and the feed. It is claimed that this additional feed in summer to the pasture is better for the manure and, besides, gives superior

milk and more of it. twenty years his cows have had dry hay before them every time they were put in to be milked, which was twice a day, and the pasture never was so good but what those cows would eat some of the dry hay.

This question of feeding grain or hay in the summer time is a very important one. Professor Sanborn of New Hampshire some years ago made the experiment and found that one pound of hay was equivalent to one pound of grain for feeding his cows in the summer time on fresh pasture.

An old western dairyman once said that the most slovenly way of feeding a cow is to let her go to pasture; that she destroys more than she will eat and if a man is using very much fine pasture, especially on high priced land, he is using it to great disadvantage. He said he could better afford to grow a crop and feed it to the cow, so there would be no waste.

It is important with silage and softing crops to feed some dry hay as well as green through the summer for the effect that it has on the digestive tract. A speaker before a dairymen's asso-

ciation said that some years back be began feeding the cows grain in the summer time and dry hay every time they were being milked. He came to do it by having had a lot of feed-ground up corn and oats mixed with branthat he was feeding the cows, and after he turned them out to grass he thought he would use up what feed he had left. He noticed that the more cornmeal there was in the mixture the better the cows liked it. They did not seem to care for bran, probably as they had plenty of protein. The next year he fed hay and commeal and oats and had an increase of fifty pounds of butter over the product of the previous

Pigs in the Orchard

wither in Rural New Yorker says that before the pigs are turned on to a clover sed they should have nose rings, not for the good of the pig, but for protection of the sod. It is but little trouble to insert the ready made wire rings, which cost 15 cents per 100, assorted sizes. The nippers for placing the rings cost 20 cents each. Place ring in the nippers, and while the pig is eating reach down and place the opening in the ring over the gristle part of the nose, close the nippers quickly and the job is finished. We have placed forty rings in their noses within twenty minutes. When we pasture pigs in the orchard we do not ring them. We think it advantageous to the tree and fruit to have the ground rotted up thoroughly. We are inclined to think this method is more beneficial to plum than to peach trees, especially in producing fruit. Our plum trees develop wood and a quantity of choice fruit, while the peach trees develop wood and less fruit.

Raising the Colt by Hand. It not infrequently happens that colts are left motherless while yet quite young. Such colts are not an entire failure. They can be reared by hand and thrive quite well where the proper care is given them. If the colt has had even one or two feeds of its mother's milk it is well started, but where it has had none it is in a worse shape. In such case the bowels should should first be opened with a dose of castor oil, and a short while after that it can get its first feed. To make a substitute of its mother's milk take fresh cow's milk, add to it one-fourth water and sweeten somewhat with sugar. This should be fed to the colt When the first calf is not dropped until at blood temperature four or five times the third year one calf and one year a day. After the colt is a few weeks of milking are lost, and the heifer acto a month old it can be fed a little ostmeal or other soft food. Even be- feed in the laying on of fat instead of fore this time it will begin nibbling in the secretion of milk, a tendency soft grasses. Although the colt must which will be retained through life and be started in very slowly on these which would have been avoided by feeds, it will be found that they help earlier breeding.-W. R. Gilbert.

Dairy Rules. Break away from old traditions and time comes. If she is neglected and customs; select a dairy breed that suits allowed to go far beyond the regular you best and stay by that breed; do time she begins to worry and loss folnot change; grade up the best cows lows. There are some cows that certhat you have; test and discard the tain milkers can never get clean. They poor and worthless cows; have a stand- milk out all that flows readily and ard to line up to; do not be afraid of a strip around once or twice, then call it certain amount of line breeding to fix finished. With some cows this anheredity; don't mix the breeds; depend swers, but with others the milker must upon the sire and his breeding to ad- reach well up on the udder and work wance the merit of a herd; do not it with a sort of kneading process. A change sires very often; breed for good little manipulation of this sort will health; be thorough; feed for milk and cause the whole quantity to flow into not beefmaking; be sanitary; be a the teats, whereas without it there will it. dairy student; don't get finicky, and the be from a gill to a pint of the richest dairy of the future will be the wonder milk left in the udder every time, which of the world.

wonderfully.-Gregor H. Glitzke.

Plenty of Pure Water. The hogs must have plenty of good, pure water, obtained from well, spring as the breeding and feeding of swine in or flowing stream, and we like to have connection with the production of a place for our hogs to "wallow" dur- cream and raising of fruit, says a dog, he says, is an acquired faculty, an A writer in the Kansas Farmer says, tion bulletin. In a hundred years he ing the hot period. We have never seen farmer in the Agriculturist. We turn that good, clean mud and water in- our brood sows into an orchard of fured our hogs in the least, says a about four acres in the spring and feed breeder, and it certainly affords them them haif rations of skimmilk, mida great deal of pleasure to sink down dlings and bran. This keeps them rugin a good sized mudhole where the ged and thrifty, and the pigs grow likewater for the mixture is supplied from wise. The trees look fine, and we get

KILL THE COUCH AND CURE THE LUNCS with Dr. King's

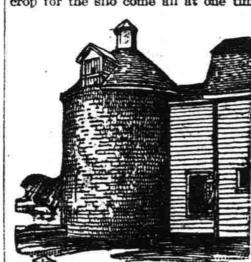
New Discovery OUGHS and

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUB-LES, or MONEY BAOK.

VALUE OF THE SILO.

The silo is an established factor in American husbandry. While it is more commonly used by dairymen than by other feeders, the time is not far distant when the silo will be depended largely upon to furnish succulent food to all classes of farm live stock. The comparative merits of feeding a corn crop in cured condition or converting it into silage and then feeding it are as An extensive dairyman says that for follows: The losses of nutrients in either case are about equal. The digestibility is about the same for each. Silage, however, is more completely consumed, more readily eaten and in greater quantity than when the same material is cured. It can be placed in the silo when ready regardless of the weather and when so disposed of is in the best possible condition for feeding and handling.

The silo is also much more economical in storage per unit of nutrients than any possible inclosure for dry, bulky hays or fodders. The labor and expense of harvesting and storing a crop for the sile come all at one time.



READY FOR WINTER FEEDING.

and further anxiety is over. It is ready feed at any season and will keep, if properly made, for years. If the crop cured and the forage and grain fed separately, the labor of preparation is endless and the forage soon loses pal-

The above are some facts for doubters and procrastinators to think upon. It is not meant to have all corn converted into silage. Every milk producer, however, with ten cows should have a silo. Those keeping fewer cows can be used advantageously. Materials should be ordered and plans perfected early in the year for a silo to receive the crop, as construction is always delayed, and if concrete or plastered silos are erected they need time to harden. The point is to be prepared to take care of an immature crop whatever the line of farming.

Dairymen voluntarily deprive themselves of many millions of dollars each year through a pernicious, wasteful custom of running their cows in the stalk fields all winter instead of converting part of the crop at least into in that connection. "Hanged" is right, silage and feeding it where the animals would be comfortable. An eminent authority concludes that there is 12 per cent greater return through feeding a crop as silage to dairy cows than by feeding the same in a cured form. The silo is indispensable in most lines of husbandry.-Herbert A. rows of padded benches, neat boxes or Hopper, in Charge of Dairy Extension, Purdue Experiment Station.

Developing Helfers' Udders. Helfer calves should be handled very often to keep them gentle, and frequent manipulation of the udder during the first pregnancy will do much to stimulate development. This frequent handling of the udder is of no little importance not only in securing better development, but also to make the heifer so familiar with the operation that when her calf is dropped she will take the milking as a matter of

course and will not require to be bro-The helfer should drop her first calf when she is about two years old, as this will make a more productive cow than when delayed until another year. quires a tendency to use her surplus

Cow Demands Regularity. The dairy cow is a good timekeeper The lesson is this, says a dairyman: and knows very well when milking means a prematurely dry cow.

> A Satisfactory Combination I know of no farm work so profitable a good crop every year.

KILL THE COUCH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's Discovery OUGHS and 50c & \$1.00

OLDS Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG, TROUB-LES, or MONEY BACK.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Little Wee-kid. Why is it very hard for a goat to be good?

This question was asked during the noon recess at the little red schoolhouse one day. The boy who asked it is quite a funny boy, so everybody tried to give a lively answer.

"Because he's too hard headed," shouted one. "Because he won't mind his ma."

ventured another. "Becauth he dothent know how." lisped a pretty little fellow with yel-

"Because he gives too many butts," said the dear little schoolma'am, glancing brightly at certain scholars who are fond of making excuses. "Because people are never extra

good to him," answered a tall boy rather sheepishly. . . "I don't know about that," put in a chubby little maid. "Some people are

very good to animals." "All wrong!" cried the funny boy. "Do you give it up? Why is it very hard for a goat to be good? I made it up my own self. Do you want to

"Yes, yes. Tell us!" cried one and

"Well," said the funny boy very gravely, "it's because he was born a

little wee-kid."-Philadelphia Ledger.

Game of Initials. A leader is first chosen who begins the game by addressing to any player a remark whose words begin with the initials of that player's name in their proper order or some epithet beginning with those initials. The others, one by one, address the same player in like manner. Whenever the player so addressed can answer one of the others with a sentence or epithet beginning with the latter's initials before the next player speaks then all the players must address the one so answered, and so the game goes on.

are A. E. B. he may be addressed as dred pounds of hog once or twice per "an exquisite beauty," "are eggs breakable," "apple eating brutalizes," "an and salt is good in many instances. A early bird," etc.

many, where it is called Namenspiel given daily when the animals are not (name play). In it the names or epithets are given, one by one, by each player to his neighbor, who must guess to whom they refer.

Hanged, Not Hung.

well known English critic many years ago in commenting on some amusing Americanisms called special attention to the common use in this country of the word "hung" instead of "hanged" in connection with the execution of a malefactor. In England, he said, beef is hung, gates are hung, curtains are hung, but felons are hanged. In the United States, on the contrary, felons are treated like beef, gates and curtains and are all "hung." There was a time when this criticism was just, but no careful speaker or writer in this country now uses "hung" of course, and the wide awakers should remember that.

An Animal Hospital. London has a large building which has been converted into a hospital for animals. It is divided into wards, with comfortable stalls. The money for this hospital was contributed by the congregations of 2,000 churches in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Packages of leaflets telling about the work were distributed by boys and

ness to animals. Hardly a great city today is without its animal hospitals, some especially for cats, others for horses and still others for birds. These hospitals show a great advance in humane sentiment over the days of

our grandfathers.

girls, and ministers preached on kind-

What Cats Are These? A dangerous cat? Catastrophe. A library cat? Catalogue. A questioning cat? Catechism. A cat that is good to eat? Catsup. A cat with a cold? Catarrh. A cat prized as a gem? Catseye. A subterranean cat? Catacomb. A cat that flavors the grapes? Cat-

A water cat? Cataract. A tree cat? Catalpa. A horned cat? Cattle. A cat that will be a butterfly? A caterpillar.

A cat that can fly? Catbird. A cat that can swim? Catfish.

How Sea Lions Capture Gulls. The sea lion displays no little skill and cunning in capturing gulls. When in pursuit the sea lion dives deeply under water and swims some distance from where it disappeared; then, rising cautiously, it exposes the tip of its nose along the surface, at the same time giving it a rotary motion. The unwary bird near by alights to catch the object, while the sea lion at the same moment settles beneath the waves and at one bound with extended jaws seizes its screaming prey and instantly devours

The Bark of the Dog. Gardiner in his "Music of Nature" tells us that in a state of nature dogs do not bark, but simply whine, howl or growl, the explosive sound known as barking being found only in dogs that are domesticated. The barking of a New York American,

Piggy's Occupation. "What is your occupation, sir?" Inquired the census taker then, And the pig at once replied, "I make my living by my pen."

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's **New Discovery** For CONSUMPTION Price 50c & \$1.00

A Perfect For All Throat and Cure: Lung Troubles. foney back if it fails. Trial Bottles free.

HEALTH OF THE HOG.

Ceasures That Should Be Taken to Protect the Herd.

After all, the old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth pounds of cure holds good in protecting the health of the hog. Cholera receives credit for killing many animals whose death is due to other causes. Many of these troubles can be guarded against or may be successfully treated.

In the way of preventive measures first and foremost stands the natural anshine-the best antiseptic and germicide known. Here is where, other things being equal, the large, fancy hog house is less desirable than the small, individual farrowing house in which the sun can penetrate every nook and corner, drying, warming and disinfecting thoroughly every inch of

It might be said to an almost equal extent that the more dipping the less disease, as the dipping process not only destroys the vermin, but stimulates the action of the skin and, reflexly, the digestive organs.

During last fail and winter several outbreaks of true hog cholera were caused by the lack of a little foresight in not properly handling breeding and show stock. No hog or pig should be placed among strange animals without first being kept in quarantine for a few weeks and dipped several times. In buying breeding stock or show stock, returning home they should always be dipped upon arriving and at the end of the quarantine period before turning them in with the rest of the herd. By quarantining, in this instance, is meant the keeping of the animals entirely by themselves and cared for by an attendant who never goes near the main herd until such time as it is decided positively that they have not been infected with dis-

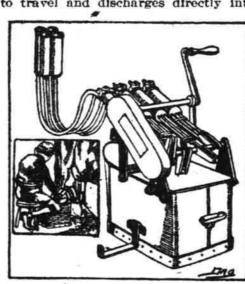
When symptoms of cholera appear in a herd it is wise to dip the whole herd, disinfect their quarters thoroughly, give them a slight change in feed and add to this about five drops of For instance, if the player's initials tincture of prickly ash for each hunday. The old remedy of wood ashes little powdered sulphate of copper. A similar game is known in Ger- dried sulphate of iron or charcoal perfectly healthy frequently does much good.-F. S. Schoenleber, D. V. S., Professor of Veterinary Science, Kansas State Agricultural College.

NEW MILKING MACHINE.

Simple Device Used Abroad to Save Time In the Dairy.

A very simple mechanical milker is being used in Europe, and reports indicate better results than have been secured from any other of the several milking machines. It is so simple that a boy of ten years of age can easily operate it, says Popular Mechanics. It consists of four pumps which work in succession, one after another, and at the same speed as a person milking by hand. Each pump is connected by a short rubber tube to a teat cup, of which there are four. The milk has only a short distance

to travel and discharges directly into



MECHANICAL MILKER.

the pail to which the machine is fastened. The operator sits on a stool and turns a crank at the rate of fortyfive revolutions per minute. The suction of any one of the pumps can be increased or decreased by turning a thumbscrew which controls the air passage. As soon as one teat is milked the suction is cut off and the cup removed, while the other pumps continue working.

Where several machines are used in one place, power through flexible shafting, one-tenth horsepower to each machine, may be used. With power one operator can superintend several machines. The device has been patented in all countries.

Clean Milk Utensile.

I believe the ordinary ten gallon milk more trouble than any other one thing. Frequently cans which are supposed to be an ordinance in every village and year." city compelling the milk vender to wash and sterilize his cans thoroughly before sending them to the producer. milk .- John D. Nichols, Ohio.

Removing Tusks From a Boar. the tusks."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Having this day qualified as Executor of the estate of Stephen Kirk, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of June ,1909, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt settlement with the undersigned.

This June 23rd, 1908. LINDSAY McCABN, executor, HARDY GOAT.

RAISING THE

While goat raising is an important industry in European countries, especially in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Australia, France, Norway and Spain, it is only within the last eight or ten years that goats have attracted the attention of breeders who have since raised them in any considerable numbers. The enthusiasts say that there is a big profit in raising them for mar-

The hardiness of the goat and it ability to care for itself render goat



raising a very simple matter. It not particular in its food, nor is it gross eater. For this reason goat farmis especially recommended for women. The farmer's wife is learning that she can care for a large herd with little effort or worry. An important source of income is thus made possible throughout the country. Practically any land, no matter how poor, will support a goat herd, provided alone is is not wet or marshy. Goats will thrive and multiply on land which would starve horses or cattle or even sheep. The roughness of the land works no disadvantage since goats seem to prefer hillsides and rocky cliffs to level country. The principal value of the Angore

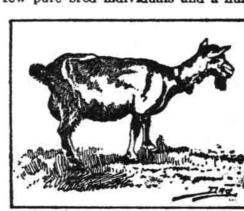
goat from a commercial standpoint lies in its wool, which is commonly known as mohair, but another strong point in the Angora is its dietetic peculiarity, which makes it one of the best land scavengers in the world. A great many of the farmers who have in recent years gone into Angora goat raising have had the clearing of their brush patches in view rather than the mere production of mohair.

Writing of milk goats recently, a Massachusetts breeder said: "The two breeds which by common agreement seem the most desirable for this country are the Toggenburg and Saanen, both Swiss varieties. Only a few importations of these have been made, numbering in all fewer than 100.

"What are they good for? They are milk producers-milk of a very high quality and with not the slightest strong or unpleasant flavor. They are not so good for cream or butter. The milk is richer in fat than cow's milk. but does not separate readily. At the same time it is the most easily digested milk known, which makes it of the greatest value as food for children and invalids.

"The writer has a Saanen doe that gave three quarts of milk per day at her first kidding and now, six months later, gives two quarts. The milk sells in the cities readily for 25 cents per quart. When mature this doe should give five or six quarts when fresh. She is a hearty feeder and drinker, but, for all that, what is such an animal worth as an investment? To the man familiar with the care of domestic animals and with a small capital here is an opportunity in an undeveloped but extremely promising field first, for some time, in supplying pure bred breeding stock and later in the sale of milk.

"The best way to start is to get a few pure bred individuals and a num-



IMPORTED TOGGENBURG DOR.

ber of good, active does from which to breed a flock of high grades, in order to meet the demand from the class of people who can hardly afford to pay \$40 to \$50 for a milk doe. There can used for the transportation of com- is no apparent reason why with pamercial milk has been the cause of tience and care there should not be produced a strain which will be large producers. I have heard of a doe givbe clean contain half a pint of filthy ing eight quarts of milk in twentyrinsing water. I believe there should four hours and over 1,000 quarts in one

> Mixed Breeding. In mixed breeding or crossed breed-

In the washing of milk utensils you ing nothing is accomplished beyond should not use soap powders or soaps the first cross. While a few good inof any kind which contain organic fat. dividuals may be secured, the tend-By so doing you may convey to your ency is for the progeny to be rather milk undesirable flavors and cause to below than above the average. A man remain in your utensils deposits which | conducting his breeding in a haphazwill contaminate or deteriorate the ard way is contending with fearful odds, groping in the dark, following a will-o'-the-wisp, writes George H. Glover in a Colorado experiment staeffort on the dog's part to speak de- "The most convenient way that we would be just where he started. After rived from his association with man .- have found to remove the tusks from animals have been graded up to a a boar is to place a good, strong inch practical purity of blood, the longer rope in his mouth, and by this means they are bred along this line the more a couple of men can usually hold him prepotent they become and the more in a corner of the pen while the third | certain that the offspring will uniformwith a pair of sharp pinchers removes | ly possess general excellence of form, quality, action and utility.

Dr. J. M. Neel,

Over Davis & Wiley Bank.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Spencer, N. C. Office Hours: { 8:80 a m to 1 p m | 2 to 6 p m

FLIES AND SHEEP.

fine Tar and Dipping to Protect Health of the Flock Fly time is on, and sheep, espe-

tially rams, should be watched closely for maggots. All rams should have liberal quantities of pine tar around the horns, which will prevent the fly from depositing her eggs. When present turpentine or dip will distodge them and pine tar will keep them away, writes an Ohio breeder in the National Stockman and Farmer. The long and middle wool sheep are more annoyed by the common house fly than the Merinos and should have a dark woods or an underground cellar or cave in which to spend the day. A single fly will prevent one of these sheep from thriving a whole day.

The owner of a grade flock of Shropshires once took the writer to the mouth of a cave in which his sheep spent the daylight of summer, secure from files and in a climate very nearly like the native conditions of the Shropshires of England. He lamented the loss of the manure, but the loss was more than made up in the condition of the sheep. Look out for the gadfly. Her eggs

are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep and almost as soon as deposited move up into the sinuses of the head, and the sheep has grub in the head. Tar on the nose or even dust will warn the mother fly that such a place is not a promising home for her future family. In the absence of bare ground a furrow plowed in the pasture will supply the dust. Sheep salted in a V shaped trough with tar on sides of trough is practiced as a preventive by some flockmasters. Sometimes I think that between gediffies, stomach worms, lung worms indicated by the sheep standing with their heads close together, with their noses on the ground and by running ticks-foot rot, blizzards and tariff finkers we have a strennous

Holds the Cow's Tall. A new and improved contrivance for holding the switch of a cow when the cow is being milked has been designed by a Massachusetts man. The holder



is constructed from a flat circular strip of spring metal, which is clamped around the leg of the attendant. To prevent it moving a number of projections are placed on the inner face,

On the outer face of the strip is a spring clamp, one end of which is riveted to the strip, while the opposite end is free and curved slightly outward, so that the switch of the animal can be readily entered between the strip and the clamp. The animal is thus unable to swish her tail in the milker's face, protecting the latter from injury in this

THE HORSEMAN.

Brood mares should be fed liberally, but not to excess. They should have the best quality of well cured hay, oats and bran. Moldy hay that has been heated in the mow or bale, musty oats and bran that has soured will not supply the proper nutriment for producing stake winners.

Horse Collars Should Fit, A badly fitting collar makes the young team horse troublesome. It is of the greatest importance that the collar should fit perfectly, so that it does not cause discomfort to the animal nor wring or hurt its shoulders. The shoulders often become more or less tender at first through the pressure of the collar against them, and in order to harden the skin on them it is a good plan to bathe them with a solution of salt in water (or alum in water) when the young horse has finished its work for the day.

Exercise Before Foaling. The exercise of mares before foaling should not be neglected. They can be worked without harm up to within a week or ten days before feeling, provided they are handled carefully. After they have been taken out of harness be sure that they get some exercise each day and do not feed large quantities of nutritious grain, as this will tend to stimulate the milk flow too soon and may cause milk fever or a bad udder. I also believe there are many cases of scours in colts caused from this error. The quantity of grain should be gradually reduced and the amount of bran increased.-Professor R. C. Obrecht, University of Illinois.

Colle In Horses. Colic in our horses, says an English veterinarian, is generally the result of ligestion is limited, and if the horse is hungry and overfed or is allowed to plot of the plank road. gulp down a big feed colic is the result. Also if musty hay or musty, sour feed is used or if fresh cut grass wet with dew or rain is hastily eaten in large quantities colic is often the result.

Notice:

All persons indebted to the Barber Buggy & Wagon Co. are hereby notified to call at the office of said company on Council St and settle. The time on notes, mortgages and accounts will not be extended so plesase call and make prompt settlement. Suit will be instituted against all who fail to comply.

A. B. WATSON,

Card of Thanks.

We take this means to thank our friends and patrons, in Salis. bury. Spencer and Marion, N. C., for their liberal support and pa. tropage they have given us for the past five years and we wish to as-

sure you of our appreciation. We ask that you give to our successor, Mr. A. Green, the same liberal support and patronage, assuring you that you will receive the same courteous treatment and prompt service that you have in the past at our hands.

The High Standard of goods carried by us will be maintained. Again thanking you, we beg to remain. Very respectfully, GORMAN & GREEN.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Thirteenth Year of This Well-Known Institution Will Open Sept 1, 1908.

There will be a prominent new feature-in that those boys and girls who will not, under ordipary circumstances, study will be under the direction of one of he teachers to direct their studies

at night. There are the following schools maintained: Music, Art, El cution. Penmanship, Commercial, Normal, and Literary. Thorough in everyone of them. We have an International reputation. No liquor, no tobacco, no cursing, no cards. Prices very reasonable. Catalog for the asking.

REV. J. M. L. LYERLY. Ph. D. Crescent, N. C.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Four Departments-Collegiate. Graduate, Engineering and Law. Large library faculties. Wellequipped laboratories in all departments of Science, Gymnasium furnished with best apparatus. Expenses very moderate. Aid for worthy students

Young men wishing to study law should investigate the superiour advantages offered by the department of law at Trinity College. - - - -

Information, Address,; D. W. NEWSOM, Registrar, Durham, N. C.

Notice of Service by Publication.

State of North Carolina. In Superior Rowan county. Jos. H. McNeely, plaintiff, Walter Geo. Newman defendant,

NOTICE OF SUMMONS AND WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT. The defendant above named will take notice that a summons in the above entitled action was issued on the 3rd day of June, 1908, against said which engage the trousers of the defendant by J. F. McCubbins, Clerk of the Superior court of Rowan county, and complaint filed claiming the sum of \$324 32 due said plaintiff by account and breach of contract, which summons is returnable to the August term of Rowan Superior court, at Salisbury, N. C., being August 31st, 1908. The defendant will also take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued by said J.F. McCubbins, Clerk of the Su-

perior court of Rowan county against

the property of the said defendant, to-One tract or parcel of land lying and being in Gold Hill township, Rowan county, bounded by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at a stone. Mrs. J. L. Rothrock's corner, in the middle of the Main street; thence with said street, S. 45 degs. W. 4 poles and 19 links to a stone; thence S. 56 degs. E. 23 roles and 17 links to a stone on L. D. McCarnes' line; thence N.5 poles and 12 links to a stone, Mrs. J.L. Rothrock's corner; thence N. 56 degs. W. 19 poles and 8 links to the beginning, which warrant of attachment is returnable before the Judge of Superior court of Rowan county in Salisbury, N. C., on the 31st day of August, 1908, being the time and place for the return of the summons, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted.

John J. Stewart, attorney.

J. F. McCubbins,

clerk superior court.

Sale of Real Estate Under Motgage.

By virtue of the power of sale vested in me as mortgagee and trustee in a certain mortgage executed by William J. Todd and wife Maggie W. Todd, on the 21st day of March 1904, and recorded in book No. 24 of mortgages, page 12, in Register of Deeds office of Rowan county, said mortgage being given to secure a certain promissory note with interest, executed by the mortgager, and default having been made in payment of said note, I, D. C. Lingle, by virtue of the above mentioned power of sale, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the city of Salisbury, on

Monday, the 10th day of August, 1908. at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, towit: One house and lot situate in the

county of Rowan, and the State of

North Carolina, and bounded as follows. Beginning at a stake on Laurence St. and runs with said street S. 4 W. sixtyfive feet to a stake: thence N. 86 W. one hundred and fifty feet to a stake; thence careless or improper feeding. The N.4 E. sixty-five feet to a stake; thence stomach of the horse is small, and the | S. 86 E. one hundred and fifty feet to ne beginning, being lot No. 15 ip Lord's

This the 7th day of July, 1908.



R. B. THOMPSON, Trustees. JOHN J. STEWART.