Judicious Advertising

Job Printing. All kinds Commercial Print-

ing, Pamphlets, Posters, &c., neatly and promptly executed at lowest prices.

DELIVER

Free of charge to any of the surrounding towns. Every week our stock of jurniture and house furnishing goods changes. What comes in one ricultural experiment station. The exweek is generally gone in a few days. So whenever you come to this town drop in and see us. You are perfectly welcome and can keep posted on new things in furniture and house furnishings.

Buy your furniture from us and polite drivers will put it in your house the matter and had two wagons speright where you want it.

Davis Furniture Co.,

PREPARING FOR GRAIN.

Flowing, Harrowing, Manuring and

Sowing Seed.

The season is upon us for beginning

and pushing along the preparation of

sight, gives a very pertinent talk upon

There are many who think it in-

jures land to turn it up to the sun-

shine in August and September. This

is a mistake. Sunshine does not in-

jure soil. But if we turn up the sub-

soil when it is wet then the sun bakes

the lumps into hard clods. In this

way the plant food is locked up or

made insoluble. But if the clay is dry

and we follow the turn plow with

roller and harrow then the sunshine

belps the land. It aids the circulation

of air and water and helps to form the

How deep shall we plow? Just as

acids needed to dissolve the plant food.

deep as your teams can pull the plows.

What plows? A turned and a subsoil

following. And you may have as

many horses or mules or oxen to each

plow as you please. We know a suc-

cessful farmer in Georgia who uses six

strong oxen to each plow. There is

absolutely no danger in this direction.

The only risk is in plowing when the

soil or subsoil, one or both, is too wet.

below the hardpan, then follow first

with the roller. This will pulverize

many clods and fasten the others so

that they cannot easily dodge the har-

row teeth, which should follow the

roller. It is better to go over with

these several times. The Cutaway or

should be done some weeks before

sowing the grain if you can. When

this is the plan, then run over with

Manuring should be done differently

with different manures. Stable ma-

nures and other rotting vegetation

should be spread on before the break-

ing. If commercial fertilizers or cot-

tonseed, then it is best to wait until

you are ready to sow the grain. Then

get acid phosphate, 14 per cent goods;

cottonseed meal, 7 to 8 per cent; muri-

ate of potash, 60 to 75 per cent; or

German kainit, 12 to 14 per cent. Mix

Cottonseed meal, 400 pounds; acid

phosphate, 1,200 pounds; muriate, 300

Mix well and sow broadcast, from

400 to 600 pounds per acre. Harrow

Then sow one bushel per scre of Red

Hulsey-unless you have an acclimat-

ed variety you prefer. Plow this in

with small plows so as to cover the

seed about 11/2 to 2 inches. All wheat

grain or cats covered three inches or

Then go over with roller to make

seed bed firm and insure a good even stand. Then scratch with thorns,

Thomas smoothing harrow or other

very light barrow so as to prevent baking should hard rain follow soon.

A Uneful Implement.

Journal shows a plank clod crusher

that has a smoothing barrow accom-

APLANK CLOD CRUSHER. er edges of the

need not be stout nor long. In their

and will break up many clods that the

crusher has not entirely mastered,

leaving the soil loosened and fine.

Strips of board can be laid on top and

Cutting and Curing Cowpeas.

Cut the vines when the pods are about full and leave in windrows or

small cocks for two or three days, ac-

cording to weather. Then rick up

loosely, and two or three days later

they may be put under shelter loosely

or placed in rail pens with crossralls

every three or four feet for ventilation.

We have placed them thus for 20 feet

in height, advises Texas Farm and

Ranch. The vines may be stacked un-

der shelter in alternate layers of straw

or hay a foot thick, vines three feet

Pea vines can be saved in good condi-

tion with more sap than any forage

plant we know. They should not be

cured outdoors until dry, for then the

leaves shatter off, but there should be

Take a wisp of vines and twist them

tightly. If no water can be squeeze

out of them, they are ready to put un-

One of the most successful collec-

der shelter. They may best son

but it will not injure the hay.

something over \$5,000.

dew or rain on them when stored.

weight added if needed.

slanting position they will not clog

pieces of round

iron being driv-

The illustration from The Farm

this in well with any good harrow.

pounds, or kainit, 900 pounds.

these as follows:

deeper are lost.

the harrow once every two weeks.

this matter, as follows:

land for small grains, and The South-

Burlington, N. C.

GRAHAM, - - - - N. C ern Cultivator, with its usual fore-

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

→ JACOB A. LONG, ↔ Attorney-at-Law,

Practices in the State and Federal courts.
Office over White, Moore & Co.'s store, Mair Street. 'Phone No. 3.

BYNUM & BYNUM,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law GREENSBORO, N. C.

DR. J. R. STOCKARD Dentist,

GRAHAM, N. C.

Office in the Vestal Building over Albright's drug store First-class work at moderate prices. Call on me.



Only Knows

suffering from falling of the whites, painful or irregular feminine organs in. A man may sympa-thize or pily but be can not know the agenies she goes through—the terrible suffering, so patiently borne, which robs her of beauty, hope and happi-ness. Yet this suffering really is

McELREE'S Wine of Cards

will banish it. This medicine cures all "formule diseases" quickly and permanently. It does away with humiliating physical examinations. The treatment may be taken at home. There is not continual expense and trouble. The sufferer is cured and stays cured. Wine of Cardul is becoming the leading remedy for all trembles of Wine of Cardul's becoming the leading remedy for all troubles of this class. It costs but \$1 from any

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

WRS. C. J. WEST, Mashville, De writes :- This wonderful malicins to lo be in every house where there are and women."

The State Normal and Industrial College of N. C. Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses

\$90 to \$130; for non-residents of the State \$150. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular stu-Has matriculated about 1,700 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 550 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained

teachers. For catalogue and other informa-

tion, address PRESIDENT MOIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. T. A. Albright & Co. will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. ing it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. 4m

A dispatch from Newport News, Va., Sept. 4, says: Fire destroyed Hampton Female College this aftern on, entailing a loss of \$30,000. The building was valued at \$20,000 tors in Cork Ireland, has just died. and the furniture and library at \$10,000. A stock company owned He was a big St. Bernald dog which and conducted the institution. Intached to his collar a little barrel

BEST WIDTH OF TIRE.

RESULT OF A SERIES OF TESTS AND EXPERIMENTS.

For All Purposes a Tire Six Inches In Width of Trend Gives the Most Satisfactory Results - Length Axles Should Be the Same.

Six inches is the width of the tire which will best serve the farmer for all round purposes. This is the result of a long series of accurate tests and experiments made at the Missouri agperiments extended over a period of 20 months, in all kinds of weather and on all kinds of roads and farm lands.

Director H. J. Waters, who conducted the experiments, made it his purpose to arrive at the exact truth of cially arranged for the tests. They were of exactly the same weight, one being fitted with ordinary one-half inch tires, the other with six inch tires. Each was loaded with exactly 2,000

These wagons were hauled over all kinds of dirt and gravel roads, both wet and dry, and over various kinds of farm lands, the pull exerted by the horses being carefully measured by the help of a tractometer. It was found that the same power needed to a "filler." draw the narrow thred wagon with its 2,000 pound load on a gravel road would have pulled a load of 2,482 pounds on the wide tired wagon. The same power required to draw the 2,000 and gravel roads when these were dry and hard was found sufficient to draw a 2,530 pound load on the wide tired were deep with mud, but partly dried at the surface by a few hours' sun, the same power required to draw the 2,000 | ness, elasticity and durability. pound load over them on the narrow tires would pull a load of 3,200 pounds on the wide tires.

Director Waters states that the conditions under which the narrow tires offer an advantage over the wide ones "unusual and of short duration" and that "through a majority of days in the year and at times when the dirt roads are most used and when their use is most imperative the broad tired wagon will pull materially lighter than the narrow tired wagon."

He states that "a large number of tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn ground and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show without a single exception a large difference in draft in favor of the broad When you have thus broken your land tires. This difference ranged from 17 to 120 per cent." As a result of all experiments conducted he says, "It appears that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon and that both axles should be the same length, so that the front and hind wheels will run in the same Acme either will do. The use of first one and then the other is better. This

Other experiments have shown that much less power is required to haul a loaded wagon if it be provided with wide tires. One of these tests was ade by the officers of the United States department of agriculture at the Atlanta exposition in 1895. wagons, both weighing alike with their loads, were drawn over a wet piece of clay road, one wagon having two inch tires, the other with four inch tires and with the rear wheels farther apart than the front wheels, so as not to run in the same track. It was found by the use of the tractometer that twice as much pull was required to haul the two inch tired wagon as was required for the other. That part of the road traversed by the narrow tired wagon was cut and rutted to a depth of several inches, while the tires of the other wagon had rolled the road into a

smooth and hard surface. Experiments made at the agricultural experiment station in Utah bave lemonstrated that a 11/2 inch tired wagon drew about 40 per cent beavier than one with three inch tires and weighing with its load the same as the other. At the Ohio State university it was shown that a wagon with three inch tires and loaded with 4,480 pounds could easily be hauled by two torses over an ordinary dirt road in good condition and with a hard surface, while with a narrow tire half as much was a full load for a double

The general use of wide tires would do a great deal to maintain our roads in good condition. Narrow tires neces sarily wear ruts and cut up the road surface. Water and narrow tires work together to destroy streets and roads of all kinds, whether macadam, dirt or stout planking. These pieces of iron gravel.

The value of wide tires as road rollers has been strikingly illustrated in Opendaga county, N. Y. The Solvay Process company of Geddes, in that county, were accustomed to bauling beavy loads of stone for 41/2 miles from the quarry. To test the wide tire theory they built several vagons having four inch tires on the front wheels and six inch tires on the rear wheels and with the rear axies longer than the others, so that the tracks of the rear wheels would just inp outside of those made by the others. The result of the use of these wagons was to produce a hard, smooth, compact surface, and the road, having been filled so as to raise the middle or "crown" it, is thoroughly drained at the surface and aiways fit for use with the beaviest Loads of eight tons are frequently hauled over them and instead tending to cut up the road serve to roll it barder and harder. The superntendent reports, too, that the imed condition of the road has reced the cost of hauling the stone from 80 cents per ton to 60 cents, or OTTO DORNER, Chairman L. A. W. Highway Improve-

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

ment Committee.

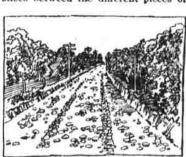
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, belonged to a children's hospital, for and all Skin Eruptions, and posiwhich he collected. He carried at tively cures Piles, or no pay re-tached to his collar a little barrel quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money reinto which contributions were drop-nunded. Price 25 cents per box. ped fine are reliabed by chickens during ped. His collections amounted to For sale by T. A. Albright & Co., the winter and serve the purpose of

BINDING MATERIAL.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

Should Equal the Hardness of the Stone of the Road. Every stone road unless properly built with small stones and just enough binding material to fill the volds presents a honeycombed appearance. In fact, a measure containing two cubic feet of broken stone will hold in addition one cubic foot of water, and a cubic yard of broken macadam will weigh just about one-half as much as a solid cubic yard of the same kind of stone.

To insure a solid roadway and to fill the large proportion of voids or interstices between the different pieces of



broken stone some finer material must be introduced into the structure of the roadway, and this material is usually called a binder or by some roadmakers

There used to be much contention regarding the use of binding material in is now conceded by nearly all practical and experienced roadmakers, both in pound load on narrow tires over dirt | Europe and America that the use of a binding material is essential to the proper construction of a good macadam road. It adds to its solidity, inwagon under the same conditions, and sures tightness by closing all of the it was shown that when these roads spaces between the loose irregular stones and binds together the macadam crust in a way that gives it firm

Binding material to produce the best results should be equal in hardness and toughness with the road stone The best results are therefore obtained by using screenings or spalls from the broken stone used. Coarse sand or gravel can sometimes be used with impunity as a binder, but the wisdom of using loam or clay is very much questioned. When the latter material is used for a binder, the road is apt to become very dusty in dry weather and sticky, muddy and rutty in wet

ROOF OVER THE ROAD.

Road Expert Barrison Turns the Tables on the Farmers. Road Expert E. G. Harrison of the

department of agriculture meets with some humorous experiences in the course of his travels over the country building experimental roads and spreading the doctrine of good roads. Frequently these are in the form of puzzling questions from quizzical farmers and often a statement which seems to offset his knowledge of road building.

Some time ago he was attending a meeting of farmers who were invited by officials of the Lengue of American Wheelmen to hear General Harrison and to learn from him what he proposed to do with the experimental ronds he was to build in the township. On this ocasion one of the audience spoke up and asked:

"How deep do you propose to build

"Eight inches," was the reply. "Why, man, that won't be any use in this country! Why, sir, the frost

goes eight feet into the ground!" The rest of the farmers sided in with this remark and for some time had a little fun at the general's expense. But be is niways ready for such things. and it did not take him long to turn

the tables on them. "You farmers have sheds on your premises, of course," he replied, "and you have often in the spring of the year, when the frost was coming out of the ground, been obliged to lay planks to enable you to reach those sheds without getting in the mud?"

They gave their assent to this state ment, and be continued: "When you reached the shed, you

found the ground hard, firm and dry under the roof, and yet the frost had nearly an equal chance to get into the ground there as it did outside." The armers saw the point.

The whole philosophy of road buildcontinued the general, "is to build a roof over your road through which the water cannot penetrate, and the frost will amount to little. Now, gentlemen, what I propose to do is to put a roof over your road. Of course impracticable to place this roof up so that you can drive under it, but I shall place the roof on the road so that you may drive over it."

On another of the occasions when the L. A. W. gave him a chance to address a similar meeting he was asked the value of and the application of

"Have you as a boy going barefooted, as all boys should, noticed that by working a piece of moist ground with your feet you create mud? Of course you have, and so has every boy that ever lived. In that little act you have the secret of bad roads. The moisture in the ground, aided by constant travel, creates the mud holes and ruins them. Now take a sponge and soak it full of water. You will find that the big boles do not fill, but the fine pores the ones that hold the fluid. Place the sponge in a sieve over a basin, an in a short time, the water seeking the basin below. That is just the principle involved in making good dirt roads We place the drain through the center the roadway, and the carth above holds the moisture, which, like the water from the sponge, seeps down to fill the vacancy below in the drain and

Pumpkins For Fowls. P. R. Patrick, Kittanning, Pa.: Com-mon field pumpkins are good for fowls, ducks and goose being especially fond of them. In our opinion all such vegetables should be cooked, where it is convenient to do this. Ducks and goese will est saw pumpkins with considerable relish, but oblobess are more dainly, and it will

MARM GARDEN

THE HESSIAN FLY.

When and How It Injures Wheat,

The Hessian fly is one of those pests of the wheatfields about which a little timely information seldom comes amiss, and this the Ohio station has furnished in bulletin 107, recently issued, in which are conclusions derived from their own observation, in connection with that of other agriculturists in various sections of the country.

The insect is a small, dark colored, two winged fly, about one-righth of an



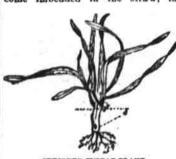
HESSIAN FLY, LARVA, ETC.

inch long and shaped much like the wheat midge. The male is more slender than the female, Fig. 1, which, when full of eggs, slightly resembles a diminutive mosquito moderately full of blood. The egg, Fig. 2a, is about one-fiftieth of an inch long, of a dull reddish color. The larva or maggot, Fig. 8b, is, when first hatched, of a nearly white color, with a tinge of red, but later it is a very light green, clouded with white. The pupa, Fig. 3d, is formed under cover of the puparium, Fig. 2c, which last is known as the "flaxseed" stage, on account of its resemblance to a flaxseed in form and

The effect of the larvae, especially on young plants, does not appear to be quite generally understood. The second cut represents an infested plant fresh from the field, drawn from nature. The plant had been attacked soon after its appearance above ground and had not tillered. The leaves under these conditions are broader, darker green, more vertical and bunchy. The youngest leaf on a healthy plant as it unfolds and pushes upward is of a tubular form and

spindle shaped. The insect appears during spring and fall, the former period extending, in Ohio, throughout the month of May and probably the first balf of June, and the latter or fall brood extending through the last days of August and part of the state, and the last of September and the first week or ten days in October in the extreme southern part of the state. The eggs are deposited in both spring and fall on the upper side of the leaves, and the young. as soon as they hatch, make their way down the plant behind the sheath of the leaves. In the spring they go down to the first or second joint above the roots, but in the fall, when the plants are much smaller, they usually go down to a point just above the roots, indicated by letter a. The effect on the wheat in the fall is to reduce the growth to a mere bunch of rank growng leaves that kill out during the win-

ter. In the spring the maggets or young go down to the first or second joint above the roots and there become imbedded in the straw, thus



INFESTED WHEAT PLANT. weakening it, and when the grain comes to head the straw will topple over and break down, thus giving rise to what is known as "straw fallen" grain. The insect passes the winter argely in the flaxseed stage about the plants just above the roots. It passes the summer, largely at least, in the stubbles that are left in the fields at harvest. Thus the adults breed in spring and fall at dates varying with the latitude. They live but a few days and die almost immediately after depositing their eggs.

The preventive measures are late sowing, rotation of crops and burning of stubble where this can be done. The remedies consist in the use of quick acting fertilizers in the fall or pasturing early sown fields preferably with sheep. There is no known remedy against the spring brood of flies.

Betation of Crops

Here is a suggestion of The Southern Cultivator to a man who wants a change of crop on land that has been for ten years in cotton: Would suggest that you sow it in wheat. Plow deep while it is dry. Harrow often-every ten days until Oct. 1. Then sow wheat or rustproof onts. In spring when you cut the grain sow in peas; cut the peas for hay. Sow in wheat again or wait

Red Bice. Experiments at the Louisiana station have led to the following conclusions: Red rice is a different variety from the white rice. White rice will not produce red seeds when the seeds have been exposed to the weather all winter, as is commonly believed by planters. The two varieties will cross, producing hybrids, and these hybrids tend to revert to one of the parent forms, the red

rice being a little stronger.

Red rice, being dependent upon self preservation, is hardier than the white rice, and also has a special device for preventing the seed from reaching the ground in early fall. INDIAN GAMES.

The Mistaken Notion That They Are Varieties of Pit Games. In the July issue of The Reliable Poultry Journal W. S. Templeton of Dakota, Ills., gives a long and interesting account of Cornish Indian Games and White Indian Games, of which he is an extensive breeder. A note by the editor of The Journal pre-

ceding Mr. Templeton's article says: "There is a movement on foot to drop the word 'game' in the names of the two varieties treated of in the article. The present standard of perfection designates them as the Cornish Indian Games and the White Indian Games. It is claimed that the word game or games arouses in the minds of many persons an unjust prejudice, through their wrongfully associating these two varieties with the pit games or fight-



IMPORTED CORNISH INDIAN ADMIRAL rs. The Cornish and White Indian Games are not fighters-not more so than are the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes; hence it would no doubt serve a good purpose if the word games were dropped from their name. Mr. Templeton is of this opin-ion. The correct and practical way to bring this about will to secure from the breeders a vote by mail, then take the matter before a regular meeting of the American Poultry association." The accompanying illustration is

from a photograph of the first prize Cornish Indian cock at the Chicago show, January, 1890. The bird was bred and is owned by Mr. Templeton. Admiral is a modern upstanding type of Indian and weighs ten pounds.

Grocery Bills and Eggs.

About the most satisfactory antidote we have found for the grocer's bill, which astonishes us every six months, is hen fruit. When we place 15 dozen eggs every week against a week's growell balanced, oftentimes calling for a credit of a dollar or two. We don't make any attempts at growing poultry as a money crop nor selling eggs as a business. We simply take to market 15 or 20 dozen eggs every week during the laying senson and sell them to our gentleman, "that, barring a man and a grocer at the prevailing price, taking peacock, I believe a canary bird is the same in trade. The result is but little valuest of all creatures? Both my wife if any cash is extracted from our and myself are very fond of pets, and pocket by the vender of merchandise. we keep several of these little songsters This inspires confidence in the great always in the house. One of the cage rose combed hen which costs us so little was an old affair, which had been in to keep and responds so liberally to the family for years, and was used as regular feeding of inexpensive feeds. much for tradition's as for economy's We have come to regard the ben as a sake. I had frequently remarked to my necessary appurtenance on the farm wife that I believed the occupant of and given her a place on the account this cage was somewhat ashamed of his book or ledger where her business is recorded from month to month

Eggs sold here last winter for 35 er songsters were more artistically cents per dozen; the present price is lodged. 12 cents, which is the average the year around. At this price eggs, and and it became necessary to purchase butter at 25 cents per pound, will bal- new one. In order to test my belief in ance the grocery bill easily. If it succoeds for us, why not with you?

poultry business is they have tried it effect was magical. No sooner was he on a loose, haphazard basis, and quite naturally met failure or disappointment in profits. One should engage fore completely drowning out the music therein by degrees, going from one of the other birds and behaving other point to another guided and aided by past experience. Like any other business it requires a pretty good amount of common hard sense to successfully manage it, and without this all essential there is nothing in it save experience. We have been all along the line and speak from failures and successes, about evenly or equally divided. We started on a small scale and have not yet reached the B class, so to speak .-National Stockman and Farmer.

The Color of the Yolk. The Baltimore Sun says a gentleman remarked the other day in a Baltimore restaurant: "I don't eat eggs now. They are not good. Thin, pale yolks show it." Another said in reply: "Well, I'll order soft boiled eggs, for I know that it is grass and green weeds that make the volks that very dark color they have later on, and it is the good grain food they have to feed now to make hens lay that makes the yolks so pale. I've raised chickens and know." There are city people to whom the taste of a genufic fresh laid egg would be a revelation Cottonseed Menl,

e south produces about 4,500,000 one of cotton seed. A good percentage is returned to the soils as raw seed fertilizer. A large part of the remain der has the oil extracted and is then applied in the form of meal to the land whence it came or to the land of some other farmer more thrifty and wise. A great deal is exported, and a comparatively small quantity is fed cither as seed or meal on the farms where it is raised.

Science has done great service in revealing the value of this enormous product, but the south yet lacks one important step in following the teaching of science. This material should should be saved and applied in the form of barnyard manure instead of applying it as raw material, provided seed or linseed meal, the latter being its use can be supplemented by other more commonly used. It is no doubt its use can be supplemented by other things that can be grown to advantage.-Professor W. R. Dodson of

Nearly every farmer now has his hog pasture and gives some attention to hog raising, many raising their supply of meat, especially in the westers and northern portion of the parish, mays a St. Landry (La.) man,

Greensboro Tobacco Market ROR HIGH PRICES.

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

This is the highest average made by any market in piedmont North Over \$1,260.00 paid out daily to farmers for tobacco during the pas

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

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

Every large firm in the United States and a number of foreign firms are presented by our buyers. Tobacco centre, manufacturing centre, trade centre, railroad centre,

ducational centre. Our own manufacturers have a large capacity and are increasing their rade daily and must have tobacco.

We have the strongest corps of buyers in the world for the warehouse 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!

1 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 plaging 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.

Vanity of Canary Birds.

"Do you know," said an observant shabby dwelling place and observed with envious eyes the fact that the oth-

"Well, the old cage finally collapsed the intelligence of my feathered friend I made it a point to get him the pret-The reason some people decry the tiest little brass house I could find. The turned into his new home than he be gan to sing as he had never sung bewise in a manner altogether becoming his sudden rise in life. No proud pauper coming unexpectedly into an inherit ance of great riches could more gracefully have seemed a greater degree of vanity."—Memphia Scimetar.

> Choosing a Wife For Her Teeth. One of the most curious and interest ing of bridal customs among the Eskimos is the practice of choosing a bride not for her face, her figure or her for tone, but for the excellence and strength of her teeth.

Up in the polar circle, where a man's blood freezes and parts of bim drop off at the touch of the icy blast, it is a difficult matter to keep the untanned skins from hardening and cracking There is only one process known to the Eskimo, that of chewing. It is necesenry to perform this operation every two or three months, and it is a part of the wives' duties. It is for that reason that an Eskimo selects his future help strength of their jaws. Of course one wife cannot attend to all the skins, and so sometimes an Eskimo has as many as ten loving helpmates.

Wives are bought, sold and exchanged among the Eskimos. The price fluctuates like that of wheat or corn or stocks on Wall street. A father with a growing daughter will be approached by a neighbor and offered one, two or three dogs for her, according to her maxillary powers. Sometimes a blue foxskin or a dozen strips of blubber may enter into the bargain, but dogs are generally the factor used .- San Francisco Examiner.

Hens molt every fall, beginning usu ally in August, depending on the latitude. No special treatment is neces-sary, provided the fewls are well cared for, generally speaking, but some poultrymen aim to enrich the food in oils during this period by feeding sun a good plan to sow a patch of sunshade and in order that they may have seeds in the fall during molting time. aceds in the fall during moting time. At this season of the year they seem to be extra fond of sunflower seed, which would indicate that sunflowers are good for them and that they know it—Bellable Poultry Journal.



Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine

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