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Licensed Auctioneer,  
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Surgeon Dentist,  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.  
All my best work warranted.

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Maps and Plans made to order.  
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Wm. C. Leavitt Co.,  
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Hardware, Stoves,  
and Ranges.

All Kinds of Pipe Repairing, Lead  
and Iron.

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Licensed Taxidermist.

Temple Street, near Masonic Block,  
Telephone Connection. NORWAY.

HOLLISTER'S  
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets  
A Day Medicine for Every People.

Edging, Stove Wood and  
Coal at

A. W. Walker & Son's,  
South Paris, Maine.

Eastern Steamship Company,  
Portland Division.

First Class Fare \$1.00.  
State Rooms \$1.00.

Steamships "Governor Franklin" or  
"Ransom B. Fuller" leave Bangor  
Wharf, Portland, week days only at  
7 P. M., for Boston.

Returning  
Leave Union Wharf, Boston, week  
days only, at 7 P. M., for Portland.

Through tickets on sale at principal  
railroad stations.

Freight rates as low as other lines.  
All cargo, except Live Stock, is in-  
sured against fire and marine risk.

J. F. LISCOMB, General Agent,  
Portland, Me.

Hot Oyster Stew  
Served at all hours.

WENTWORTH HOUSE,  
South Paris.

A Reliable Remedy  
Ely's Cream Balm

It cleanses, soothes,  
heals and protects  
the skin from  
chafing, itching,  
burns, scalds, and  
all other skin  
diseases. It is  
the most reliable  
remedy for  
chafing, itching,  
burns, scalds,  
and all other  
skin diseases.

HAY FEVER  
Treats the Season of  
Hay Fever

Dr. King's  
New Discovery  
FOR COUGHS  
AND ALL  
THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

DO NOT LOOK  
FOR BARGAINS  
When you are troubled with your eyes.  
Have your eyes examined by  
DR. PARMENTER.

Specialist  
Come Here.  
Consult Me.  
Norway, Me.

KILL THE COUGH  
AND CURE THE LUNGS  
WITH DR. KING'S  
New Discovery  
FOR COUGHS  
AND ALL  
THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

DO ALL KINDS OF...  
JOE PRINTING.  
Abner & Forbes, South Paris.



Are YOUR children Pale?  
Are they thin, sleepless,  
and lack the healthy ap-  
petite a child should have?  
Nothing like

TRUE'S ELIXIR  
for symptoms like those. It  
will do the work ninety-nine  
times out of a hundred. Buy  
a fifty-cent bottle to-day. It  
has such a pleasant taste the  
child will like it. If it doesn't  
improve the child to your  
satisfaction, the druggist will  
refund the money.

35c. 50c. \$1.00

Farmers and Everybody.  
Bring in your Saws and have them  
filed just right. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed. Shop opposite A. E. Shurt-  
leff's grain mill, South Paris. 56-1, 70

THIS IS to give notice to the  
public that the undersigned  
have purchased the

PARIS BAKERY  
from the estate of Herbert W. Hill-  
ier and will continue the business  
after this date. With an increased  
number of helpers we shall strive to  
serve the public promptly with

Clean, Fresh, Bakery Food.

And we shall pay special attention  
to serving

Quick Lunches  
At All Hours of the Day.

We solicit your trade.

Fred V. and Kate C. Abbott  
South Paris, Aug. 10th, 1908.

Dr. Austin Tenney,  
Oculist.

Will be at his Norway office over C.  
F. Ridlon's grocery store, Main St.,  
Friday, Dec. 18th,  
10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

At Rumford, Tuesday, Dec. 11.  
Eyes examined free and all Glasses  
warranted satisfactory.

At Home Office, 31 Lisbon St.,  
Lewiston, every day except Fridays.

ANNUAL MEETING.  
The annual meeting of the Oxford  
County Patrons of Husbandry Mutual  
Fire Insurance Company will be  
held at Grange Hall, South Paris,  
on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1908, at 10  
o'clock, A. M.

G. W. Q. PERHAM,  
Secretary.  
Bryant's Pond, Me., Dec. 5, 1908.

A LOW PRICE  
— ON —  
Such Carpets

to close out odd patterns and clean  
up stock.

Chas. F. Ridlon,  
NORWAY, MAINE.

E. W. CHANDLER,  
Builders' Finish!

I will furnish DOORS and WINDOWS of any  
size or style at reasonable prices.

Also Window and Door Frames.

Planing, Sawing and Job Work

Matched Pine Sheathing for Sale.

E. W. CHANDLER,  
West Sumner, Maine.

A Pure Bred Flock.

I have been most interested in read-  
ing the articles in the poultry depart-  
ment regarding keeping pure bred and  
mongrel fowls. For the first time in an  
experience of twenty-five years we have  
a pure bred flock of hens. We have al-  
ways kept good stock; by this I mean  
we have kept the best of the breed, but  
they were mixed. Whenever we  
decided to change breeds, as we fre-  
quently did, we kept some of the old  
ones and some of the new ones, and  
sometimes not many, they were enough  
to give us a mixed flock. Two years  
ago we decided to try the Barred Ply-  
mouth Rock breed. We then purchased  
a few settings of eggs, and have finally  
eliminated all but the pure birds of this  
race.

We are frequently asked, "Do they lay  
any better?" To this I invariably  
reply, "Yes, they do." We have some ex-  
cellent records of winter layers before mak-  
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proved upon many of these with the  
block of pure birds. The few we did not  
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ter pleased with the new breed than we  
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single egg that was not a first class.  
There are several reasons for this—one that  
they are much more pleasing to the eye.  
From a money point of view this may  
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—Ella F. Flanders, De Wittville, N. Y.,  
in Tribune Farmer.

Picture Frames  
and Pictures,  
Mats, Mirrors  
& Mouldings in all  
Styles.

High Grade Portrait Work  
in Crayon, Water color,  
Sepia and Oil a specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

L. M. TUFTS,  
Nichols St., SOUTH PARIS

Second Hand Stoves.  
I have more than a dozen second  
hand stoves and heaters of all kinds  
for sale cheap.

A. D. PARK.

## AMONG THE FARMERS.

"REFLECT THE FLOW."  
Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is  
solicited. Address all communications to Editor of  
this department, The Southern Removal, 38 High Street,  
South Paris, Me.

The Worth of the Apple.

NEXT TO THE DAIRY COW THE MOST  
VALUABLE ASSET OF MAINE AGRICULTURE.

It has been my earnest and in-  
tense desire to be helpful to those in-  
terested and engaged in the same line of  
work as myself. While I haven't been a  
scholar in a class room since I was  
fifteen years old, I have tried to be a  
good student since that time, learning  
those lessons that have daily come be-  
fore me and endeavoring to solve those  
problems as they have arisen to perplex and annoy me.

Without question, education along  
agricultural lines was never more needed  
or more desirable than to-day. Needed,  
not only that we may know how to do  
certain things, but also that we may know  
well, but desirable because education in  
any form should give us correct habits  
of thought and greater powers to con-  
sider our problems and investigate along  
any special line. But the door is not  
closed and barred to any who may not  
be favored by opportunity, and the only  
thing that may be called a liberal educa-  
tion.

So many books at reasonable prices  
are published that a good library of  
agricultural and horticultural subjects  
may be acquired at a comparatively  
small cost. Our agricultural press  
is helpful as never before. Our states  
and nation are doing grand and lasting  
work through institutes, experiment sta-  
tions, and by sending bulletins and  
special subjects to all who may desire  
them. There are correspondence  
schools, using the best of text books,  
whereby those that are engaged in prac-  
tical work may come in touch with  
those minds who have made an exhaust-  
ive study of the theoretical side of the  
subject. The Grand Culture is a me-  
dium whereby all may exchange ex-  
periences and thereby each learn from  
the other. I think I can safely assert  
that never before were more agencies at  
work or available for the benefit of the  
farmer than to-day. And other things  
being equal a man's advancement must  
be in proportion to the love and zeal he  
has for his work and the manner in  
which he takes advantage of these many  
helpful agencies.

The inspiration for the text of this  
article came from a letter which the  
writer received from one of Maine's  
most able and successful agriculturists.  
In the communication he speaks of the  
apple situation in Maine as being some-  
what disheartening, and the loss of many  
productive orchards by the killing of the  
trees and the unsettled state of mind of  
many of the famous fruit growers re-  
garding the care of orchards and the  
establishment of varieties to plant and  
methods of packing and marketing fruit.

To my mind this temporary embar-  
rassment and perplexity of mind can  
best be overcome by at once assuming  
apple growing is a special and distinct  
line of agricultural work, and realize that  
in its fullness can they expect to make  
fame for their state as they have done  
in their dairying. Old orchards, when favorably  
located and when producing desirable  
varieties, should be renovated. It is  
not to assume that one-half of the ap-  
ple trees were made into fire wood a  
good tree would be made towards pro-  
moting the apple industry. Orchards  
should be planted on high ground where  
the soil is sweet and where there is bet-  
ter surface and atmospheric drainage  
than exists on the lowlands.

Surely no state in New England has  
more areas suited for the planting of  
apple trees than Maine. While an ap-  
ple tree will grow anywhere, the right  
here is where science steps in and com-  
pels the judicious selection of sites as  
well as the perfecting of the soil. All of  
the correct starting points of the ap-  
ple tree should be taken into consideration  
and the perfecting of the soil should be  
the rule with judicious feeding of the  
tree. The covering of the ground in  
manner with some crop to check soil  
growth and to allow the fruit to  
color better. Better methods of prun-  
ing to enable fruit to become of better  
size, color and texture. All of these  
qualities being essential in production  
of the fancy apple of to-day. Spraying  
must be resorted to protect the fruit  
from the myriad of insect and fungus  
pests.

Should the same amount of spray  
mixture be applied to the apple tree  
in Maine as is used on the potato fields  
the results would be surprising to the ap-  
ple growers. Better methods should also  
be adopted for the care of the apple  
tree. The apple tree is a commodity  
of trade and of the amazing growth of  
large towns and cities which are con-  
stantly demanding more and yet more of  
this wholesome food product.

To-day there are millions yet unborn  
who are to feed upon the fruit of the  
apple tree. Just think of the apple  
grower must of all people, look ahead  
and see what is to be and shape his  
course from that outlook. Every man  
with a dairy that has suitable soil and  
location and with any kind of adapt-  
ability for the work can easily establish  
an orchard that may be a source of  
frustration and of great revenue. The  
years between tree planting and fruitage  
will soon pass.

A dairy that shall be dotted with hun-  
dreds and thousands of small, well  
care for orchards and when capital and  
brains may unite in large orchards, the  
apple may be the asset to the dairy  
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in Crayon, Water color,  
Sepia and Oil a specialty.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

L. M. TUFTS,  
Nichols St., SOUTH PARIS

Second Hand Stoves.  
I have more than a dozen second  
hand stoves and heaters of all kinds  
for sale cheap.

A. D. PARK.

## Don't Sell for a Song.

I would say a word of warning to my  
brother farmers. Don't sell your stock  
for so very much less than it has cost  
you to raise it. At present a ewe lamb  
four months old will bring \$3 to \$5  
for the butcher. If that lamb is  
properly cared for the wool will not  
more than pay the keeping in the  
next season. The sheep should be  
worth more than a four months old  
lamb, yet three entire flocks have  
been sold at this price for \$1.50  
per head. Pastures have been dry and  
these sheep were thin in flesh and not  
much to look at, but sheep quickly  
respond to good feed and care and in  
the sheep that is gaining in flesh that  
drops the largest and strongest lamb.

Again, hogs and cows have been  
sold here for dollars less each than it  
cost to raise them. Of course old and  
undesirable cows and sheep ought to  
be disposed of at any cost, but such  
milk cows and cows to freshen later if  
good for anything, are worth what it  
cost to raise them to three years of age.  
I do not know how it is in other  
places but in this vicinity while very  
many are short of fodder, there is more  
than enough hay to feed a cow or sheep  
winter all over the year. I have seen  
not the owners \$10 a ton at their barns.  
I would be ashamed to own a  
head of stock that would not pay me to  
buy ten dollar hay to winter.

Hay is not going to be high when the  
winter is ready to put carloads into the  
country. The farmers who have had their  
railroad for two dollars a ton less than  
the best Maine hay is worth in Boston,  
and so on, and if necessary, but such  
hay will be sold at a low price. I have  
seen recently in a public place, that had  
more than an average hay crop this year.

There is hay enough and to spare, yet  
farmers have listened to the stock-buy-  
ers' stories, and have sold their cattle  
and sheep at stock buyers' prices.  
Farmers, don't sell your stock until you  
know where your stock will find feed  
scarce from the crop reports and  
the fact that a crop of corn and wheat  
in the West.

Some are trying to scare us about a  
scarcity of hay next year. Well, wait  
until next year, and see what the  
fertility of the soil is not lessened.  
Next year raise oats and peas, which  
make a good hay crop, and feed to  
your cows you have dressing for, and seed  
for clover for the succeeding year, but  
don't sell any more new milk cows for  
less than \$20 to \$30, when but a few  
cows a pound, and going higher.—Cor.  
in Maine Farmer.

General Crop Report.  
(Specially prepared for Maine Farmer.)

Farmers in the West are nearly  
through husking their corn, and as a  
result shipments have increased. As  
farmers, however, are holding for higher  
prices, and the corn that is being ship-  
ped comes chiefly from such farmers as  
are obliged to have ready cash. Prices  
are not high, but the fact that the corn  
this year is so dry that it can be  
shipped direct. The present price of  
corn is so high it is unlikely that there  
will be any large export.

The outlook for corn in the West is  
excellent. Russia will raise the largest  
crop in its history, if not the largest  
ever. The Balkan countries will  
show large crops, but Italy will raise  
less, because of damage by drought.

The bulk of our corn crop is fed to  
stock, and exported in that shape.  
The extent of the damage to winter  
wheat is still uncertain. In the  
adjoining districts it is thought that  
the acreage will be reduced 10 per cent,  
but this will be planted to corn, alfalfa,  
or other crops. The damage to winter  
wheat will be less than to the spring  
crop. The damage to the spring crop  
is of the Mississippi. Some snow  
and rain have fallen in Indiana and  
Illinois, but not enough to prevent  
winter wheat, but it is pointed out by  
the more hopeful growers that it may  
be growing under, if it is not growing  
so that the actual damage may be less  
than now appears probable. In some  
places the wheat has been killed, and  
ground six to eight weeks, without ap-  
pearing above ground, and it is probable  
that much of this will be damaged. In  
Ohio the wheat crop is a good one, but  
rain fell during two months. The  
ground is so dry that there is little  
danger of damage by freezing.

The wheat crop in the northwestern Can-  
ada this year is officially estimated at  
99,310,400 bushels, the yield averaging  
24.5 bushels per acre. The State of  
Washington reports a wheat crop about  
3,500,000 bushels short of previous  
estimates. About 70 per cent of the  
crop has been marketed. Prices of  
wheat have advanced during the past  
week, as the result of the damage re-  
ported, and the small surplus on hand,  
and still higher prices are being pro-  
posed.

Dairy Pointers.

Milk the cow clean every time you  
milk her. Keep a uniform flow of milk.  
Suit the feed to the cow. Some cows  
will give more milk on one kind of feed  
than on another. The best feed is the  
best, and give her that.

Don't start the heifer calf if you in-  
tend to make milk. She will be a good  
cow, but she will be a good cow and  
some day she will be.

Rich food assures good milk. How-  
ever good the feed, if it is not rich, it  
cannot manufacture rich milk out of im-  
pure water and trashy feed.

Remember that cleanliness and sun-  
shine have the same effect in the stables  
as in the human habitation. They mean  
death to disease germs and health and  
wealth to the dairy.

A good milk cow never gets rolling  
fat. Her surplus food goes into the  
milk bucket, and she begins to  
fatten as her milk will decrease her flow  
of milk.

Be sure the cow's udder, as well as  
her body, is clean. If you begin milking  
and you begin milking, do not milk her  
into the bucket. Never use lard on the  
udder, as it keeps the cow's teats tender  
and makes a hard milk. It is better  
to milk with the cow's teats dry.

A dry floor, a good bed, a warm stall,  
plenty of wholesome feed, and a good  
milking machine for the dairy cow are  
the things that will make her a good  
milk producer. The dairy cow is a  
milk machine, and she should be treated  
as such. The master of a business must  
know it from the bottom to the top. The  
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Begin at the Bottom.

There is no other place to begin than  
at the beginning. If you are starting to  
learn a business, you cannot start too  
low down. Many boys make the mis-  
take in thinking that the acceptance of a  
humble position at a very small salary  
is an acknowledgment of inferiority.  
The higher a building is in reach,  
the lower the foundation must be laid.  
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Begin at the Bottom.

There is no other place to begin than  
at the beginning. If you are starting to  
learn a business, you cannot start too  
low down. Many boys make the mis-  
take in thinking that the acceptance of a  
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Lady Betty  
Across the Water

By C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON

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[CONTINUED.]

I'm afraid I must have shown how  
surprised I was and admitting, too,  
maybe how one keeps from admit-  
ting what is true and noble, whether it's  
a strange person's face, or the profile  
of a mountain against a sky at sun-  
set, for the handsome steersman pass-  
enger looked at me a long, long time  
before he spoke, and with such a  
nice look that, instead of being an-  
noyed, I couldn't help being pleased.











