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THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXV. GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1899. NO. 2.

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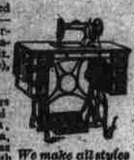

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has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. $1.00 per bottle.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. LOUISA HALE, of Jefferson, Ga., says: "When I first took Wine of Cardui we had been married three years, but could not have any children. Nine months later I had a fine girl baby."

WINE OF CARDUI

O'Connell's "Brutal and Bloody."

The first member of the reformed parliament reproved by the chair for unseemly language was Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator. The incident, which occurred in the first week of the meeting of the house of commons, is also remarkable for having evoked from the speaker a definite ruling on an interesting constitutional point. The speech from the throne called attention, among other things, to the insecurity of life and property in Ireland, and asked for coercive measures for the repression of crime. In the course of the debate O'Connell characterized the speech from the throne as "brutal and bloody." Lord John Russell at once moved that the words be taken down. "Oh!" exclaimed O'Connell, "when we speak of Ireland and her wrongs it must be

"In bondman's key,
With bated breath and whispering humbleness."

Lord John Russell objected to the word "bloody" being applied to a speech which had, only a few days previously, been delivered by the king—William IV—in person in the house of lords. O'Connell insisted that it was not the speech of the king, but the speech of the ministers. The speaker agreed with the honorable and learned member on the constitutional point, but informed him that his language was not calculated to preserve order and decency of debate. The "bloody and brutal Whigs" subsequently became a popular phrase with O'Connell in his speeches in Ireland.—Nineteenth Century.

Dry Picked Poultry.

Dry picked poultry sells better if the picking is properly done, but it is more difficult to do well and takes more time. To dry pick properly the work should be begun immediately after the bird is killed and while the blood is still flowing, as after the body gets cold it is almost impossible to avoid tearing the skin. In packing the head may be placed under the wing, but the body and legs should be straightened out. Packages holding from 100 to 200 pounds sell most readily. The birds should be packed tightly to avoid any slipping in the package.

FARM AND GARDEN

BEE LORE.

Points Worth Noting About Winter and Spring Care.

Mr. C. P. Dadant, the well known authority in beedom, has been giving a series of interesting articles in American Bee Journal from one of which, in regard to the care of bees for wintering, the following is selected:

A number of apiarists say that they pay no attention to the spot occupied by the bees when removed, and that when they take them out in the spring it does not matter much where they are placed, whether on the exact spot they occupied before winter or in the place of one another. Once or twice we had considerable trouble from changing the location of hives, and have positively ascertained that many of the bees remember their former location, after three months of wintering, so we take particular

CELLAR BLIND—AIR WITHOUT LIGHT.

pains to mark each hive's stand. To do this without trouble, we leave the cap or cover with the roof over it in the exact spot occupied by the hive and remove only the brood chamber to the cellar. In this manner the hives occupy a much smaller space, and it is easier to give them good ventilation, which is absolutely necessary to keep the combs from molding, if the cellar is at all damp.

We pile the hives in the cellar, two or three or even four tiers high, usually putting the lower tier on timbers raised a foot or so from the ground. We have always noticed that the colonies nearest the ground were the ones that suffered, if any did.

After the hives are in, darkness, quietness, a proper temperature and a sufficient amount of ventilation are all that are necessary. For these hives, as well as for those that are out in cold days, it is a great point to have everything perfectly quiet. The man who will disturb his bees every other day, just to see whether they are still alive, will be unsuccessful, if the circumstances are at all unfavorable, for it is very easy to kill the bees with too much kindness of this sort.

To give air without light to our bee cellar we have devised a sort of blind, a picture of which is here shown, taken from "Langstroth Revised."

The time of removal of the bees in the spring is of utmost importance to consider. If they are taken out too early, they may not have occasion to fly much, and their power of endurance during a late cold seems to have been taken away from them by their prolonged stay in the cellar. They are very much like a horse that is kept in a warm barn. He is more apt to be fretful of the cold and to suffer than one that stays all winter in a cold stable. Yet our sympathies are all in the direction of the softer treatment. With the bees there was on our part, as in the fall, a tendency to be too much afraid of a long confinement. I believe it was Dr. Miller who said the best time to remove the bees from the cellar was in March or April, at the opening of the first buds of soft maple bloom. This is a very good criterion.

But, above all things, a warm day must be selected to remove the bees from their confinement. If you take them out on a cold day, their anxious desire to take a flight will induce them to venture when the temperature is too low for their safety, and many of them will perish. If the day is warm and

CELLAR BLIND IN PLACE.

pleasant, they will take a cleansing flight within a very few minutes after they have been brought out, and are thereafter ready for their habitual duties.

I have often been asked whether it is advisable to take the bees out on a warm day during the winter for a good flight and put them back again. I have never tried this, but from all that I ever heard I do not believe such a course is successful. The bees after their flight begin to rear some brood and remain less quiet than if they had been kept indoors all winter.

American Versus English Statistics.

In reply to Sir William Crookes' statement that practically no uncultivated prairie land remains in the United States suitable for wheat culture, Edward Atkinson has been thus quoted: "In fact, there are now fully 100,000 square miles of land in the United States, fully suited to the production of wheat at 15 bushels to the acre, practically unoccupied in any branch of agriculture, which would be devoted to wheat on an assured price of $1 per bushel in Mark lane (London) yielding 960,000,000 bushels."

Reasons For Road Improvement.

The three most important reasons for road improvement are, first, the desirability of reducing the cost of hauling; secondly the importance of making most of our roads fit for pleasure driving, thereby attracting to the rural districts in summer thousands of people who create a local market for various farm products; third, the economic principle of preventing the great waste of labor which now is fruitlessly expended in making bad roads.—Professor F. J. H. Merrill.

SUGAR CANE.

How to Plant, Cultivate, Grow, Fancy Kinds, Etc.

Sugar cane may be planted in the fall just before time for early freezes, which would kill its "eyes," or it may be put in piles and covered with earth and its leaves till about the middle of January. In fact, it may be planted any time after maturity in the fall up to the time of beginning growth in the spring, just so it is not subjected to freezing weather. If planted in the spring, cover about as deep as corn; if in the fall, cover as deeply as possible and drag off in the late winter, when danger from freezing in the ground is past.

In planting at any time care should be used to have the ground in condition to suit other growing crops, and the cane should be planted about four inches below the level surface of the ground to insure deep roots. The rows are to be about four feet apart or a little more. Always cultivate shallow and keep comparatively level at first. As the cane begins to joint above the ground begin to bed the ground up to it. It soon gets top heavy, and if not well supported with earth, into which each joint covered sends out roots to aid in its support, it will easily blow down. It is usually laid by in July or August, when its leaves shade the ground. A good practice is to follow the last plowing with hoes and drag the earth up well about the roots, making a high, rounded top bed.

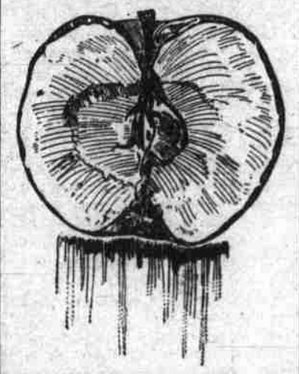
Never plant whole canes unless they are less than two feet in length. Cut them in two if they are longer than that, because if the canes are left whole the entire length of the cane will go into a small number of the "eyes," and a too thin stand is the result. Fifteen feet of cane of any sort, not injured by frost or otherwise, should plant ten feet of rows.

If one wishes to grow fancy sugar cane, let him always select the best stalks for planting and then take only one planting out of each cane, selecting that piece from the longest joints, but do not get closer the root than about two feet, and reject the top of the stalk.

A Texas planter whose advice, originally given in The Farm and Ranch, is here presented, concludes as follows: I am growing sugar cane here for chewing only, and have grown it more extensively in Florida. One stalk weighed six pounds. I have five varieties—red cane, white cane, red ribbon cane, green ribbon cane and green cane. Teach people to call sugar cane sugar cane, sorghum sorghum and millet millet.

A Promising New Apple.

One of the latest and most valuable successes of Luther Burbank of California is, as it seems to a writer in The



SEEDLING OF GRAVENSTEIN.

Rural New Yorker, an apple, a seedling of the Gravenstein, of which Mr. Burbank wrote as follows:

"By this mail I send you a medium to small sample of my new Gravenstein seedling, six weeks later than its parent, ripening exactly with Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening. The tree is a grand grower and as productive as an apple can possibly be. I think the quality, tenderness and texture remarkable."

Of the specimen in question, a half section of which is illustrated, The Rural says: The apple was slightly shriveled when it was received. The flesh is yellowish, exceedingly tender, spicy, rich, subacid. It has a flavor all its own, and we do not think, taking it all and all, that we have ever eaten an apple that more nearly approaches all that we need ever hope to get in an apple. In appearance and coloring we may say, in a word, that it resembles the Ben Davis.

Cotton Growing.

At the recent National Farmers' congress at Fort Worth Hon. E. S. Peters, president of the Texas Cotton Growers' association, said among other things: In the production of cotton to obtain the best results the land must be broken up in the fall and winter so as to get the winter rains and frosts. Chopping cotton and getting it to stand is the most expensive part in the cultivation of a crop. The cost of the cultivation of cotton varies according to the character of the land. In the rich alluvial bottom, where there is rank vegetation, it costs more to cultivate this land than it does upland. The cost of production has been estimated all the way from 3 to 10 cents per pound. There are conditions where the person owns his place, is satisfied with the bare necessities of life and compels his wife and children to work in the field, for which they receive no pay and are deprived of all home comforts and raised up in ignorance by not being able to attend school. Cotton raised under these conditions possibly might be produced for less than 5 cents per pound. Now, one word to the farmers. Plant everything that you need to eat and drink, and raise everything at home, buy nothing on credit, and do not under any circumstances plant more cotton than you can gather yourself without the aid of your wife and children.

Wide Tires Are Money Savers.

The importance of wide tires for vehicles is not sufficiently realized. They save expensive stone roads from being worn into ruts, cut up and ruined by traffic, and they improve dirt roads by wearing them down to a smooth surface. Experiments show that a loaded wagon with two inch tires will soon form bad and deep ruts in a dirt road, while the same load on a wagon with four or five inch tires will roll a compact surface. The power required to haul the load in the latter case is reduced by one-half.

FACTS AND FASHIONS.

How They Are Responsible For Poultry Absurdities.

In these days of keen competition and transient novelty, when the efforts of a large proportion, though fortunately not all, of the fancy seem for the time being to be concentrated either upon producing mongrel strains or attempting, if one might use the term, to buffoon each and every established variety which has the misfortune to come under their notice, it is a matter almost for serious apprehension that old and well tried favorites, which in the past have not been found wanting, are becoming temporarily scarcer, both in the exhibition pen and utility yard. I say temporarily, because it is my firm belief that the poultry world, after its attack of yellow fever has subsided, will again return to the knowledge that mongrelism does not necessarily mean utility, and that but little credit, if any, attaches to the process of color feeding.

Meanwhile it is a matter for congratulation that here and there throughout the country genuine fanciers are to be found, who glory in preserving purity of breed and can look back with pardonable pride on the many years of patient effort which have resulted in success, and that, too, without the aid of chemicals or dyes. To this quarter by and by we shall be constrained to look for salvation when the craze for buff—or should I say orange tinted—birds has exterminated blood in the yards of the professional dealers and of general public alike. The present tendency among a section of the fancier community to breed for novelty alone is, moreover, indirectly responsible for much disappointment and discouragement of younger fanciers. Those who thrust upon the public so called breeds, manufactured forsooth in a couple of years at most by the promiscuous intermixing of three or four established varieties, in the vain hope of thereby producing a variety which will combine the good qualities alone of all four, forget that there are two great laws which, turn where we may, present themselves thoughout the domain of nature.

These laws are, first, that the progeny of mongrels is to a large extent sterile when interbreeding is attempted, and, second, that the products of crossbreeds invariably tend to throw back, even if again crossed with pure blood. Among nations the same laws apply and any one who has been in our West Indian colonies cannot fail to have been impressed with the sterility of quadroons and octoroons and will have met with plenty of instances of black offspring from white parents whose genealogical trees have not been quite clear of black branches.

For the manufacture of even the semblance of a new variety capable of transmitting its likeness with any degree of certainty decades are required, nor can it be done in a few seasons without resorting to such inbreeding as leads to sterility, and I would commend the above to the consideration of all who hanker after new breeds or believe that even utility strains can be turned out with rapidity. This must not, however, be taken to be a sweeping condemnation of buff breeds in general. By all means let us have Buff Rocks or Buff Wyandottes, etc., provided they conform strictly to the types of Rocks, Wyandottes, etc., in general points, differing little except in color. Such require no alien blood for their manufacture and are but subvarieties or sports from the parent species, precisely as a new color may arise in seeding chrysanthemums or pansies, but until the new subvarieties are capable of breeding true to their own points and color it behooves the poultry club and other powerful societies to decline to form separate classifications for them at shows.

Speaking of exhibiting brings us to another and most important question affecting buffs in particular—viz, as to the legality of color feeding. There can scarcely be a doubt in the mind of any true fancier that to dye feathers by feeding with color is no more creditable than to apply the dye externally, nor is it easy to see what satisfaction a successful exhibitor who follows this practice can derive in wresting a prize from his less fortunate but more honest rival, who scorns to convert what should be a buff bird into an orange one by artificial means.

Fashion in the poultry world has been responsible not only for many absurdities, but by emphasizing with one hand some trivial detail in a breed, such as lobe or comb, has with the other destroyed more serviceable qualities.

Minorca fanciers, for instance, are surely discovering that the fashion of breeding chiefly for comb is not only depriving their favorites of their well earned reputation for laying, but in making the breed more delicate. Again, the followers of modern game are beginning to see many good qualities in the neglected old English breed which for many years had escaped their notice, while we have yet to discover the table bird to eclipse the game Dorking.

Let us not, therefore, give way to the present temptation to don yellow spectacles or forget that there are in existence such sterling breeds as Hamburgs, Andalusians and Brahmas, not to mention several others which in points of utility or fancy will give their patrons as much if not more satisfaction than many of the more complex and therefore less stable productions of late seasons, bearing in mind that color alone will not impart utility, and that the more numerous are the factors employed in crossing the less likely will the resulting offspring be to possess and perpetuate all the good attributes of the various progenitors.—H. B. Greene, M. D., in Poultry.

As cold weather comes on see that the inside of the poultry quarters are papered and whitewashed and that all cracks and crevices are closed up.

GRIPPE
Grippe and influenza invariably leave the system with a bad cough. For such Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup is highly recommended. This wonderful remedy gives relief at once, conquers the worst cough overnight and soon effects a thorough cure.
Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Grippe and Influenza.
Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PECAN CULTURE.

Some of the Latest Developments In Growing This Nut.

The first essential to having a good pecan grove is constant and thorough cultivation. Those people who tell you that all you have to do is to put a nut in the ground and that it will come up and grow and make a tree without any care are greatly mistaken. You had better not plant a grove unless you will cultivate it and take care of it.

Cotton is by far the best crop to plant a pecan grove in, as cotton is always given good cultivation, and the pecans get the benefit of it. I have planted my grove in cotton for 14 years, and have raised a moderate crop there this year. The trees are now so large that I fear I will have to stop planting cotton among them. My rows are 60 feet apart (the pecan rows, not the cotton rows). And I would strongly advise all parties wishing to plant pecan groves to be sure to put the rows far apart, even though the trees be close together in the rows, for then the trees will get the sunshine and air from at least two sides (and they will not do well unless they do), and, being thick in the row, all undesirable trees can be cut out. On rich land I would plant the rows 60 feet apart and the trees 30 feet apart in the row. On land of moderate fertility the distance may be modified, but be sure to give the rows sufficient distance.

As to budded or seedling trees, let me say once for all that where a person is rich enough to buy budded trees (and none but the rich can afford to buy them in any quantity) it is best to get them, provided you know something of the prolificness of the variety you are buying. But do not imagine for one moment that you cannot get a fine pecan grove by planting the seed. I know you can, for I have it here myself. While the seed do not reproduce themselves with exactness, still, where the best seed are planted, you get a very large proportion of trees that bear nuts much finer than those found in commerce. A few will come inferior. These I either bud and change into fine ones or cut them out where the stand is too thick.

And right here I wish to draw the reader's attention to a point of much importance. The first time a pecan tree bears the nuts are not nearly at their best. The tree seems too weak to develop them entirely. It is only after several years that they reach their full perfection. So do not be discouraged if the first year the nuts are a little defective. They will greatly improve in a few years. There is another point that I discovered by accident, and it is this—where a tree bears a defective or badly filled out nut it can be made to bear a fine, good nut by cutting out a portion of the top and throwing all the sap into the remaining limbs.

If you plant seed, be sure not only that they have extra size, but, of far more importance, get them from trees that bear heavily every year. There are such trees. Flavor is another point that is greatly neglected by parties who plant pecan groves.

The foregoing practical points by a pecan grower were lately given in the Southern Cultivator and are reproduced as bearing upon a subject in which an increasing interest seems to be felt.

Easy Way to Handle Fodder.

One season when I had a great deal of fodder to feed at quite a distance from the stack I nailed some sheep crate pickets across the wheelbarrow, as shown in the illustration, and using a small rope to bind it on I found I could wheel large loads of fodder. This came very handy for moving fodder when it was not thought advisable to employ the team. It is better to move it this way than by the arm load, says a correspondent of the the Iowa Homestead.

FOR MOVING FODDER.

White Clover With Bermuda.

White clover grows well in combination with Bermuda. As Bermuda and white clover make their greatest growths at different periods of the year, they fit each other very well. The quantity of Bermuda sets required for an acre varies with the distance given in dropping them and how finely they are cut up. About ten bushels will sow an acre very well. Put them out in March or early in April. We know nothing better for pasture than Bermuda and clover.—Southern Cultivator.

Brief Mention.

The disease of cotton generally known as "cotton rust" are, according to Professor Anderson of South Carolina, not caused by a rust fungus, but are due to the cropping of the land year after year in cotton, and, as is well known, can often be remedied by adding kainit to the soil.

Spanish peanuts raised on a poor, sandy Alabama upland, which in the investigator's opinion would not have produced over 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre, worth from $10 to $12, gave profit at the rate of $18.34 per acre as forage for pigs. The expense of cultivating the peanuts was less than for a similar area of cotton and the soil was benefited by the manure and the peanut vines.

A Texas exchange says that whole trainloads of peas and beans come into that state every year from Kansas, Michigan, New York, California and other faraway states. Texas doesn't raise them, although it can. The wholesalers sell them to the local merchants, who sell them to the people at 50 times the cost of raising them.

A Southern Cultivator correspondent thinks it well to look to forest and stream for sources of income as the demand for lumber, hard wood and staves is increasing and factories are coming south.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

How They Should Be Fed to Produce the Best Results.

By the time chickens are 6 or 8 weeks old, says a successful poultryman, the principal dangers of chickenhood are passed, and painstaking watchfulness and care may be somewhat relaxed. We must feed carefully and "feed for growth"—i. e., we must supply nourishing, strengthening food, which will build up a well nourished body, healthy, strong and vigorous, with stores of strength to lean upon when the drain of egg production has come and the chill of autumn and cold of winter are to be resisted. The breakfast is bread crumbs, continued until they are about 10 weeks old, when they are graduated into the morning mash. About 10 o'clock they have a feed of the coarsest oatmeal, moistened, about half past 1 o'clock a light feed of cracked wheat and about 5 o'clock whole wheat or cracked corn—one, one day; the other, the next.

Twice a week we have fresh meat (butchers' trimmings) cooked and chopped, which is mixed with the coarsest oatmeal (about half and half) for the second feed. We have also a bone cutter, and twice or three times a week the chicks have a good time wrestling and tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get the fresh cut bone. Not having a bone cutter, we should mix some meat meal into the moistened bread crumbs for breakfast, and about three times a week we sprinkle in a pinch of Sheridan's condition powder as a condiment to promote digestion and good health.

The rule is to feed only what the chicks will eat up clean and quickly, but we break over the rule so far as the last feed is concerned, and the boy goes around a second time, 20 to 30 minutes after feeding, and if the food is all eaten up clean three or four handfuls more are put down, so that all shall have a chance to "fill up" for the night. If a handful is left uneaten, it quickly disappears in the morning, and as it is always dry grain it does not sour, and there is no danger from leaving a little. Fresh water is supplied three times a day and practically is always by them, so they can drink as they choose. Grit is also always by them, and ground oyster shells are given them about twice a week. We study to promote the comfort and well being of our chicks, believing that it pays us to do so. The full basket in December, January and February, when eggs bring top prices, is being planned for in this good care and feeding.

A Feed Trough.

An inexpensive feed trough for fowls and one upon which they cannot stand is made of a piece of board 6 inches wide and 3 feet 10½ inches long. That is nailed securely to two "feet," which are pieces of 2 by 4 scantling a foot long each on the bottom, but scarfed off to about 7 or 8 inches on top. These are set about 5 inches in from the ends. The end pieces are 7 inches high, 6 inches wide at base, and narrow to 2½ inches at top, the sides being perpendicular for 1½ inches and then narrowing. The ends are nailed to the bottom board, and the top strip, of 2½ inch

furring, is inserted between the ends and nailed, this last point being to guard against the nails drawing out when the trough is lifted by the top, which serves as a handle. Smooth it against tearing the feathers of the birds. Good clear laths nailed along the sides and to the end pieces make a sufficient side guard to the trough, projecting three-quarters of an inch to an inch above it, which is ample protection for the food put upon it. When this trough is intended for outdoor use, a quarter inch hole is bored in each corner to allow the water to run off during a rain.

To Beginners In Poultry.

Select carefully your breeder from whom you wish to purchase, inquire into his reputation and standing, and when you decide to send him your money do not expect too much. Be reasonable in your demands. If you wish a show bird fit to take a prize, do not expect to obtain one for $5. There are cases where this sum may buy a winner for a small show, but they are rare. If you want strong, healthy, vigorous stock, you cannot buy it for 50 or 75 cents unless under extraordinary circumstances. There are bargains offered at such figures occasionally. Good stock of known strains costs money, and it is worth the price. For example, a pullet bought in the fall and fit to lay is not dear at $3 if she comes from a known strain of egg producers. She will lay over $2 worth of eggs her first season and give you besides many good chickens. A cockerel for a breeder should bring from $2 to $5, depending upon his strain, health and vigor. Cheap, inferior stock is never cheap at any price and will cost more for feed generally than it is worth.—Exchange.

As to Quality.

We shall never be insured a first class article until the consumer demands it and refuses to accept anything else. So long as there is no radical kick against timed or cold storage eggs being delivered as the fresh article, so long will dealers palm off the poorer and cheaper and charge for the richer and dearer. A knowledge of the source and nature of distinct flavors in eggs, as well as in butter, will be of material service in protecting from fraud and insuring a choice, fresh product. To neglect this is unjust to oneself; to protect is one's highest duty. Demand fresh eggs, pay for the same and then charge back for every one proving faulty. This in itself will bring dealers to terms, make them more critical and insure better egg fruit for the table no matter what the form in which it comes.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Greensboro Tobacco Market
ROR HIGH PRICES.

Sold over 5,000,000 pounds last year for an average of $7.57 per 100 pounds.

This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont North Carolina.

Over $1,260.00 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the past year.

It is the best market in the State for the farmer.

Our Warehouses are large, commodious and up-to date, whose proprietors stand without a peer as slesmen of the weed.

Every large firm in the United States and a number of foreign firms are represented by our buyers.

Tobacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre, educational centre.

Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their trade daily and must have tobacco.

We have the strongest corps of buyers in the world for the warehouse capacity.

We want more tobacco and must have it if high averages will bring it. Try us with your next load and be convinced of our merit.

Greensboro Tobacco Association.

INSURANCE!

I wish to call the attention of insurers in Alamance county to the fact that the Burlington Insurance Agency, established in 1893 by the late firm of Tate & Albright, is still in the ring.

There is no insurance agency in North Carolina with better facilities for placing large lines of insurance, that can give lower rates or better indemnity. Only first-class companies, in every branch of the business, find a lodgement in my office. With a practical experience of more than ten years, I feel warranted in soliciting a share of the local patronage. I guarantee full satisfaction in every instance. Correspondence solicited upon all matters pertaining to insurance.

I am making a specialty of Life Insurance and will make it to the interest of all who desire protection for their families or their estates, or who wish to make absolutely safe and profitable investment, to confer with me before giving their applications to other agents.

Very respectfully,
JAMES P. ALBRIGHT,
BURLINGTON, N. C.

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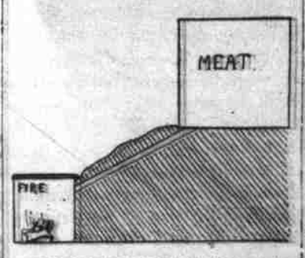
When There Is No Smokehouse.

Select a convenient place on a hillside or where a lot of dirt has been thrown out of an old well. Get some iron on an old stove and place it at the base of the hill, as indicated in the illustration, and make a lead of tile to the upper part of the hill, where an organ box or a goods box is placed, in which hang the meat. There will be just enough heat to cure the meat well, and the smoking can be done perfectly by this method, says an Iowa Homestead correspondent.



ARRANGEMENT FOR SMOKING HAMS, ETC.

Queer Alaska Ceremony.

In one of the Alaskan religious ceremonies a big wooden wedge is driven, apparently, through a woman's head from one temple to the other. The effect is exceedingly realistic, the woman's eyes seeming to start out of the sockets and hang down on her cheeks, while blood flows in streams. As a matter of fact, the wedge shown to the audience is secretly exchanged for one consisting of two parts attached to a wooden band, covered with hair, that is slipped over the head. Thus it seems as if the butt end stuck out on one side, the point having passed through the skull. At the same time bladders containing blood, attached to the band, are punctured, and the blood flows down the woman's face. The wedge being removed, she is all right again, and the phenomenon passes for a quasireligious miracle. The outstarting eyes are the eyes of a seal, lowered over the forehead.—Spokane (Wash.) Review.

Buff Geese Booming.

It is conceded by observing poultry men that the buff varieties of geese generally are enjoying a boom, there being a remarkable quickening of interest in them all along the line.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. J. C. Simmons, the druggist.

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