ton to a ton and a half of fine ground limestone should be applied and harrowed in, or it may be applied with manure.

For the past three years the Massachusetts experiment station has been testing out the question of the interference of alfalfa roots with systems of tile drains. It was found that when nothing was done to prevent it the roots seriously clogged the tile, but that the roots could be kept out of the drains by covering the tile at the time of laying with excelsior or sawdust soaked with croosote.

Those who have not found it out by their own experience will be interested in knowing that, while a tent is a very hot place during the daytime when the sun is shining, it becomes a remarkably cool place just as soon as the sun is set. There is something in connection with the rapid radiation of the heat from a tent that brings this about. Besides this, a tent will be perfectly ventilated during the night without a direct wind blowing through it.

Many a sow is fattening litters of dead or weakly pigs these days simply because she has not been given proper housing and feed during the weeks that have preceded this ordeal. The trouble is usually traceable to the fact that she has not been given sufficient bone and muscle building food or has been given too much oilmeal. Just a little corn exercised in regard to the care of the sow will save a lot of trouble and also a big loss in little pigs.

Some interesting facts have been brought out as a result of some exhaustive statistical data which have been gathered by representatives of the federal department of agriculture relative to the prolificacy of two of the leading breeds of hogs—Poland China and Duro-Jerseys. It was found that in 21,000 litters of the latter breed the average number of pigs per litter was 12.2, while with the former breed 6, 8, 9, and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. E. O'fields and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars.

As the result of a revival meeting in Greensboro more than 200 persons agreed to join some church.

You Know What Yet Are Taking

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"SWAT THE FLY!" NOW THE SLOGAN

Everybody Should Help Exterminate Deadly Pest.

GARRIES MANY DISEASES.

Boy Scouts Have Been Called on in Many Sections to Aid in War Against Germ Carrying Insect—New Homemade Trap Invented by New Jersey Lad.

The fly you don't kill now may be represented by 5,208,720,000,000 flies by Sept. 10.

The authority for this statement is Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the United States bureau of entomology.

That is the heavy toll that every community will pay if its individual members stay their "swatting" hands during the warm days that are already here. That multiplied by a dozen to a few score millions, according to the size of your locality, is the size of the insect horde that will swarm through your town every warm day from now till autumn.

Many of these flies will be killed before they are hatched, of course, for if they were not no other creature could live.

Every open garbage can, every bit of exposed food, every stagnant lot of water, means another nursery and refuge for the pest. And each individual fly is the breeding place for nearly as many germs as there are flies in the average fly nursery.

This year more than ever before the people of the United States everywhere are planning an effective anti-fly campaign. In many sections the efforts of the adults and local health boards are ably seconded by the boy scouts, those busy little warriors against various kinds of social dangers. Hundreds of the lads are now

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State Aid in Road Building.

Publicity From North Carolina Good Roads Association.

Uniform Systems of Highway Maintenance Only Possible Under State Direction.

Maintenance as well as construction of good roads is made necessary by modern traffic conditions. Not only must a road be put in good condition but it must be kept in good condition in order to serve the purpose for which it is intended, and be a permanent benefit to the community and to the state.

In the earlier years of State aid the maintenance of the roads was generally left to the counties and townships. Through this action many miles of good roads, constructed at heavy expense, were permitted to deteriorate that large sums of money were required for resurfacing and restoration. Later, laws establishing state aid in road construction have generally made provisions for maintenance.

As long as the control of the roads is left in the hands of the county or township officials, so long must there be irregularity and unevenness in the upkeep. Local officials, to make a record for economy, may permit good roads to get into such a condition of disrepair, that a succeeding administration may be obliged to spend twice as much for restoration as reasonable maintenance would have cost.

Further, many local officials have not yet realized that improved roads change traffic conditions. Not only do automobiles seek out good roads, and add largely to the travel, but every resident along a good road will hitch up his team and go somewhere half a dozen times times, when, were the road unimproved, he would have left the horses in the stable.

To correct this irregularity and unevenness in the care of highways, it is necessary that uniform methods may be pursued, and this can only be accomplished under state direction. The actual work may very properly be placed in charge of county engineers, but these should be accountable to and act under the authority of the state highway department.

In order to maintain the roads in good condition, uniform plans must be put in operation applying to all localities alike. It is not sufficient to state that county or township officials must keep the roads in repair; the particular condition expressed by the words, "in repair," is susceptible of too many constructions. The exact condition of required excellence must be clearly stated, and the methods to be used to maintain the standard plainly expressed, in order to secure adequate results. Even then the state should have authority to proceed promptly, in case of failure of local officials to perform the duties devolving on them.

Arguments of "home rule" and county or township "units" in road management only tend to becloud a subject that should be and is, as clear as daylight. This is an age of "standards" in almost every factor which enters into our commercial and social existence. Standards of road and bridge construction are necessary to make the highways available to the people to the greatest advantage. Likewise standards of maintenance must be established that the functions of the highways may be continued without interruption.

When state funds are invested in the highways the investment is for the benefit of all the people of the state, and it is the duty of the state to see that the integrity and value of that investment is maintained in a condition which makes it at all times worth the money which was put in it; otherwise the money might as well not have been expended.

A road can never be worth less than it cost, unless, through neglect, it is permitted to go to ruin. In order to preserve the value of highways so that they shall be an asset to the state, always represent funds well invested and earning dividends in the enhanced valuation of property, in the economy of primary transportation, and in the heightened welfare and happiness of the people, the system of maintenance and repair and upkeep must be under the direction and control of the state, and paid for, partially at least, with state funds.

It is a foregone conclusion that in due time the co-operation of the Federal Government in road construction will be secured. The development of systematic road work in all the states will not only expedite the desired end, but will also provide the facilities and machinery for its efficient operation.

There never was a time when people appreciated the merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and the voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. For sale by all dealers.

W. B. Stephen of Clinton, Ia., is arranging to establish a pottery plant at Skyland, Buncombe county.

Teeth relieved in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

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POPULAR TALKS ON LAW.

Cruelty to Animals.

By Walter K. Towers, A. B., J. D., of the Michigan Bar.

Can one be cruel to an angle worm? Can one be cruel to an oyster? These queries are not at all foolish questions, and are but examples of the inquiries upon which courts of law have engaged themselves in their efforts to prevent unnecessary suffering to animals. As the judge leaves the decision of these questions to the jury, one average citizen is as competent to answer them as another. It all depends upon what happened to the worm or the oyster, whether it hurt the victim, why it was done, the viewpoint of the person making the decision, and a few simple rules of law.

A recent case of similar nature has attracted public attention and drawn forth an interesting opinion from the judge. The case arose in New York and involved the question as to whether cruelty to animals, and further, whether you can be cruel to a turtle. Sixty-five green turtles were shipped from Cuba on a steamship with their flippers perforated and tied together by means of ropes passing through the holes. The turtles were placed on their backs and so allowed to remain until the ship reached New York City. The captain of the steamship was prosecuted under the penal law of New York, the charge being that he had caused these turtles unnecessary and unjustifiable pain and suffering while in transit.

The first objection made was that a turtle was not an animal and so the act was not covered by the statute. The statute of New York defines an animal as not including the human race, but every other living creature. Notwithstanding that a turtle is a species of reptile, the court held that a turtle is included in the definition.

It was next considered as to whether unjustifiable pain was inflicted. On this point the judge commented as follows:

Hogs have the nose perforated and a ring placed in it; the ears of calves are similarly treated; chickens are crowded into freight cars; cod fish are taken out of the water and thrown into barrels of ice and sold on the market as live cod; eels have been known to squirm in the frying pan; and snails, lobsters and crabs are thrown into boiling water. In respect of the devious means that might be adopted to destroy life before these cruelties are perpetrated upon them, still no one has raised a voice in protest. . . . The emperor Augustus nearly exterminated peacocks to regale himself in Rome with their brains. Today the world would hold their death unjustifiable. Then again juries and magistrates of different localities, race, or caste, with varying ideas of tact and cuisine, may hold widely divergent ideas as to whether the improved flavor of lobsters justified alive makes each torture "justifiable."

The court left the matter to the jury. How would you decide the case?

The protection afforded dumb animals against needless cruelty rests upon particular statutes as enacted by the legislatures of the various states, and not upon any general principle of English law, unless the act be done in public and so amount to a nuisance. Thus, just what may be punished as cruelty to animals in a particular state depends upon the wording of the laws of that state. Criminal statutes against cruelty to animals are virtually universal. These laws are generally of similar nature and usually apply to all animals other than humans, as does the New York statute. The law does not, of course, prohibit all acts that cause animals pain or suffering, but only such as are unjustifiable, and not necessary to the accomplishment of some lawful purpose. The butcher may kill the steer he has bought and is not legally guilty of cruelty since his act is in the accomplishment of a lawful purpose. But if he slaughters the steer in a needlessly cruel manner he is guilty of cruelty to animals. Thus a butcher who disemboweled hogs and plunged them into boiling water before they were dead, in the process of slaughtering and dressing them, was punished for cruelty to animals. Further, a needless, wanton killing, even though unaccompanied by any torture has been punished as "cruelty" and that though the animal was a chicken.

Cock fighting is quite generally held to be cruelty to animals within the terms of the statute. Releasing a captive fox and permitting it to be hunted by dogs, who tear and mangle it has been punished as a criminal act. Shooting captive pigeons for sport or to improve marksmanship has been held to constitute legal cruelty by some courts; but others have held that where the wounded birds were at once killed and with those shot dead used for food, the killing was justifiable. We need not remark that the familiar case of the old lady who protested against the shooting of clay pigeons as being cruelty to animals failed.

Overloading or overdriving horses and work animals are familiar forms of cruelty and are frequently punished. Driving animals which are unfit to work is also cruelty. The cruelty may consist of a passive act of neglect as well as abuse or mistreatment. The man who left his horse hitched to the buggy, standing twenty-four hours without food or water, was held guilty of cruelty. Transportation of ani-

mal for like periods of time without food, water or exercise, has also been held as cruelty.

Some juries have ruled that dehorning cattle was cruelty, because unnecessary and unreasonable; but generally a different view is taken, and if the act is customary in the community, skillfully performed and for proper purposes, no legal liability attaches. Working a dog in a treadmill is not in itself cruelty, but harsh and unreasonable treatment of a dog in a treadmill was held criminal.

Unnecessary and unreasonable beating is a commonly punished form of cruelty to animals. Poisoning is also cruelty where there is no justification for the action. Hacking a pig with an axe and permitting it to lie wounded without attention, pouring turpentine on a chicken and setting fire to it, and keeping a horse with a badly diseased leg in a pasture in which it is order to support life by grazing it was inevitably put in great pain, have caused criminal convictions.

That unjustifiable killing is cruelty has been stated. One man killed chickens that invaded his garden to eat his peas, and for doing so was subject to prosecution for cruelty to animals. The court stated that his proper remedy to protect his garden was to impound the chicken until their owner made good the loss, or to sue for damages.

The owner of an animal, if cruel to it, is as liable as others under most statutes. One who advises the doing of a cruel act may be convicted as an aider and abettor. A man who incited a dog to attack and tear a cow was held guilty.

Prosecutions for cruelty to animals being criminal, are generally instituted and conducted by the public prosecutor. Any person, noticing an act of cruelty that should be redressed, may bring the matter to the attention of the prosecutor, who will then act.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Stearns*

Manly Morris was acquitted, in Cabarrus county Superior Court, last week, of the murder of Sam Morgan.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Company.

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Arthur Page, one of the sons of Walter H. Page, the new Ambassador to Great Britain, will succeed his father as editor of the World's Work. Two of Walter H. Page's sons are farming in Moore county, this state.

when the truth is that the child is retarded by adenoid growths in the nasal cavity, which compel breathing through the mouth, is troubled with deafness and cannot hear what is said in school or has defective vision and cannot see well. In many instances ailments of these kinds may be corrected by proper treatment, and this parents ought to provide if they prize the future welfare of their children.

When manure is thrown on the land in big, hard chunks it may be said to be for those spots where there is no fertilizer at all. It is right here that the efficiency of the manure spreader comes in. It breaks the manure up finely and scatters it evenly.

Germs reveal in a dirty hog trough or unclean calf pail or milk pail. It is worth remembering that these same germs are the agencies that make all kinds of trouble with the animals or folks that have to use these utensils. Frequent scalding is a simple and effective way of knocking the germs.

We have often stood in great admiration of the housewife who will dig dandelions for a family of hungry people and in preparing them for the table look over every leaf to see that there is not a bug or worm on it. We talk about the patience of Job, but this dandelion business seems to put him in the shade.

The patch of garden that is not to be planted until early in June would better be left until nearly that time before being plowed for the reason that myriads of surface weeds that have been germinated will be killed by the late plowing, while the ground will be a good deal mellowed than it would be if plowed early and allowed to settle following heavy rains.

One city man whose case the writer noted the other day rented seven acres of land and put it into horsefodder. In October when he harvested his crop he had twelve tons and 400 pounds of the root. His expenses, including rental, preparation of the soil, horsefodder sets and harvest expense was \$242. The crop brought him \$75 per ton, or \$917, leaving a net profit of \$675.

Many lands do not give good results in the growing of clover and alfalfa because they need sweetening with lime. When the need of this treatment is indicated by testing with blue-lime, which is exposed to the soil for a couple of hours and turns red from a ton to a ton and a half of fine ground limestone should be applied and harrowed in, or it may be applied with manure.

For the past three years the Massachusetts experiment station has been testing out the question of the interference of alfalfa roots with systems of tile drains. It was found that when nothing was done to prevent it the roots seriously clogged the tile, but that the roots could be kept out of the drains by covering the tile at the time of laying with excelsior or sawdust soaked with croosote.