



DEATH CLAIMS MRS. OSBORNE

Funeral Services Held Wednesday Morning From the Home In Jonesville

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 10th, the death angel visited the home of Mr. Jack Osborne, of Jonesville and claimed for his own Mr. Osborne's good wife. Mrs. Osborne had been in declining health for several months, her condition growing worse the past two weeks. Mrs. Osborne was born April 1, 1897, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newman, of Elkin. On April 5, 1919 she was married to Mr. Jack Osborne of Jonesville. To this union eight children were born, Willie Bell, 14; Jessie Mae, 12, Rosie Lee, 11, Walter, 10, Turner and Othal, 7, Mollie Jean, 5, and Betty Joe, 3.

She leaves to mourn her loss, a husband; eight children; a mother and father, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. H. A. Petree, of Durham; Mrs. Jessie Freeman of Elkin; Mr. Bob Newman of Winston-Salem, and J. C. and Woodson Newman of Benham.

The deceased was a member of the Shoaly Branch Baptist church which she joined as a little girl. She was a good Christian woman and her presence will be greatly missed in the community in which she lived.

The funeral services were conducted from the home in Jonesville on Wednesday at eleven o'clock, with Rev. Grant Cothren and Rev. Bradley Mathis in charge. A quartet composed of members of the First Baptist church choir furnished the music. The members of the eighth grade of the Jonesville high school acted as flower bearers. The honorary and active pall bearers were members of the Bible class of the First Baptist church. Interment was made in the Jonesville cemetery.

"In the graveyard softly sleeping,
Where the flowers bloom,
Lies the one we love so dearly,
In the silent, lonely tomb.
She will never be forgotten,
Never from our memory fade;
Loving hearts shall linger around
The grave where she is laid."

GIVE HER A TIN MEDAL.

"Stevenson is so conceited."

"Yes, on his last birthday he sent a telegram of congratulation to his mother."

Inspecting Wool



Wool sorting machine where wool is inspected after scouring. James Burcham, author of the accompanying article, is shown in left corner.

Process of Wool Thru Raw Stock Department

(By James Burcham)

After wool has been sorted from fleece, scoured, carbonized, and dusted, it is then brought to raw stock department to be inspected and weighed up into lots for pickering. Wool is first inspected by the girls as it passes over a traveling apron. This is done to get any tar, paint, or large pieces of trash that might be overlooked in sorting at scouring plant.

Wool Mixing

1. Importance of Proper Mixing.—Although the importance of proper methods of mixing stock before subjecting it to the carding process is often under rated, it may be stated with truth that the character of the yarn ultimately produced depends to a great extent, on the manipulation of the stock at this point. Mixing is the blending, or amalgamation, of different colors or qualities of wool, or of wool and cotton, or similar materials, and is resorted to for various purposes. Sometimes the mixture is simply one of colors; for instance, it may be desired to produce a gray mix; this result will be ob-

tained by blending wool that has been dyed black with pure white stock in proportion to the shade of gray desired in the mixed yarn.

2. At first thought it would seem a comparatively simple matter to mix two or more materials together and spin a yarn from the blended stock, but when it is considered that the materials to be mixed are often radically different in physical structure and that they should be so blended as to be indistinguishable one from the other, the difficulty will be recognized. The yarn spun from the mixed stock should also be as even and level as though only one material were used, and if the mixture is one of a color, the blend should be so perfect that the colors of the original ingredients cannot be distinguished except on close inspection.

It matters little how perfect are the color and the design of a fabric, or how carefully the other processes of manufacture are accomplished, if the mixing of the raw stock has been carelessly or imperfectly performed, the finished blanket will show more or less imperfections. Any imperfection

MRS. HOLBROOK BURIED SUNDAY

Jonesville Woman Dies In Hugh Chatham Hospital From Infection

Elkin—Funeral services were conducted at Jonesville Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock for Mrs. Laura Holbrook, 53, wife of Hargus Monroe Holbrook, of Jonesville, who died in the local hospital from an infection which developed from a small boil on her face about ten days ago. She was admitted to the hospital only a short time before her death, after her condition had become alarming.

The deceased was the second wife of H. M. Holbrook and was a member of long standing of the Baptist church. She is survived by her husband, one daughter of her first marriage, Mrs. Talmadge Byrd, of Jonesville, and ten step-children, Miss Pattie Holbrook, Mrs. Claud Mason, Noah and Baltus Holbrook, of Jonesville; Mrs. Ed. Harris of Mount Airy; Mrs. E. G. Jordan, Mrs. Hugh Lyons, Mrs. James Mitchell, Monroe and Everett Holbrook, of Elkin; also the following brothers and sisters: Frank and Daniel Mahaffey and Mrs. Leonard Riddle, of Wilkes county; Mrs. T. E. Johnson, of Jonesville, and Charlie Mahaffey.

Rev. R. E. Adams and Rev. E. G. Jordan were in charge of the final rites and interment was in the Jonesville cemetery.

in mixture of stock will sometimes make streaked or uneven blankets. Such blankets must be sold for seconds. The evenness of the thread itself is liable to imperfections since it is impossible to spin an even thread from unevenly mixed stock. Especially is this true where the mix is composed of materials of different spinning proprieties and of different lengths of staple. If the spinner cannot make a first class yarn out of poorly mixed materials, neither can the weaver make a perfect blanket from an inferior yarn.

3. The more wool is mixed and worked over, without injury to its natural qualities, length of staple, and physical structure, the more even will be the yarn and blankets made from it.

4. The method this plant uses

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