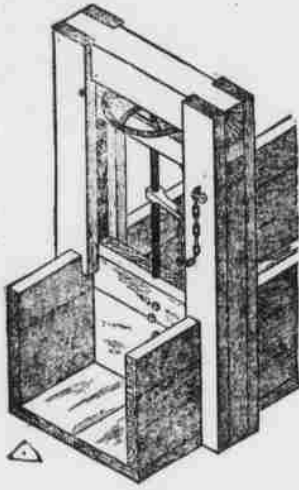


FARM IRRIGATION.

Convenient Type of Head Gate For Private Ditch.

Each farmer needs a head gate to control the flow from the main or branch canal into his private ditch. This head gate should meet the requirements of both the canal company and the farmer. The interests of the company demand that it shall be water tight when closed, large enough to admit the necessary flow and so made that it cannot be raised above a given height. The farmer is likewise interested in having a substantial head gate of ample size, but in addition he desires it to be designed in such a way that he can, when he chooses, close it partly or altogether. The head gate is placed at the edge of the canal, and either a wooden box or pipe conveys the water under the embankment of the canal. When a wooden pipe is used a convenient type of head gate, as described by S. Fortler, is that shown in the cut. The box, as shown, is about twenty inches wide and seventeen inches deep inside, and the gate which is made to fit this opening consists of two thicknesses of one inch boards. The upper part of the gate



LATERAL HEAD GATE.

stem is a round steel rod threaded and the lower part a piece of band steel welded to the rod. This flat portion is imbedded between the boards of the gate and fastened with bolts. The gate is operated by means of a cast iron hand wheel, held in place by two cross timbers, which in turn are supported by posts resting on the box. The special nut, attached to a chain and locked, prevents the gate from being raised beyond a fixed point, yet it does not prevent the gate from being partially or wholly closed.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

Turn Under Grass and Stalks to Enrich the Fields.

Some practical advice as to the treatment of cotton fields is given by Southern Cultivator in stating farm conditions in the south as follows:

The excessive rain has cut our crop short this year and reduced our income from our 1906 crop many millions of dollars. We have some compensation in the amount of vegetable matter grown in our fields if we will not burn it off, but turn it under to rot and add humus to our soil. We think the grass upon the average acre of southern lands worth as much as 200 pounds of guano, or \$2.20 per acre. If burned the ashes will not be worth more than 22 cents per acre.

Use a Stalk Cutter.

Instead of thinking about selling your cotton stalks or burning your cornstalks use a stalk cutter and cut them up so they will not interfere with the cultivation of your next year's crop, and turn under all the vegetable matter you can. Where you turn under a good supply of grass and stalks and phosphatic manure will pay you much better than a complete fertilizer on your clean land. Do not burn your grass or strip your land of stalks, for if you do you are simply robbing your land and securing a "penny in hand" where you would get dimes in return another year. This "penny wise" and "pound foolish" policy has already wrought enough injury to our southern farmers.

Plenty of Humus Required.

There can be no true or high degree of success in farming without rich land. So quit robbing your soil and do all you can to enrich it, and start by turning under all the vegetable matter you can. There can be no rich or highly productive soil without plenty of humus in it. Humus is correctly described as "the life of the soil," and our southern cotton fields are calling loudly for this life.

Winter Wheat States.

A notable increase in the production of the crop has taken place in Nebraska. Fifteen years ago the proportion of winter wheat to the total wheat production of the state amounted to about 15 per cent, while at present the spring wheat produced bears about the same relation to the total annual yield. Nebraska now ranks second among the winter wheat producing states, Kansas standing first.

Rescue Grass.

This grass was planted in October, and the mere fact that it remained green throughout the year would certainly prove of some interest to the farmer in South Carolina.

The seed should be put in drills. If sown broadcast the weeds will choke it out. This grass will afford a good pasture for milk cows during the winter months.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mid-Winter Styles, Evening Dresses, Ribbon Trimmings, Scarfs for Evening, Ruffs, Furs, Empire and Lace Fans, Necklaces.

There is positive economy in the prevalent use of sheer materials for evening wear, as they will (if well made) be fashionable next Summer, provided no radical changes take place. Then too, many thin fabrics are so reasonable in price, commencing at 50 cents, although a really good quality net is \$1.00 per yard. Brussels net is a good investment either white, black or colored, the skirt trimmed with ruffles of the same, put on in points or scallops, the waist round and full, with or without a berth. Satin ribbon in graduated widths is a simple and inexpensive trimming.

RIBBON TRIMMINGS.

Ribbons are used to an unlimited extent made into imitation roses, violets, and other flowers, usually with hanging ends when used on a berth or over the shoulders of an evening dress. They are also a valuable aid in concealing fancy jumper waists, bretelles, or Etous, and not infrequently entire gowns are of lace and ribbon. Some writers call the jumper an "verblouse."

braided, put on in a pattern on Brussels net, makes a very pretty scarf.

VARIED POSSIBILITIES.

Braiding in gilt on chiffon is easily done or chiffon appliques in exquisite colorings may be had by the yard, and taken apart, and tastefully grouped at the end of a chiffon scarf is the "top notch" of style. Real lace is of course first choice, but those are beyond the means of most women. Ruffs of lace, maline, or malinette are an attractive substitute for the genuine article, and plaited silk edged by fur (with lace beneath) is also in vogue.

FURS.

Fur is now so generally worn that no woman feels that her dress is complete without a handsome set or at least some fur trimming. Sable makes a handsome edge, chinchilla sets off gowns of neutral tint, and broadtail, braided with soutache and gold threads, is an elegant garniture for velvet gowns. Fur toques, with a single large rose, are very stylish, and just now, furs are an interesting question.

FANS AND JEWELRY.

Fans are of all sizes and textures, the Empire fan keeping pace with the Empire styles in gowns or wraps. Some fans are merely spangled,



1140

The above new plate is through the well known McCall Co., designers.

which is to some extent correct as it requires two waists to make up the jumper. Beyond a doubt, this will be the leading style for Spring, therefore time and material now expended will not be thrown away.

GOSSAMER SCARVES.

Fancy work was never more productive of artistic results. Embroidery, braiding, chainstitching, or applique work are all represented on scarfs for evening wear, either at parties, the theatre or home wear. They are of chiffon, lace or Brussels net, sometimes with a combination of very fine drawn work. Any skilful needle-woman can make a handsome one at home with comparatively little expense. They should be about three yards long, and eighteen inches wide. Fancy white

others are ornate and costly. Lace fans (medium sized) with mother-of-pearl sticks are prominent, next comes the lace border, with hand-pointed figures below. Other show figures and spangles on chiffon in great variety. Austrian feather fans are not very large, which, of course reduces their cost.

NECKLACES.

The race for low-necked dresses naturally brings the necklace into essential prominence. Besides the dog collar, which is so essential to these no longer young, beautiful necklaces are a net of gold wires, with pendants of variously colored stones, several different ones being put together. A particularly fine necklace had a precious stone at each intersection of the wires.

VERONA CLARKE.

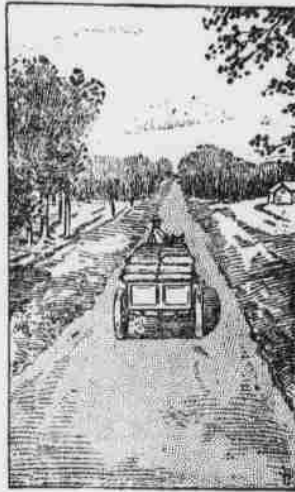
VALUE OF WIDE TIRES

CANADIAN DOCTOR TELLS HOW THEY BENEFIT ROADS.

Have a Greater Bearing and Do Not Cut Into Them—He Favors Tires Four Inches Wide—How They Destroy Ruts.

A vast amount of the present wear and tear of and injury to roads could readily be avoided by using wide instead of narrow tires on heavily loaded wagons, says Dr. J. O. Roume of Toronto, Canada, in the Motor News. Narrow wagon tires are the great destroyers of good roads. The injury done by these increases as the wagon gets older and the wheel wabbles loosely on the axle. A narrow tire on an old and heavily loaded wagon can do more damage to a road in one trip to market and back than would pay for a new wagon.

Wide tires, on the other hand, are a benefit rather than an injury to the road. They have a greater bearing and do not cut into the road. Instead of two inches of road surface supporting the load, wagon and all, by doubling the width of the tire the load is distributed over twice the amount of road surface. In making wagons consideration should be given not merely to the strength of the wagon and its wheels,



A WIDE TIRE ROAD IN KANSAS.

but also to the strength of the roads to be traveled and the kind of wagon they have strength to support.

Tests have been made from time to time of the effect of wide tires not merely on the roads, but also on the pull required to move the loads. Among these tests have been those made by the British Association For the Advancement of Science in 1902, by the experimental station of Missouri university of 1907 and more recently by the United States war department. The results in all cases have been practically the same:

First—With regard to the roads it is found that wide tires leave a road in better condition than before passing over it.

Second—As to tractive effect, the only practical disadvantage of wide tires arises where the road is so soft that the wheels sink into it and the mud sticks to the rims and packs between the spokes. On very hard, smooth roads or roads covered with dust wide tires require a very slightly increased tractive effort. On all other classes of roads the advantage is in favor of the wide tire.

The practical application of the result of tests is that for traffic on country roads if wide tires of four inches and upward are generally used there would be a decided improvement in every class of road. The tractive power required would be less and the cost of keeping the roads in repair would be much reduced. If all farm wagons were equipped with wide tires the muddest and stickest of our roads would be very much improved and many of what are now known as bad roads would be for the most of the year in fair condition.

While the majority of wagons continue to have narrow tires, the few having wide tires are heavier to draw on very muddy and sticky clay roads, but on the great majority of roads, the average country roads, the advantage is in favor of the tire four inches wide. It is urged against wide tires that they do not roll freely in the ruts made by narrow tires. So long as narrow tires are commonly used this will be the case to some extent; but, on the other hand, if wide tires were generally used the ruts would not exist.

In any case, with narrow tires the bottom of the ruts made by the narrow tires are uneven, and the narrow rims are constantly grinding against the sides of the ruts, creating the greatest friction, so that the objectionable difference is not so great as it appears on first sight, if it exists at all.

It is further contended that the wide tires come in contact with more loose stones than do those with a narrow tread. The greater resistance offered in this way is more than counterbalanced, however, by the loose stones dropping into the narrow ruts.

In the one case the wheel goes to the stone; in the other the stone gets in front of the wheel. The broader bottom of the ruts and the stones in the narrow ruts have by a constant vibration of the wagon, which transmits a vibrating motion to the tempo, mallet and springing the horses and distressing to the conveyance.

A practical test consisting in effecting a trip of five miles with a standard wagon would do more to establish the fact than could be accomplished by a table of figures or a small theory, and would result in a benefit to the roads, decreasing the cost of maintenance.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

To All to Whom These Presents May Come: Greeting.

Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Asheboro Printing Company, a corporation of this state, whose principal office is situated in the town of Asheboro, County of Randolph, State of North Carolina, E. Moffitt being the agent thereof and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served, has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revised of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issue of this Certificate of Dissolution.

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Gimmes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation, dissolved, on the 28th day of December, 1906, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings done as are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1906.

J. BRYAN GIMMES, Secretary of State.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale given to the undersigned in a mortgage executed by Charles R. Hines and wife Julia Ann Richman on the 28th day of February 1902, and duly recorded in Book 22 at Page 561 in the Register of Deeds office in Asheboro, N. C. Randolph County. The undersigned mortgages will offer for sale on the account of default being made in the payment of the debt secured by said mortgage the land therein conveyed to the last and highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Asheboro, N. C. on the 4th day of February 1907 at 10 o'clock A. M. the following tract of land situated in the town of Randleman Randolph County adjoining the lands of Cooper, Hinesham, and others, and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at Richman's corner, thence North to a stone Newsum corner, and thence corner G-1-2nd, thence East to Cooper's corner in Richman's line to a stone, thence South to Hinesham's corner G-1-2nd, containing 2 acres more or less.

W. D. SELLERS, Mortgagee.

This Dec. 26th, 1906.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Randolph County in the special proceeding entitled Seth W. Laughlin, Administrator of Jacob Christy, J. M. Christy et al, Exors, I will, on the 29th day of January, 1907, at 12 o'clock M., sell to the highest bidder at public auction, at the courthouse door in Asheboro, N. C., the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot 1 tract on the waters of Richland Creek, beginning at a rock pile and running thence North 20 chains to a post oak, thence West 20 chains to a post oak, thence South 20 chains to a red oak, thence East 20 chains to the beginning, containing 50 acres more or less, excepting 2 acres more or less sold off to Wilkins Barrow and tract beginning at a pine, Drake's corner, thence North on Drake's line 28 chains to a sapling, thence corner, thence East on Trigon's line 14 chains to a stake, Trigon's corner, thence South on Trigon's line 20 chains to a stone pile in said Christy's own line, thence West on said line 14 chains to the beginning, containing 80 acres more or less.

Said land sold subject to the dower right on said land of the widow of the said Jacob Christy. Terms of sale: One-half cash and the balance on a credit of six months, bonds with approved security to be given for the deferred payments.

This 12th day of December, 1906.

J. A. SPENCE, Commissioner.

NOTICE—LAND ENTRY.

R. H. Dixon has this day entered the following land in Randolph County, to-wit: A tract of ten acres more or less, in Calderidge township Randolph County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of H. S. Siler, A. K. Scott, Enterprise Manufacturing Company and others. Beginning on the west bank of Deep River on the line between J. M. Brown and the late Siler lands, running thence up the various courses of said river, with the said D. N. Siler line to old Mill Pond, thence up said river with the lines of A. K. Scott, the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, W. G. Shout to or right near dam of Enterprise Manufacturing Company to where line of said company's land reaches west bank of said river, thence across said river with line of said Enterprise Manufacturing Company to East bank of river near the old Mill Pond, thence down said river its various courses with the lines of Enterprise Mfg. Company, J. M. Cavert, J. E. Cole and W. H. Year to a point due west from the beginning. It being the lot of Deep River, within these boundaries, for which without objection filed within thirty days from this date, as will be made by a warrant of survey to the County Surveyor Randolph County.

This 12th day of December 1906.

J. P. BOBBOUGH, Entry Taker.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed by John Gray to W. N. Elder on the 10th day of February, 1905, recorded in Book 100 page 10 in the Register of Deeds office, Randolph County, I will on Monday the 4th day of February 1907, at 12 o'clock M. sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., the following described real estate situated in Trinity township adjoining the lands of W. D. Lambeth and R. C. Floyd, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1, beginning at a stone in W. G. Drake's line thence west 20 poles to a stone, thence South 20 poles to a stone near the road thence East 20 poles to a stone in Sawyer's line, thence north with said Sawyer's line at poles to a stone, beginning over, containing 5.58 acres more or less.

Lot No. 2, bounded by the lands of W. D. Lambeth, Mrs. Hannah Lambeth, R. C. Floyd and W. G. Drake, the same being the lands purchased by W. N. Elder by the said Gray containing 13 acres more or less.

This Dec. 24, 1906. W. N. Elder, Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Jesse Hinton according to law notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1907, the following described real estate, to-wit: Household and personal furniture, and other articles in his possession.

This 29th day of December 1906.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of H. C. Presnell, deceased, before W. H. Hammon, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 29th day of January 1907, the following personal property, to-wit: Household and personal furniture, and other articles in his possession.

This 29th day of January 1907.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of H. C. Presnell, deceased, before W. H. Hammon, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 29th day of January 1907, the following personal property, to-wit: Household and personal furniture, and other articles in his possession.

This 29th day of January 1907.

M. J. FRY-SMITH, Admin.

ECZEMA and PILE CURE

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give free of charge, to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and Skin Diseases. Instant relief and don't suffer longer. Write for New York. Enclose 2c stamp.

James T. Morehead Oscar I. Sapp

MOREHEAD & SAPP,

Attorneys at Law, Greensboro, N. C.

Will practice as heretofore in Randolph Co. Principal office in Greensboro, N. C. Telephone in office and in communication with all parts of Randolph County.

L. M. FOX, M. D.

ASHEBORO, N. C.

Offers his professional service to the citizens of Asheboro and surrounding community. Office: At Residence

Dr. J. V. HUNTER,

PHYSICIAN - AND - SURGEON.

Office—Asheboro Drug Co.

Residence—Corner of Main and Worth Streets.

Asheboro, N. C.

Dr. S. A. HENLEY,

Physician - and - Surgeon,

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Office over Spoon & Redding's store near Standard Drug Co.

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

The best companies represented. Offices over the Bank of Randolph.

DR. D. K. LOOKHART,

DENTIST,

Asheboro, N. C.

Office OVER THE BANK HOURS 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

I am now in my office prepared to practice dentistry in all its various branches.

N. P. COX,

Jeweler and

Photographer,

Asheboro, N. C.

W. R. NEAL,

PHOTOGRAPHER

AND

JEWELER

Randleman, N. C.

Supprise Party.

S Bryant, President J. H. Cole, Cashier

The

Bank of Randleman,

Randleman, N. C.

Capital \$12,000. Surplus, \$5,000.

Accounts received on favorable terms. Interest paid on savings deposits.

Directors:—W K Hartsell, A N Bulla, S G Newlin, W T Bryant, C L Lindsay, N N Newlin, S Bryant, H O Barker and J H Cole.

O R COX, President. W J ARMFIELD, V-Pres

W J ARMFIELD, Jr., Cashier.

The Bank of Randolph,

Asheboro, N. C.

Capital and Surplus, \$36,000.00

Total Assets, over \$150,000.00

With ample assets, experience and protection we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with safe banking.

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Look Out for Cold Winds

You must wear a hat or you come to see out new line for fall and winter wear.

The shapes are varied in style and color to suit all. Greatest care taken to give you a becoming fit.

Mrs. E. I. Blair, Asheboro, N. C.

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Seed Choice, Heavy, Oats Recleaned Stocks.

We have thousands of bushels in stock, selected from the best crops grown in this country; are the best and most productive kinds:

Burt, or 90-Day, Black Tartarian, Swedish Select, Red Rust Proof.

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