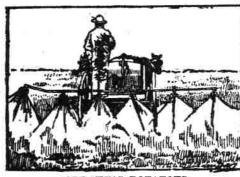
ENTERPRISE PAYS.

Progressive Methods - Good Staples

Are the Secrets of Success. The progressive farmer is the one who scores at the markets. Good methods in raising crops, the selecting of staples for which the demand is greater than the supply, these are the considerations that count for success.

One farmer in New York experimented with a spraying apparatus in raising potatoes and results justified the expense because the increased gain of sixty-seven bushels an acre gave a cash profit of \$37.15 an acre, or \$40.20 on the field. The spraying cost only \$3.05 an acre for labor, materials, etc.

The experiment was tried on fifteen agree of potatoes, which were sprayed four times to prevent injuries by blight and insects. Three rows 680 feet long and 21/2 feet apart were left unsprayed for a check. Bordeaux was applied at the rate of sixty gallons an acre at each spraying. The soil is sandy loam, and the variety of potato Carman No. 3. During the season plant lice and flea beetles were abundant in all parts of the field, but there was no early blight. Owing to the great press of work it was impossible to make a fifth spraying and also give the field attacked proper attention in



SPRAYING POTATOES the way of cultivation. Large weeds covered the potato plants to such an extent that it would have been impossible to reach more than half the plants with a spray.

The test rows were dug with a double moldboard plow Oct. 18 and yielded, sprayed, 134 bushels 36 pounds marketable tubers; unsprayed, 67 bashels 28 pounds, making a gain of 67 bushels 8 pounds an acre. The yield of culls was 25% bushels an acre on the sprayed and 29 2-3 on the unsprayed. The loss from rot was somewhat greater on the unsprayed rows than on the sprayed, but not large in either case. It is doubtful, however, that the gain represented was due wholly to spraying. The owner says both sprayed and unsprayed had prace | 300 or more eggs and dies within two tically the same chance, but if anything the unsprayed rows suffered somewhat more from insects, which were treated once with paris green applied with a powder gun, while the sprayed rows received one application of paris green in bordeaux at the first



hundred and eighty-four pounds copper sulphate at 6 cents, \$23.04; one and one-half barrels lime at \$1.85. \$2.03; twenty-six and one-half pounds paris green at 14 cents, \$3.71; forty hours' labor for team at 25 cents, \$10; forty hours for man, at 15 cents, \$6; swear on sprayer, \$1; total, \$45.78, or \$3.05 an acre. At this rate the cost of each spraying was 76% cents. The market price of potatoes at picking time was 60 cents a bushel. At that rate the crop should be worth \$40.20; subtracting \$3.05 (the cost of spraying), the net profit is \$37.15 an acre.

There are many plants little known to the market gardener that, if rightly pushed, would enjoy a ready sale. Sea kale, for instance, will furnish a spring vegetable ahead of asparagus. · From seed sown in May good plants

can be set into a permanent bed in August or September and will remain for years. Earth is lightly piled over the bed to a height of about a foot in early spring, and when the shoots come through this covering they are eut off to the roots. This gives one stalks of kale much resembling celery. Pull the leaves apart as you would celery, cook in boiling salted water until tender and serve with grawn butter, melted butter or with or without vinegar, as taste desires. with rhubarb, be a money maker.

that intelligence may make profitable.

The Farmers' Autos. facts you would find about as many birds. road bogs who drive horses as who run autos. The machine is becoming popular with farmers too. One prosperboasts of only three chug buggies, but drawn from the border line of Massaall through the surrounding country chusetts and Connecticut on the east farmers own and use them extensively. These are conservative, practical men, too, not sports. The self propelled vebicle has many advantages, chief of siderably south of this, except in the

Killing Sumao, For killing out sumac a correspondent recommends a flock of sheep. First mow the sumac, then turn in the sheep. Sumec may be destroyed by persistent in different parts of the cellar in which cutting after flowering season and be- they are kept a box containing a quanfore it sets berries, but sheep will do the work at less trouble and expense.

provement.

A Forcing Effect. Fresh manure has a forcing effect keeping his stock of this commodity and tends to produce stems and leaves always in good condition. The plan is at the expense of fruit and grain. It is simple enough and is well worth a therefore better for early garden truck, trial by any grocer who has had dif-grasses and forage plants than for ficulty in keeping his potatoes in a sereals or fruit.

THE BEAN CROP.

Farm and

Varden

MODERN GRANARY.

For Storing Corn, Wheat and Oats.

ucts that now go into the pockets of

The illustration shows a plan of a

granary for corn, wheat, oats and oth-

er grain built along practical lines, and

wherever built it has proved entirely

satisfactory. The main feature of this

house is the lower floor. The outer

walls are boarded or sided up tight,

contrary to the usual manner of bufkl-

cement posts, as the builder may de-

sire. The floor of the crib is built of

makes it entirely rat and weather proof.

The crib is 28 by 40 feet on the

会**是是一个主义**

A SIDE VIEW

ground and twelve feet to the eaves.

The upper floor will hold several hun-

Sliding doors are provided at either

end, and a large ventilating window in

the opposite gable ventilates the entire

Milk Powder.

The manufacture of milk powder has

now reached a stage where the process

is considered a success in a business

way, and the trouble is to find a satis-

factory market for the product. The

greatest field seems to be in the sale of

the powder made from separated milk

from large creameries. The skimmilk

can be bought at a price which brings

the milk powder to a very low cost.

For wholesale purposes it can be pack-

ed in bags like flour at very little cost

for handling and light cost for trans-

portation as compared with the liquid

milk. Large quantities are expected to

be used by the biscuit and cracker man-

ufacturers; also by the bakers and con-

fectioners in the manufacture of milk

bread, cakes and pies and such prod-

ucts. As it will keep for any length of

time, it should find a market on ship-

board and for other uses where a sup-

ply of fresh milk cannot be had. It is

believed that a large business can be

built up without interfering to any

great extent with the market for fresh

Weedy Thoughts.

A dead weed never goes to seed.

never have large ones.

Kill the small weeds and you will

Mustard is better in the kitchen than

Persistence brings reward with Can-

ada thistles, but it takes lots of per-

sistence. Don't let the thistles seed.

Sometimes it is well to sait them after

The best time to cut sweet clover is

when it is in blossom. It is hard upon

your tools, but harder upon the clover.

when the weeds are small than once

It doesn't pay to cut burdocks with a

Dragging corn either when it just

comes up or at three or four inches

Do unto your weeds as you would

gust 18th, 1908.

Southern Railway will operate

its popular excursion to Norfolk

on August 18th. Train consists

when they are big. It's cheaper.

hoe. Use a spade and cut deep.

Better hoe a cornfield four times

Farm and Ranch

corn held in the usual manner.

the grain speculator.

Some writers tell us that the aver-

Good Soil and Economy of Space Will Make It Pay. The raising of white beans is a great industry in many sections, and it is

profitable because the output is as much a staple as wheat or corn. Like these crops, it is a foodstuff which has keeping quality.

The bean growing industry has gravitated to the poorer lands, so that but little of it is found in the corn belt. And yet there are places in the corn belt, and many of them, where beans might be grown to advantage. Sandy knolls or wornout fields which will only make twenty bushels of corn per acre will return a greater cash product if planted to beans.

Bean culture was once considered very laborious, but it is not necessarily so now. By the use of modern machinery it is made easy. They may be planted with a two horse corn planter, cultivated with riding plows and weeders, pulled when ripe, thrashed and even sorted by machinery.

To make the most of the space the hills may be only six inches apart, but the rows should be wide enough to permit horse culture. When planted in this way and carefully cultivated, if the ground is free from weeds, the crop may be carried through by horsepower. But if the soil is foul one and hoeing will be needed. The crop is loaded from the puller into hayracks and hauled to the barn. Spread upon the barn floor or loft, it' will be ready for thrashing after two weeks of dry weather. Before marketing sorting is absolutely necessary.

The old plan was to get the family together in the evening about the kitchen table and each by handfuls picked out the bad specimens. But the modern bean sorter is a small machine and cheap, which you may take into any room. The motion is controlled by a treadle, and a slowly moving canvas carrier brings the beans to your hand as fast as you can look them over, one spry man doing the work of five by the old system.

THE WHITE GRUB.

A Dangerous Insect Enemy of Fruit Tree. The peach borer or white grub, the bark of the roots of peach trees, snow. This, with the elevated floor, seeds should be planted in each hill, weakens and often kills trees and may be considered one of the greatest ene- The driveway walls are boarded solid each way. mies the peach has to contend with. from the floor down to the ground. time the worm comes to the surface of base of the tree or perched on the ground, end upward. In a few weeks it appears as a moth and begins to deposit its small eggs on the body of the tree near the ground. Each body lays weeks. In October or November the eggs hatch, and the little borers, scarcely large enough to be seen, make their way down to the ground at the base of the tree. When warm weather comes in spring they begin active work and increase rapidly in size, working first in the bark of the roots nearest . The cost of spraying fifteen acres the base of the tree and then extending down four or six inches into the lower roots, eating their way as they go. The worst work is done in May, June and July, and these are the dred bushels of small grain, and the have most careful attention. Young large amount of corn. peach trees require more attention than

> stroyed by one grub. The Farmer's Friend. One of the interesting features of the new school of agriculture is the recognition of the helpfulness of many feathered wild tenants of our farms. Thanks to the investigation of the de-

> partment of agriculture, many birds

older trees. The roots of older trees

are often so large, coarse and tough

as not to be susceptible to serious in-

jury, but the young trees may be de-

which were once ruthlessly destroyed by the ignorant pot hunter are now carefully protected because of their usefulness in keeping down the insect

hordes that prey upon plant life. The quail or bobwhite is one of the farm-

ers' feathered friends, This interesting bird is helpful to the farmer in destroying weeds, bugs, grasshoppers, cotton boll weevil and This is a most delightful dish and, many other insects. If not hunted, it being extremely early, would, along is a tame bird, often appearing in the in a wheatfield. Pull it up by the farmers' gardens or barnyards. The roots. These are only instances of the way cheerful whistle of bobwhite on the fences, in the pastures and meadows is attractive to the farmer as he plows, plants and reaps. Let every farmer The farm paper that constantly dis- start out today to be a friend of birds counts the automobile is not very en- and to protect them. The farmer will terprising. If you were to get at the thus benefit himself as well as the

The Sweet Potato Belt The northern limit for sweet potato ous little Iowa town of about 1,500 culture is roughly indicated by a line coast westward to the northeast corner of Colorado, but the area where it is will save lots of trouble later. Use a profitable commercially would be con- spike tooth harrow. which is a great influence on road im- Mississippi valley, where it extends have your neighbor do unto his.-Farm well into Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. . Journal.

> Potato Rot. A man who has tried the experiment claims that it is very easy to prevent potatoes from rotting by placing tity of lump slack lime. He states that of first class day coaches and Pullhas such a detrimental effect upon po- night in Norfolk. tatoes and in his case has resulted in

damp cellar.

Salisbury \$4.50. For detailed informantion see large flyers, or call on your depot R. L. VERNON. Trav. Pass. Agent.

CUTTING TREES.

Economy Dictates That Saplings Should Not Be Felled. It is worth while for farmers to pay a little more attention to their farm timber lots. Any one who has had to

buy lumber lately knows that its price is almost prohibitory. In fact, building operations on the farm as well as elsewhere have been

greatly kept back by the high prices

asked for all kinds of lumber.

A Practical and Economical Building Take a trip about the country, and you will see some things that will make your heart ache if you care anyage farmer annually loses one-twenthing for trees. In the mill yards of tieth of his entire crops from the lack the east and middle west, where hemof proper buildings in which to store lock and pine grow, you will find little them and hold them for profitable trees, hardly as large around as stovepipe, waiting to be sawed.

While the writer cannot vouch for Some of these will hardly make a the above statement, he does know 2 by 4 scantling. that an improvement in the usual If those saplings could have been storehouse for grain, etc., on the averpermitted to stand a few years longer age farm is not only desirable, but they would have been worth many very necessary if the farmer would times more than they are now. But save to himself the profits on his prodthe spirit seems to be to cut the trees down now and let them go for what they will bring. This is quite in line

> Tomorrow may look out for itself. The farmer has it in his power to put a check to this waste. How? By cutting only such trees as are dead or beginning to die. The best farmers do this themselves, and if they rent their set out more trees.

> with much we do in other directions at

the present time. The dalar we can

get now is the dollar we must have.

If they are compelled to cut any live trees for building purposes, they may also set out other smaller trees to take their place. They may also fight fire, the worst enemy we have in our forests. They may work for better timber laws. And they may educate their boys to love the woods and try to keep them growing

CUCUMBERS.

ing a corncrib. The house sits about three feet above the ground on oak or They Need Plenty of Heat, Light and Moisture.

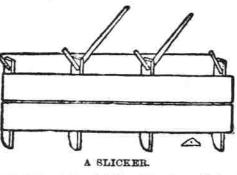
To grow cucumbers to perfection 1 by 4 inch or 6 inch slats placed plenty of heat, light and moisture are one and a half inches apart. The inte- required. They will thrive in any rior wall is built in the same way, good soil not too heavy or sandy. This allows a free circulation of air at Seed may be sown as soon as the which bores holes through and under all times, but keeps out all rain and danger of frost is past. Six or eight the hills being about six feet apart

In the early spring seed may be only the largest and best canes. The This insect changes from a worm to a This allows the hogs and poultry to sown in hills which are protected by width of the rows may be two feet, fly in August or September. At that pick up any corn that may fall through, glass covered frames. When the with a space of four feet between It is said that corn held in such a crib plants have grown to about four them. Keep the ground clean with the ground, constructing a cocoon an not only brings a better price, but that inches in height and there seems to be cultivator and hoe and the soil stirred inch in length, which is attached to the it does not lose in weight the same as little danger of them being injured by about the plants. insects or other causes they should be | Keep in mind the tree form when

> Cucumbers for pickling should be raspberries. each good for a purpose.

Eradicating Weeds.

building. The driveway is used a part of the season for farm implements. | farmers use what is known as a or arms to support the canes.



ners are made of 2 by 6 inch or 2 by 8 inch scantling. Boards are nailed on top of the runners. An iron fiveeighths of an inch in diameter is fastened at the back of the runners, so that it drags in the soil one to two inches below the surface. A thin bar of steel as long as the width of the implement, about two inches wide and sharpened on the front, is sometimes used instead of the iron rod. The bar is bolted to the bottom of the back of the runners

The weight of the driver who rides the implement causes the rod or knife to run just under the surface of the ground. When the rod clogs it is dumped by lifting on the handles. shown in the cut. It works very nicely when the soil is smooth, finely pulverized and reasonably free from stubble and other trash. When the slicker is to be used care should be exercised in turning the stubble under

Care of Apple Trees. Apple trees do best in a fertile clayey may be obtained from the state experiment stations in nearly every state. The trees should not be planted closer than twenty-four feet each way. Dirt should be well packed about their roots and cultivation practiced for several years. Between the trees crops of potatoes

or small fruits may be grown. Clean culture is essential to prevent infection by insects and fungous diseases. The trees should be watched carefully for Popular Excursion to Norfolk, Va., Au-, borers, which eat in the trunk. These can be dug out with a knife or killed by poking a wire into the aperture. The trees give best satisfaction when

> spraying with paris green or bordeaux ' ment kills broods of the codling moth up on liquor. and keeps fungi in check.

Farm and

THE FRUIT CROP.

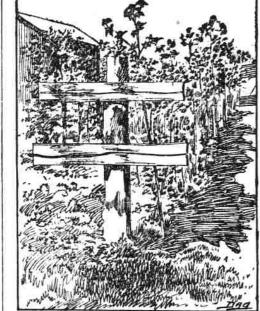
Garden

Some Ideas Worth Putting Into Prac-

tice Next Season. It is a mistake to suppose that fruit bearing plants will do their best if they receive attention only now and much. Moreover, the cultivator should. as soon as the bearing season is over, begin to consider what may be done to induce a better crop next year. Many old plantations of raspberries

and blackberries that are filled with dead canes and weeds can be so renewed and renovated that they will bear an abundance of fine fruit. To keep a berry patch in the highest state of productiveness the old canes should be removed after fruiting and the pruned out and thinned in the row. If this is neglected next year you will have a small crop of inferior berries,

Blackberries and the red or sucker varieties of raspberries require similar culture. In May begin to cultivate and to thin plants in the row. Blackberlands they insist that their tenants ries should be thinned so the plants shall do the same. And then they may | will stand at an average distance of |

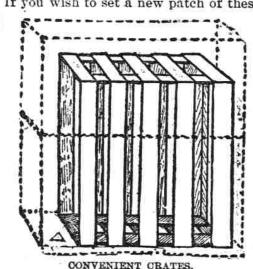


about one foot apart in the row. Save

thinned out to about three plants in a pruning. Pinch off the top when the cane is about four feet high. The lat-Frequent cultivating is needed until erals will then grow, and you will have the vines begin to run freely. As cu- a bush something like a tree pruned to cumbers are subject to several dis- vase form. The laterals should be cut eases, the old vines should be de back to one or two feet in length, and stroved or cleared away in the autumn, 'the new growth will then make a bush and the crop should not be planted of sufficient size to make a large crop. two years in succession on the same | Tender varieties that must be laid land. The worst feature of cucumber down in winter should not be so culture is the insect pests, but these pruned. Blackcap raspberries and may be controlled by dusting with dry | blackberries require more room beinsecticides or even with bone dust. | tween the plants in the row than red

gathered when quite small. They may | Cultivate, if possible, until July, then be successfully preserved in brine, place a heavy mulch of strawy manure from which they are taken as needed, between the rows to retain the moissoaked in fresh water and placed in ture and furnish plant food. Set posts months when the peach trees should two corncribs 8 by 40 feet will hold a vinegar. There are many varieties, four or five feet high. Nail two pieces of board about two feet long and four inches wide horizontally on the posts, one at the top and one about three In many sections of the west when feet from the ground. Nail smooth the weeds get too large for the harrow, fence wire to the ends of these boards

slicker. The details of construction The plan described for raspberries are shown in the accompanying illus- and blackberries may be best adapted to general culture, but there is another The slicker is usually about twelve by which the finest dessert fruit may feet wide, with four runners. The run- be grown. Set the plants about seven feet apart each way, allow only three or four canes to grow in a hill, set three posts around these in the form of a triangle and nail some wire around them for a support. Make the soil rich and cultivate both ways with a cultiall of the new canes except three or four of the strongest for next year's ents here. fruiting. Give clean cultivation until July, then mulch between the rows. If you wish to set a new patch of these



berries select a deepy clay loam, but make it only moderately rich with stable manure for raspberries, as the canes are less hardy in very rich soil. The marketing of small fruit may come out. be greatly facilitated by having a number of basket crates. A plan for such container is shown herewith. Its diloam or "white oak" soil and on a of the crates can be made to occupy southeastern slope. Varieties should the space of two when it is desired to be chosen which are known to be store them. The dotted lines indicate hardy in the locality. Information how the two crates may be arranged opening to opening so as to contain the third. The dimensions of the crate are shown on the top crate, the same high, with two end cleats which makes bring their girls. the capacity equal to a bushel. By turning the paper to the right a better view of the crate may be had.

Alleged Officer in Trouble.

A man giving the mame of D. J Pinkerton was committed to jail headed low, so careful pruning is es- last week by Justice Fesperman, sential. It is well to see that the of Spencer. The man is charged trunk is shaded on the southwest by with forcible trespass upon the this lime absorbs the moisture which man cars, giving two days and one a healthy limb, which will prevent sun premises of an aged negro woman. Following round trip rate from When the tree is coming into bearing S. detective, but it is not known Pinkerton wore the badge of a U. again three weeks later. This treat- several days and kept well tanked ability,

THE WHEAT.

Binding and Shocking It So as to Get Best Results.

From the time the wheat stands waving yellow in the field until it is in the hands of the miller is an important period. The cutting of the wheat may not be a difficult task, but much depends on how well the grain is gathered and bound and shocked.

Care should be taken to avoid this. then. Irregular care will not amount to straw evenly, so that the bundles may not look ragged or part be lost in the shocking. The binder should be shifted just right, so that the bundles may be bound near the middle. Binding too close to the butts or heads will make them inconvenient to handle, as yours again. Sold by Cornelison well as cause the dropping out of a & Cook. part of the bundles.

The shocking of the wheat is very important, especially in those sections where rains and winds are frequent. The bundles cannot be thrown together young growth of small canes properly any old way and be expected to stand the storms of wind and rain.

My experience has proved that the best and strongest shock is made in the following manner: Place three pairs of bundles in a row, then set one bundle at each end and three on each side. The caps should be placed on lengthwise of the shock and spread so they will cover the top of the shock and hang down on the sides, protecting the heads of the wheat and turning the water like the roof of a house. For twenty years we built our shocks in this manner and seldom ever lost any wheat from winds or rain. It was often necessary to go over the field after a severe windstorm and replace

After the wheat is all cut and shocked it is the best plan to have it thrashed as soon as it will do. It can then be stored away in a rat proof granary or hauled direct to market. We believe it is wise to sell immediately after thrashing. The higher price for which one may hold will not more than offset the shrinkage and loss in handling, and sometimes the higher price is never realized. A person had better take a few cents less than run the risk.

BEES AND HONEY.

The Way They Gather Their Harvest From the Flowers.

Bees gather honey from the nectar vessels of flowers and plants. The ing pods. To a marked extent nature and cold to produce a sweating or condensation of moisture, which we call dew. This takes place in the co- at night. rolla of the flower, making it more in the dew already in the flower.

the sap and discharged in the dew through the pores of the plant. When the sun rises evaporation takes place, and the result is a tiny drop of nectar in the cup of the flower. The bee Catalog for the asking. goes to the flower and with its long silken tongue sips up this drop of nectar and deposits it into its honey sack back of the throat.

The bee is provided with a stomach for its physical well being back of this storage stomach, and all the honey that goes to this stomach is used for the life or physical demands of the bee. When the bee has its storage tank full of nectar it straightway flies to the hive and exudes it into the cell. The bee is endowed with the power of exuding as naturally as in taking, so there is nothing wonderful about it except the natural curiousness of the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Ritchie, of vator. In May of each year keep back | Charlotte, are visiting their par-

> Miss Pearl Wiley, of Salisbury, is visiting relatives in Faith.

George E. L. Ludwick, son of Henry Ludwick, and Miss Maggie Shuping, daughter of Milo Shuping, were married at China Grove Sunday, August 9th. When the young people arrived at the bride groom's father's a big dinner was awaiting them where many of their friends enjoyed a good time and lots of good music after dinner. Venus was invited and was there.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, of Faith E L. church, will give a public entertainment Sunday night, August 16th. Everybody invited to

Mrs. Etta Fraley, of Rock Hill, S. C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fraley, of Faith,

A force of men is at work put- Over Davis & Wiley Bank. ting up the big shed at the Albert Lee Pink Granite Co.'s quarry.

Shiloh Reformed Mission Band being sixteen and one-eighth inches long, thirteen and one-eighth inches urday night, the 15th of August Office Hours: { Phone IE6 8:80 a m to I p m 2 to 6 p m wide and twelve and one-eighth inches Everybody invited to come and

> August 13th will be a big day at the Orphans' Home at Crescent. Rev. John P. Dieffenderier, of Hummelstown, Pa., will be the speaker of the day. A nice program will be rendered by the Orphan children. VENUS.

Announcement.

I hereby announce mysels a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the mixture is recommended. This should whether he is really a detective or the November election. It elected be done after the blossoms fall and not. He had been around Spencer I will serve the public to my best J. CALVIN LINGLE 18-5-11t Faith, N. C.

August time, tells on the nerves. But that spiritless, no ambition feeling can be easily and quickly altered by taking what is known by druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Within 48 hours after beginning to use the Restorative, improvement will be noticed. Of course, full health will not imme-If the machine does not gather the diately return. The gain, howgrain well, a good deal of it will be ever, will surely follow. And lost falling down before the sickle or best of all, you will realize and stringing out from beneath the aprons. | feel your strengh and ambition as it is returning. Outside in-The binder should also gather the fluences depress first the "inside ner es' then the stomach. Heart, and Kidneys will usually fail, Strengthen these failing nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and

Cough Caution

see how quickly health will be

Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—even from a simple cold only—you should always heal, soothe, and ease the irritated bronchial tubes. Don't blindly suppress it with a stupefying poison. It's strange how some things stupefying poison. It's strange now some things
finally come about. For twenty years Dr. Shoop
has constantly warned people not to take cough
neixtures or prescriptions containing Opium,
Chloroform, or similar poisons. And now—a little
late though—Congress says "Put it on the label,
if poisons are in your Cough Mixture." Good!
Very good!! Hereafter for this very reason mothers,
Very good!! Hereafter for this very reason mothers, and others, should insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. No poison marks on Dr. Shoop's labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by labels—and none in the medicine, else it must by law be on the label. And it's not only safe, but it is said to be by those that know it best, a truly remarkable cough remedy. Take no chance then, particularly with your children. Insist on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Compare carefully the Dr. Shoop package with others and note the difference. No poison marks there! You can always be on the safe side by demanding

Dr. Shoop's some of the caps, but seldom did we have to rebuild a shock. After the wheat is all cut and shock. Cough Cure

CORNELISON & COOK.

DENTIST,

1221 N. Main St. Phone 305. Now is the time to have your teeth looked after, this fall may be too late. All work guaranteed. Best materials. Latest methods.

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

There will be a prominent new sugar, starch, albumen, etc., are car- feature-in that those boys and ried up by the sap to the seed bear- girls who will not, under ordiis assisted by the natural law of heat be under the direction of one of nary circumstances, study will the teachers to direct their studies

There are the following schools easy for the plant to deposit its over- maintained: Music, Art, Elocuflow of sugar, starch, albumen, etc., tion, Penmanship, Commercial, Normal, and Literary. Thorough This sweet nectar is carried up by in everyone of them. We have an International reputation. No liquor, no tobacco, no cursing, no cards. Prices very reasonable. REV. J. M. L. LYERLY, Ph. D.,

Crescent, N. C.

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law should investigate the superiour advantages offered by the department of law at Trinity College. - - - -

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