

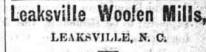
pp. 36. No. 101. The Progress of the Dairy In-PRICE BO CENTS PER BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

dustry in North Carolina, pp. 8. nt to the Dairy Encouragement to the Dairy such as the Canada thistle, must be ac-Industry of North Carolina, cepted by those improvident farmers pp. 12. No. 103. Miscellancons Agricultural Topics, pp. 24. No. 104. Why Pull Your Corn Fodder, pp. 4. No. 105. The Chestnut and its Weevil,

troublesome on uplands. The grave responsibility for intro-ducing this and other noxious weeds.

the fresh air direct from the prairies." Perhaps it was the open-air life and the daily contact with rural population. At any rate there was a change. He became more sociable, neglected the creases in his trousers, carried cut it down and dig cut the main roots. Next year keep the sprouts closely cut off and they will soon die out. Patent his trainy He began to talk familiarly of his neighbors and display an unwonted interest in family horses. The hide-bound city man, with his storeotyped rules of "form," was developing into a suburban "good-feilow," known had died ten days later. How it came to be in the inside pocket of that unito all the children along his street. The fall was complete when he began to carry things home-dress patterns. garden seeds, books and pictures. One day he was met at the approach to the br.dge. Under one arm he carried a cross cut saw about seven feet long. The great blade of flattened steel swung from side to side, so that pedestriaus had to leave a wide path for the suburban friend, on whose face there

lapsed from non-payment of premiums. Now it happened that he belonged to



a uniformed secret society. As the lodge was to take charge of the funeral Are still at the old place, under the same old

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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May 17, '88.

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BUBLINGTON, N. C. and sets of treth at \$10 per set se on Main St. over I. N. Walker

Nut Culture, pp .12. No. 100. Practical Stock Feeding and Rations, pp. 44. Keeping Sweet Pointoes Through the

Winten

Keeping sweet Fockbox Through the Wilstes. The following method I have found to keep sweet potatoes in perfect order until June. Procure a good supply of pine staw from the woods in a dry time and keep it under cover ready for use. Dig the potatoes as soon as frost cuts the vines. If not convenient to dig at once, cut the frosted vines off at once, or they will harbor fungus growth that will damage the potatoes. Dig on a warm sunny day—lay the potatoes along the row as dug, and do not allow them to be braised by throwing into piles. Handle at all times as gently as eggs. Allow them to lie in the sun dur-ing the day, and in the evening haul to eggs. Allow them to lie in the sun dur-ing the day, and in the evening haul to a convenient place. Place a good iny-er, a foot thick, of pine or other straw on the ground, and on this, pile the po-tatoes in steep heaps, not over 25 bush-els in a pile. Cover the pites thickly all over with the dry pine straw-now build a rough board shed over the piles. and let them remain until the weather grows colder, or until they have goue through a sweat and dried off. Then cover the heaps with earth six or eight cover the heaps with earth six or eight inches thick and beat smooth. The iminches thick and beat smooth. The im-portant points are the sweating under the previous cover of the pine straw be-fore covering with earth, very careful handling, and the board cover over-head. Dry earth keeps out more cold than wet earth. If for family use, put in smaller piles and take up an entire heap at once for use, keeping them in a dry warm place while name.-W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experi-ment Station.

ment Station. Advanced Monthly Sommary of Meteore

logical Reports for North Carolina. September, 1894.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for September,

Summary of the weather for September, 1894, as compared vith the correspond-ing month of the previous years: TEMPERTURE—"he mean for the month was 72.2 degrees, which is 2.0 de-grees above the normal. The highest monthly mean was, 76.2 at Hatterar grees above the normal. The highest monthly mean was, 76.3 at Hatteras; lowest monthly mean, 63.3 at High-lands. The highest temperature re-corded was 100 on the 9th, at Auburn ; lowest, 39 on the 21st at Bakersville. The warmest September during past 21 years was in 1881, mean 74.9 degrees; the coldest, in 1875, mean 57.0.

the coldest, in 1875, mean.87.0. Parcurration. — Average for the month 4.77 inches, which is 0.12 above the normal. The greatest amount was 7.98 inches, at Chapel Hill; least amount, 1.07 at Mt. Airy. The wettest september occurred in 1877, average for the state being 10.15 inches; the drivest was in 1884, average, 2.04. With — Prevailing direction, north-ents, which is the normal direction for this month. Average hourly velocity, 7.5 miles. Highest velocity, 60 miles per hour from the mothesd, 4t Kitty Have, on the 27th. Maschillandow and the statestorms co-

MISCHLANDOUR. - Thunderstorms oc-curred at one or more places on the 1st, 2d. sd. sth. sth. sth. sth. 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 18th, 34th.

who buy and use western hay while living in a country able to produce as gool hay and forage as any land upon which the sun shines.- Gerald McCar-thy, Botanist, N. C. Experiment Sta-tion.

Error in Report of Crimson Clover Seed Yield for 1894.

A recent press article gave the crop A recent press article gave the crop of seed for this year grown at the Ex-periment farm at \$44.61, per acre. When this statement was made a por-tion of the field recently added, was unintentionally omitted from the cal; culation of the yield. We hasten to make the correction. This increased area would reduce the value of seed to \$31.86 per acre. However if the straw were included, the total value would

The erop of unhulled seed in 1893 was 1,956 pounds per acre, which at the low price realized this year, would amount to \$55.68 per acre, or \$18.07 per acre more than the crop for 1894 as first re-corted ported.

ported. The loss by weather-beating amount-ed to \$14.43, which is enough to empha-size the necessity of employing every means possible to save the crop in good weather. On this point the Experiment Station expects to have a seasonable article for next spring before the seed is rips.--F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Pen and Bean Weevils.

Many hundred bushels of garden peas Many hundred bushels of garden peas and beans, cow peas and soja beans will be destroyed by weavils in this state during the coming winter, unless, proper treatment be used. These wee-vils are two species of the genus Bru-chus B, pisi, the pea weevil, is the lar-ger and is blackish with white spots. It attacks only garden peas, never gar-den beans or the cow pea, which is a true bean. The bean weevil, B. fabe, is a rather small yellowish hairy in-sect. This weevil never attacks garis a rather small yellowish hairy in-sect. This weevil never attacks gar-den peas, but is the groatest pest of beans and cow peas. Both species lay their eggs, upon the growing pods in the field and garden. The eggs hatch in a few days and the young grab bares its way into the seeds. The grub lives within the seed until it has completed its growth and become a perfect or winged msect. The pea weevil never lays her eggs upon hard or mature seeds; the bean weevil in a warm eli-mate like ours, grows from the egg to mate like ours, grows from the egg to the winged state in about two mouths the winged state in about two months. The female at once lays her eggs upon the hard and mature beans or cow peas, and these in turn mature and produce other insects and the process may con-tinue, as many farmers know to their cost, until the whole package of beans or gow peas is consumed.

cost, until the whole package of beams or gow peaks is consumed. BEARDY.—The cheapest and most ef-fective remedy for both weevils is Bi-sulphide of carbon. It is a good plan to run the seed through a faming mill shortly after gathering. This cleans the seed and destroys many eggs on the bean. Garden peaks and beams kept for seed and cow peak should always be treated with this fubstance before be-ing stored away and as soon as possible after being harvestel. Place the loose needs in a tight barrel which should not be quite full. On top of the seeds place a saucer containing three or four tablespoonsful of the bisulphide. Cover the barral tightly with a cover upon which should be placed a heavy cloth of any kind except rubber or oil cloth.

have not yet began to store reserve ma-terial for next years growth. To get rid of the tree now the best plan is to root destroying chemicals are of very little value and cannot be depended

Creamer, or Separator for Southern North

(Answered by F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

N.C. Experiment Station.) The Cooley is as good as any gravity creamer we know, with or without ice. We would recommend you to think of a separator if you have as many as five or six cows, or if not so many to increase the number and use one or both to reduce labor while saving its cost in butter over common intethods of cream-ing. The gravity methods lose enough which the centrifugal saves to pay for the latter in a reasonable time. The machines we have tried and can cheerfully recommend are, the Victoria

cheerfully recommend are, the Victoria and United States separators. The latter is made by the makers of the Cooley creamer. (The Vermont Farm Machins company, Bellows Falls, Vt.) who will be reluctant to sell you a creamer to use in our climate without ice, but who know their separator will give you sat-isfaction here. The Victoria is sold by the Dairymen's Supply company, Phil-adelphia, Pa., and is a nice perfect act-

ing machine. Bees and Bee Worms.

"What will kill bee worms and what is the d time to move bees ?"-M S. C., Walnut we, N. C.

Cove, N. C. (Answered by Geräld McCarthy, Entomolo-gist, N. & Experiment Station.) The "bee worm" is the larvæ form of a medium sized dark gray moth, Gal-leria melonella, a native of the old leria melonella, a native of the old world but now everywhere introduced in this country. The most satisfactory remedy is to keep only strong colonies of Italian bees. These are so active that they will not permit the worms to remain in their hires if they can get at them. Only movable frame hives should be used. Another plaff is to remove the frame, brush off all webs and kill the worms therein, then with a sharp the frame, brinch off all webs and kill the worms therein, then with a sharp pointed knife cut out the worms tun-neling the comb. Where there are many frames infested they may be piled loosely or hung in a tight box or barrel and two or three tablespoonsful of carbon bisulphide in a saucer placed on top of the pile and the box or barrel covered tightly for twenty-four hours. Then remove the covering and expose the frames to the ult till all odor of the carbon bisulphide has evaporated. Do not bring this substance nears a free or light as it explodes very easily. Pieces of comb, dirty frames, etc., should never be permitted to litter hive yards or honey houses as the worms breed in such

As to moving bees if you mean to re-move them to a house for the winter it should not be done until severe cold weather sets in or better still not at all. Use chaff hives or cover the hives with burnp sacks or padded theets in cold weather. In this climate bees do not long remain dormant in winter. If you mean to remore bees from one location to another the best time is in early apring two or three weeks before the bees begin to fig. The entraboe to hiven should be contracted until the bees have become assustomed to their new location.

was no expression of humbled pride, but rather one of joyous determination. "Bello, there," he said. "You must excuse me: I can't shake hands. I'm

going to lay off to-morrow and help my bired man clear the small timber off my new lots. That's what I'm doing with this saw. Good-by-train goes in two minutes."

A Cinder Poffeeman.

A conversation heard in State street: "Do you see that policeman over there?"

"The one leaning against, the corner?

"Yes. Well, he's called the cinder policeman."

"Why so?"

"Because of his job. Every stranger n town and about half the people who live here stop at the corner every day to gaze up at the Masonic temple and count the stories. It takes them some little time to do it, and about one person out of four, while he is standing in that awkward stiitude looking straight upward, catches a cinder in his eye. As soon as he, or especially as soon as she, begins to rub the eye and show signs of distress the police-man steps up and says: 'llere, I'll take that out for you.' He doesdit, too, for he has had much practice and is really expert. Some of as around the corner have watched him day by day and are thinking of sending in a petition to have him promoted because of his valnable services."

When a man works all week and then goes to the window and gets his salary in an envelope, he is reasonably happy over the possession of the money, but there is no particular elation, as he had known all week that it was coming.

When a man picks up a quarter from the sidewalk he experiences a thrill of

honorht heat to have the deceased wear his uniform. It was taken EXCELLENT GOODS out of the box where it had been for months and the man who was dusting

so well and favorably known through this it heard a crinkle of paper. He thrust his hand into the inside pocket and there was the insurance policy. It

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ARAAAA.

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one you choose." "Do you know I hardly recognized

would have been worthless if the mau

93,440 Pilla.

you? Have you been sick?" "Not exactly. You haven't seen me for three years, have you? I've lost forty pounds-been reducing for two years.

form no one could guess."

"Reducing?"

Vou?"

"Why, yes. Two years ago I put myself under the care of a physician to be treated for obesity. He began giving me small pills, eight pills at a dose, dose every hour. I haven't done anything for two years except count pills. I wake up in the night and find myself saying: 'One, two, three,' and so on. I take pills the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night. There are small rills scattered loose in the bureau drawers and I can find them in any pocket. It's become such a matter of habit with me that I don't have to look at the clock. On the stroke of the hour, out comes the bottle and I find myself dropping eight pills into the palm of my hand. The pills have done the work, but I don't believe I can break away from the habit. How many of the things do you suppose I have taken? Just for fun the other day I made an estimateeight at a dose, an average of sixteen dose year. He With th

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\$1.44) in two years. Ne wonder he lost forty pounds.

A Kentucky Indictment.

A few years ago a Kentucky grand jury brought in an indictment in which it stated that the defendant "did unlawfully, willfully and maliciously kill the sidewalk he experiences a thrill of surprised pleasure, but there is an immediate revulsion and a sense of quict. Probably that coin was dropped by the sense poor widow who had goue out to do a day's shopping. When a man meets a friend and the friend says: "By the way, here's that fire you loaned me that day at the world's fair," the soul exults for a moment. But there comes a desp suppleton that next time he will sak for ten and then lose his memory.

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