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Plumbing, Heating,
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SOUTH PARIS, ME.E. W. CHANDLER,
Builders' Finish,
Will furnish DOORS and WINDOWS of any
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Also Window & Door Frames.

If in want of any kind of finish for inside
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Lamb and Shingles on Hand Cheap for Cash.

Planing, Sawing and Job Work.

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E. W. CHANDLER,
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15 years expert Watch-
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Guaranteed.A little out of the way
but it pays to walk.GENS. WATCHES, CLOCKS
AND JEWELRY.

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Lowest Prices in Oxford County.

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LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
South Paris, - Maine.

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Railroad and Municipal Bonds, 4 to 4-3/4
per cent.Public Utility Bonds, 4 1/2 to 5 1/4 P. C.
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Industrious Preferred Stock of high stand-
ard, 6 to 7 per cent.FREELAND HOWE, JR.,
Pleasant Street,
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Live poultry of all kinds, sell at
your door and save trouble, express
and city shrinkage. Send a card
and will call.GEORGE M. ELDER,
South Paris, Maine.

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FARE REDUCED
Portland and New York \$3.00.
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Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, week days at
7:30 A. M. Retaining leave Boston week days at
7:30 A. M. Steamships Kossow, R. Fuller and
Rye State.Between Portland and Boston
\$1.00. Saturdays \$1.00.International Line Steamship Co. Ovingly
and Carlini Agents leave Boston at 8 A. M. on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Portland \$1.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

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Steamer Monahan leaves Portland on Tues-
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ternational landings.

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Steamer leaves Portland Wednesdays and Sat-
urdays at 7:30 A. M. for Boothbay and Inter-
mediate landings.Express Service for Freight; all rates include
Marine Insurance.For reservations and all information address
H. A. CLAY, Agent, Franklin Wharf, Portland.FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR EXHAUSTION, NEURALGIA AND BLINDNESSFOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
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RHEUMATISM

This nerve-racking disease is caused from
impure blood and uric acid poison. External
applications sometimes give temporary re-
lief but won't cure; the sure way to secure
permanent results is to thoroughly eradicate
from the blood all the impurities. Nothing
on earth will drive out the poisons from your
system, keep the bowels, kidneys and
liver in good condition as SEVEN BARKS,
the wonderful remedy that has proved its merit
for over 42 years.SEVEN BARKS cure had of all druggists,
at 50 cents per bottle. Give it a good trial
and watch your rheumatism disappear.
LYMAN BROWN, 60 Murray St., New York, N.Y.G. H. PENLEY,
MANUFACTURER.Farm Wagons,
Dump Carts,
Horse Shoeing
and Jobbing.G. H. PENLEY,
South Paris, Maine.HUB-MARK
RUBBERSSee that the Hub-Mark is on the
rubber before you buy. It is your
insurance of Standard First Quality
Rubber Footwear for every purpose.SOLD BY
MARK ALLEN, Bryant's Pond

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Pianos

AND
OrgansSecond hand Pianos and Organs
for sale at a bargain. Two square
pianos I will sell at low price. A
lot of second hand organs that I will
sell at any old price. Come in and
see them.New Pianos, Stools, Scarfs,
Instruction Books, Player pianos
always in stock at prices
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W. J. Wheeler,
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You get it when you feed

Portland Meat

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"The Eggs Pay for It"

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For Sale by H. E. GIBSON, Norway

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IMPERIAL GRANUM

FOOD for the

NURSING

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Increases the quantity and
quality of the milk and
gives strength to bear the
strain of nursing.

FOR THE BABY

Imperial Granum is the
food that gives hard
work, good health and
rich red blood.Send for FREE sample
and 44 page book, "The
Care of Babies."

JUNE 14 & 15, 1913, N. Y. C.

Includes the name of the baby and a card
that will be sent to you.

Wanted

All the Fur Coats, Sets and Muffs that
need alteration, repairing or new linings,
at once. Also new fur garments made to
order. Work done by experts at
moderate prices.MURPHY, Cor. Lisbon, and Ash Sts.,
Lewiston, Maine.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has
been appointed administrator of the estate of
DOROTHY J. BATHUR, late of Sumner,
in the County of Oxford, deceased, and gives
notice to all persons having claims against
said estate to present the same for settlement
to the undersigned at his office in the town of
Lewiston, Maine, on or before the 15th day of
December, 1913.GEORGE D. GROSS,
Lewiston, Maine.FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR EXHAUSTION, NEURALGIA AND BLINDNESSFOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR EXHAUSTION, NEURALGIA AND BLINDNESS

AMONG THE FARMERS.

"SPEND THE FLOW."

Correspondence on practical agricultural topics is
solicited. Address all communications to
H. H. HANCOCK, Agricultural Editor, Oxford Street,
New York, N. Y.

Milk Cost of Raising Calves.

According to Professor Fraser and
Brand in Bulletin 164 recently issued by
the Illinois Experiment Station, experi-
enced dairymen say that the better
they raise from their best cows produce
as much during their first lactation pe-
riod as do the average mature cows theyThe problem of calf raising where the
whole milk is sold to the market or to
the condenser has been a much debated
question in these districts have depended
almost wholly on buying mature cows to
keep up their dairies. The result of
this method is that all calves are raised
on milk from mature cows. All improvement is at a standstill and the
troubles due to disease are greatly
increased.In order to get authentic data on this
question, Professors Fraser and Brand
conducted a series of experiments to de-
termine the cost and methods necessary
to raise calves on these milk farms.Three tests were made including 28
calves. The calves were allowed to
run with their dams during the first four
days. During the first four days they
were fed their mother's milk. With the
beginning of the fifth day they were
fed whole milk and skim milk, some-
times getting a larger proportion of
skim milk than others. After the first
few days the whole milk was gradually
decreased until the 21st to 25th day
the calves were getting only skim milk.The report says that since the experi-
ment was to determine how economical a
calf can be raised, and since skim milk
is the cheaper, some of the calves were
given only a small amount of whole
milk. The result in these cases was a
deranged digestion. This work demon-
strated in a very striking manner that
the most important thing in raising
calves is to give them good start. Dur-
ing the first two weeks of their lives they
must be fed a reasonable amount of milk
containing about 3 percent fat. After
they are given a good start, they can be
fed skim milk. Up to eight weeks of age
they must receive practically all of their
nourishment in the form of milk. The
author then tries to draw any conclu-
sion and final conclusion as to the
amount of milk required to raise a calf.In the second test there was used 137
pounds of whole milk and 378 to 491
pounds of skim milk. The average cost
in this test, raising skim milk at 25 cents
per hundred and whole milk at \$1.80
per hundred at the farm, was \$3.82 per calf
for milk. These calves had grain and
hay but as the test was to determine
the cost of milk, feeding on grain and
hay was not considered. The result was
an individual record of the grain and hay
was not kept.The bulletin clearly shows not only
that the milk farmers raising their own
calf are not doing so well but that they
are doing it if they do not do so.

Working the Bull.

Farmers do not generally begin to
raise the amount of power there is in
a bull. They begin with a big, vigorous
bull of the great Colantha Johanna
Lad that we broke when he was three
years old (the bull was then a yearling).
He was a good worker. He was a
little better than 1,700 pounds in work-
ing order. We plow with him, harrow,
furnow out, cultivate, etc. He has never
been able to put a load on the fork yet
that would put him in the air. He is
more than a man can say for the
horse. In hard going we put him in the
lead of a pair of horses on the measure
cave, and the combination makes a
pretty tough team. We make frequent
trips to town with him, with wood,
produce, etc. We have a six year old
hardwood cart a load from Mrs. Milford,
five miles, and the bull came home fresh
as a daisy. For any work around the
place that requires only one horse, the
bull is the best and just as handy and
more stronger.We have a registered Perch-Ron stallion
that we frequently use at the side
of the bull to plow, and they make as
good a plow team as a man could wish
for. The bull was deboned when he
was a yearling, and he can be
driven with reins, but we use a whip
mostly, and drive as you would an ox.
For harness we turn a collar and harness
upside down.We have a herd of grade cows which
we breed to this bull and raise all the
heifers. About seventy percent of his
calves are heifers. Before this bull was
broken he was slow at service, but now
at five years he is as quick and vigorous
as a yearling, and a sure getter. He has
never shown any signs of being cross,
and a twelve-year-old bull can drive him
anywhere. We are going to buy an ox to
work with him.If farmers who make a practice of
keeping a bull would only buy a pure-
bred one, they would find it worth
keeping him until he is seven or eight years
old, and raise all the best beef
calves they would want. A bull, worked
either as a team or as a farm, will do
as nearly as much work on a farm as a
pair of horses, and the cost of keeping
one is less. The bull is a good animal,
and his majesty is much better off
working than "eating his head off" in the
barn.The time has come when we must
raise more beef calves; and any farmer
who is a little bit wise will not raise one
from a scrub bull, but will buy a pure-
bred one. New England will produce
as much beef as it needs in a few years
if it will only raise a few more good
cows to sell instead of putting a great
deal of money into buying new ones. Last
part of their production will be a good
one, but not least, the bull to earn his
keep in the yoke, and make him doubly
productive. —Joseph A. Carroll, in Farm
Journal.

Herd Improvement.

Everyone told that the matter of
culling out of the poorer cows is an
important step in improvement. This is
all true. But a more powerful
method is to cull out the weak. Weak
milch cows are bad enough, but a
weak blooded sire is the worst of all.
A poor cow will produce a better heifer
than she is bred to a strong prepotent
bull. But the tide goes the other way
when you breed a good cow to a weak
blooded sire. For that reason the most
careful breeder will not breed to make
up the quality of your herd to secure a
sire that has quality enough in him to
breed up and down.A Stevens, the first farmer in Klamath
County, Oregon, leaves Klamath
Falls once in an automobile to retrace
the route over which he has been
driving for 60 years ago.Stevens was more than six months on
route with his pioneer outfit. He has
not been back home since he left his
departure with the emigrant train.When you see a rim of white around
the milk-pail after you have washed
it, it is not a sign of dirt, but a sign of
dried milk. It is a sign of a poor
cow, or some one else did a poor job
of washing.Hard and swollen udders may be great-
ly relieved by patient rubbing. If any
liquid is used, let it be warm water.There is good muscle and bone in
skimmed milk. Give the calves a chance
to get it out of the milk.Don't be afraid of overworking your
currycomb and brush this winter.Have you a good barn? Make it a bit
better.Play early and often that the increase
may be greater.

Proper Depth to Plow.

RESULTS DEPEND ON SOIL AND OTHER
CONDITIONS.There are two benefits expected from
deep plowing. One is that making the
soil soft and porous to a greater depth
enables it to absorb more of the rain and
snow water and to retain it longer for
the benefit of the crop grown upon it.
The other is that making it mellow
enables it to absorb more of the rain and
snow water and to retain it longer for
the benefit of the crop grown upon it.At an agricultural fair in Towanda
Horace Greeley said the ground mellowed
to a greater depth than it is usually plowed,
and to do this without throwing the
surface to the surface a subsoil plow is
used to follow in the furrow of the com-
mon plow to loosen it up and leave it in
its place to be covered by the next fur-
row of the turning plow. Do not see
any subsoil plow exhibited here, but I
think farmers should give them a trial." *Peter Younger of Geneva, N. Y.*, wrote
as follows: "The ground was prepared
by subsoil plowing in the fall, and the
crop the next year consisted of corn and
potatoes. We made a record of twenty-
five bushels of corn an acre, which was
three times as much as the average in
this vicinity. The potato crop here was
practically a failure, but our crop on
subsoil ground was about 125 bushels
an acre."After land has been tilled for a num-
ber of years, the soil becomes very hard
and the same consistency to the depth it
has been plowed, but it will be found that
the surface soil is very hard, but our crop
on subsoil ground was about 125 bushels
an acre."The Culebra cut is nine miles long,
with a curve for nearly every mile.
At some curves the cut is as deep as
the result of the curve to pass easily. Al-
ways the chief problem has been one of
transportation, or how to keep empty
cars in front of the steam shovels con-
stantly. In a canyon only 800 feet wide,
the shovels were employed in the day-
time, while at night 400 men worked to
keep the steam shovels in repair, to
replenish their coal bins, blast more
material for the shovels and otherwise
to get the cut in shape for the next
day's operations.Naturally the seventy-five miles of
track in the Culebra cut was a
constant and constantly an excavation
work carries the levels down. This
kept the track shifters and hundreds
of men at work day and night. During
the maximum operations in the cut
thousands were employed in the day-
time, while at night 400 men worked to
keep the steam shovels in repair, to
replenish their coal bins, blast more
material for the shovels and otherwise
to get the cut in shape for the next
day's operations.About 100,000,000 cubic yards were to
be removed to complete this part of
the canal, or practically half the total
excavation. On July 1, 1913, the begin-
ning of the last year of work, there
were 5,000,000 yards left to be re-
moved.For the whole length of the cut the
average depth from the surface to the
proposed bottom of the canal was about
120 feet, the highest point on the
line of the canal being at Culebra,
where excavation has gone down 272
feet. After the soil had been removed
for a short depth solid rock was struck,
and to Jan. 1, 1913, 54,504,150 pounds
of dynamite were used in blasting, or
the staggering total of 27,352 tons. The
lay mind thinks of a pound of dynamite
as impressive, but its use in the canal
work has been bewilderingly heavy.Most of the explosive has been used
in the Culebra cut. It is estimated
that a pound of dynamite will break
up 2.14 cubic yards of rock and earth,
and as much as twenty-six tons have
been set off in one blast in the canal.
The rules have prevailed to pre-
vent accidents, and while deaths from
this cause have run into the hundreds,
the handling of this amount of dynamite
has been distinguished for the small
number of fatalities. The latest
single shipment of dynamite to Pan-
ama was 540 tons, received on June 27,
1911, without an accident in loading or
unloading from the steamer.All through the day the mills operated
by compressed air bored into the rock
400 feet from the surface, four feet
or small charge of powder was set off at
the bottom of these holes to enlarge
them for the real charge of as much
as 200 pounds. Then after the mill
had quit for the night, the holes were
filled with dynamite and exploded, the
staggering total of 27,352 tons. The
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work has been bewilderingly heavy.

The Land Came Back.

I visited a place halfway between Mil-
ford and Otago. The place was in the
middle of great trouble and I ventur-
ed to ask what had happened. Ever-
thing had happened, most grievous
thing being a recent landslide. The
Joneses had bought the Phiney farm
and were blowing it up with ex-
plosives and were rebuilding. Jersey
cows, black hogs, Leghorn chickens and
a cement water trough had taken the
place of the old barn. The place was
planted with corn, and the Joneses
were planning to plant corn and
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Phiney farm and were blowing it up with
explosives and were rebuilding. Jersey
cows, black hogs, Leghorn chickens and
a cement water trough had taken the
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