GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

MY RIVAL AND L

My rival is a "minor;" so am L. My rival doth for Amaryllis sigh For whom t also pine. His love is like his verse, light, trivial, short, But very epic mine!

Sweet, deem my love a volume rare to be, Filled with my own soul stirring poesy, Which you must fain extol; But deem his like his verse (the notion shocks)! But worthy of the "all at one price" box, "Observe! 2d. a vol.!"

In love, my lady, as in poetry,
To be original one's aim should be
And such is mine, you find;
His love is ordinary, like his verse,
On all the usual models based—and worse, It calls them all to mind.

My love, perchance, my lady in good time
Will think as precious as a strain sublime;
Then shall me cares be done;
But his? This only praise to it belongs;
It is about as lasting as his songs
And worth—well, worth but one.

My rival is a "minor;" so am I.
My rival doth for Amaryllis sigh.
For whom I also pins.
Not yet his passion (would that it were spurned)
Is, like his faithful manuscript, "returned,"
But mine, sweet, what of mine?
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Contra Porrazo. The Colonel's Ruse and Its Unex-

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By Philip Firmin.

4-0-0-0-0-00-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 The winter climate of California is

very delightful, especially at the great Hotel Balboa, but even there clouds are not unknown, and storms occur at times. Similarly the relationship between Colonel Taibot and his daughter Josephine was said by their sentimental friends to be a beautiful one, for they loved each other devotedly and were seldom separated; nevertheless it had its periods of disturbance when they failed to agree and when each spoke freely according to the family

The colonel was a man of large eans, whose home was in an eastern city. He had taken a suit of rooms in the Balboa for the winter for a party which consisted of himself, his daughter, aged 23, and his sister, a matron of about his own age. There was also a

The season was about half over when the trouble between the colonel and Miss Josephine began. The storm center at the outset was a certain Harry Grandin. Some time later a second area of disturbance was created around a widow, a Mrs. Bronson, but this was declared by the colonel not to be a genuine casus belli, but merely a coun ter irritant and an attempt to get up a

According to the material provided at that time on which to base a judgment Harry Grandin was either a handsome fellow, with exquisite manners, who could talk to your very soul and whom all the other girls wanted. or he was a pestiferous nuisance that no one knew anything about, a fortune hunter most likely, who should be run off the place if the colonel had his way about it. And the widow, from the same sources, was either a sly, design ing creature that penciled her eyelashes and pretended not to know that she was flirting or she was an estimable person, who minded her own affairs and was nothing to the colonel nor he to her and who ought not to be dragged into this matter. "It seems very strange," said Joseph-

ine, "that the person I love best in all the world, my own father, is the only one that thinks I am a perfect fright." "I don't think anything of the kind!" cried the colonel indignantly. "You are an exceptionally handsome woman. as your mother was before you, and I know it as well as-as you do." He finished with a grin. "Then why do you always assume

that every man who pays me the slightest attention does so merely because of your money?" She beamed on him as one does who has scored. "I don't assume it of every one"- be-

"That is not rich and baid and stu-

"My dear," said the colonel solemnly "there are some things in this world that your old dad knows a little more about than you do, and money is one of them. There are two parts to getting rich. One is to make money, and the other is to hold on to it. The first of these is easy enough, but the second is deadly hard. Who was the English man who said that whenever he woke up in the morning in the city of Paris and suddenly remembered that the place contained, according to police statistics, over 60,000 people who would rob him if they got a threw him into a blue funk? Now, I have some money. I admit. There is enough to allow us to take life easily and to do pretty much as we please within reason. I have put it in the best possible shape to leave to you when I mass out. But haw long do you when I pass out. But how long do you think it will all last if some rascally roung spendthrift should have a chance at it as your husband? So would rather suspect 99 innocent ones than have you caught on the hundredth one who would play the mischlef with

Jour happiness You must be pretty well through with the 90," said Josephine.
"Like enough," said her father. "In that case our young friend Grandia must be the hundredth that is specially

to be looked out for." Now, to o back to the point from which this talk marted." said Joseph-ine. "I believe I sold you that there. was to be a fishing party tomorrow and that Mr. Grandin naked Aunt Harriet and Mr. Grandin naked Aunt Harriev and me to go. What do you think?"

"Do just as you please about it." said the colonel. "You can't jure me hito forbidding things so as to make it in turesting. I am merely giving you a little tip. Dodie. my dear, because I have you."

Miss Josephine flung berself over the arm of the colonel's chair and put be arms about his neck. "Oh, dad, I love Jou too. Sometimes I almost wish that there wan't any money for us to get all mixed up about."

all mixed up about." "Stick to that 'almost,' Do "And say, dad. You don't mind me

tiving you a tip, do you?"

The colonel looked a little un "It's about the widow, you know." Whom do you mean?" he asked, with dignity: "Mrs. Bronson?" "Who else? You are not interested heard the other day that her first was a the course of the breakfast, which he

said the colonel indignantly, "and I great amusement.
should think you and your aunt might When Miss Josephine and her aunt time in than gossip."

bot felt himself at a great disadvanclon that lurks in a tone rather than in the room. the spoken words. It is true that he pretty and dressed in modest, becom | it meant. ing style, and she was a bright and entertaining talker. Yes; he must admit that he liked her best of all the women at the Balboa. The others who were of suitable age for companionship were too dull or were taken up with daugh ters or devoted to complaining hus-

bands.

Her father had been a Loyal Legion man, as he was, and she could remen ber something of the war, just enough for him to fix her age as 15 years less than his own, and this gave one fruitful topic of conversation. She admired Scott and Dickens and disdained the "new stuff," as he did. Longfellow was her favorite poet-and his. Her tastes and interests were simple and domestic, yet she was greatly diverted by the colonel's experiences in business and politics. The other women were civil to her, but a little distant. This may have been due to the suspfclous hints let fall by Josephine and her aunt, or it may have arisen simply from the fact that she was a widow All single women and most married ones think that the widow should take her place on the funeral pyre beside the body of the husband, after the Indian fashion.

When the fishing party had departed the next morning, the colonel betook himself to the bowling alley, whither none but a few old enthusiasts ever came. At one end of the long room in a little alcove there was a window that looked out over the ocean. The widow was fond of this quiet, secluded spot, and on days when Josephine and her aunt were away the colonel usually found her there. She had a soft crape shawl over her rounded shoulders, and

she was busy over a beaded purse. She scarcely looked up from her work as he approached and seated himself at her side. "Are you going to play?" she asked, and he replied according to the regular formula: "Pres ently. May I sit here?" "Certainly." She looked innocently

beyond him toward the alley. "Did your daughter come down with you? Miss Josephine never played. "She has gone fishing with her aunt

and the rest of them. Why didn't you go too?" As a matter of fact the widow had

not been asked. "I do not care for fishing," she said, and as she did so she baited her hook with a sweet smile and threw it out toward him. The colonel's old heart gave a youthful jump, and his hand trembled a little as he readjusted his eyeglasses. "I took pains to find out whether you

were to be of the party." said he, "and when I found you were not going I decided that I did not care for fishing myself." This was nibbling at rather close

range, but the widow pretended not to notice it. She did not lift her long eye lashes even the bundredth part of an inch, which gave the colonel all the better opportunity to admire them And through the whole morning fie circled round and round the bait, but he did not bite, perhaps by reason of an instinct that had come down to him from the gay days of his youth and perhaps because she was not ready to land him yet. It is about a half mile from the boat

landing to the entrance of the Balbon As the fishing party walked this dis tance one small detachment, consisting of Miss Josephine and Mr. Grandin. fell so far behind and moved so slowly that even the sympathetic Aunt Har riet glared fiercely at them as they came upon the steps.

Mr. Grandin was another who did not care much for fishing. He was saying: "People were altogether too thick in that beastly little boat. I have not had a word alone with you all day."

"Anything to say?" "Only the same thing." "You may say it just once." "I love you."

"Walk faster. I can see my father looking at us from the corner of the piazza. "And the widow is with him-your

stepmamma that is to be." "Don't you dare to say it. If I thought so, I would marry the first man that asked me."

"I will be the first." "Ob. Mrs. Fuller, we have bad such lovely day. Mr. Grandin and I stop ed to see if we could arrange to have all the fish we caught sent to the poor

people." Next morning a letter and a newspa per lay beside the colonel's plate when te came down to breakfast a little in advance of his daughter and sister. He recognized the same address on both that of his attorney in the eastern city

where he resided, and he broke the sea. of the letter with some engerness: My Dear Colonel - | got the stuff printed in Th

My Dear Colonel—I got the sum in the would not use your mass. It points to you plainly enough, however. I dear't understand the gains, but you probably amou what you are deing. Is there a so in the Bine Elephant? Should I buy or milt? Sounds funny to read that the failure of the mine will affect your fortunes, remembering, as I do, how cleverly you meaked our of it unesstated a year ago.

As you requested, I have started an inquiry about the young man Grandin and will be ready shout the young man Grandin and will be ready shout the young man Grandin and will be ready shout the young man Grandin and will be ready shout for any or and the young man a few days. What is the matter? Another moth at Josephine's fame? My dear fellow, I have told you a thousand times that you are too suspicious. Yours.

Then the colonel unfolded the newspaper and, finding the marked passage,

paper and, finding the marked passage, read as follows: Politics is Money .- It is rumored that the true

Politics is Money.—It is rumored that the tree reason for the sudden withdrawal of a well known existen from the senatorial race and his departure for California was not at all his friendship for the governor, as was alieged at the time, but the discovered and the serious failure of an enterprise in which he was manufally involved to a very considerable extent. When the Bine Elephant went to pieces, the event was not supposed to have any political significant, but its largest owner was known to be a time.

The costs money to be made a senator is this ties, and the pastime is well enough for millionatest, and the pastime is well enough for millionatest, but a fortune that is reduced to here bones and which perhaps scarcely, exists at all will not

The colonel smiled grimly as he read more than one widow, are you? I the article, and several times during

butcher. Think of it—the poor little ate by himself without waiting for the ladies, he chuckled, as though some-"He was a Kansas City meat man," thing on his mind was affording him

find something better to spend your came into the room, he drew a long face, and, handing his daughter the Whenever the conversation shifted to paper with the marked portion exposthe subject of the widow, Captain Tal- ed, he said: "It is out at last. Excuse me, but I must go over to the city to tage, as is always the case with simple be gone all day. Don't worry, my innocence when it is called upon to daughter; there is enough for us to live face adroit insinuation and the suspi- on in a way." Then he hurried out of

The two women eagerly read the artiadmired Mrs. Bronson, for she was cle and then reread it to find out what

> "Oh," said Josephine, "it was only yesterday that I said to father that I almost wished he would lose all his money!" "How could you wish such a wicked

thing!" cried her aunt reproachfully. "Now you see what has happened." They were just beginning to read the article through for the third time when Josephine looked up and said, "Here comes Mr. Grandin."

"Hide it," said her aunt. "Indeed I shall not. I intend that he shall see it first of all."

"Good morning, Mrs. Blake. Good morning, Miss Talbot. May I sit here? I did not see you ladies anywhere inst evening. "We played 'porrazo' in our Roms

with the colonel and Mr. Edmunds Do you play 'porrazo,' Mr. Grandin?' "I tried it once, Mrs. Blake, but I de not approve of a game where you lay down a card and say 'porrazo' with

great triumph, only to have the next person to you lay down another card and say 'contra porrazo' and take it all away from you. Where is the colonel. by the way?" "He has gone to the city for the day.

"There is something here that I wish you to read, Mr. Grandin." said Josephine, handing him the paper. The young man read the article and

brought his lips together in a bunch. "This refers to Colonel Taibot, I take Josephine nodded. "And it means that he has lost his

шопеу. Josephine nodded again, and her aun ooked sadly into her coffee cup.

"Does this involve you in any way Mrs. Blake?" "Not at all."

Mr. Grandin smiled cheerfully. "I suppose I ought to be decently sympathetic," said he, "but it is desperately hard work. This affects no one, it appears, but Colonel Talbot, and my regard for him is entirely by proxy am ready to take his loving daughter's word for it that he is a delightful character, but he has never shown that side of himself to me."

"But it affects me," cried Josephine.

"Don't you see that?" "Not a bit of it." said Mr. Grandin. "I am going to take care of you, and I have a great plenty." Mrs. Hlake looked up in surprise, and he addressed himself to her. "This is a matter which I would have taken up with Colonel Talbot if he had ever given me a chance, but his manner toward me such as to make it impossible for me to address him on any subject blame him. I am sure that if I had such a precious object to guard I should be a Cerberus too."

He took a card from his pocket and wrote some names upon it. "Here is a bank," said he, "and a firm of attor neys and a well known business house, all of them located in the city where I live. Now if the colonel wishes to make inquiry of any of these he will find out. I think, all that he needs to know about me as a son in law " Mrs. Blake picked the card up doubt fully and placed it in the bag that hung at her side. She stood a good deal in

awe of her brother. When the young people were alone few minutes later. Josephine said, "I heard where you were last evening." Grandin shook his head sadly "What small place a big hotel is" he said. "Are you anxious to make yourself still more unpopular with my father? "I wanted to see what sort of a stepmother-in-law I was likely to have.

that was all." "What do you think of her?" "I agree with you. She won't do at all. Something must be- Ry Jove, where is that paper? Let me have it for awhile, will you? I have an idea. He took the paper and went off in search of the widow, whom he presently found sitting alone. She liked attentions from young men, and Grandin

was a delightful talker A second letter from "A G W. which arrived a day or two later conveyed to the colonel some information about Mr Grandin that caused him to open wide his eyes and whistle softly to himself The colonel was not exact-

ly a worshiper of wealth, but he found It easy to respect a man who was worth several times as much money as he was, and he started out immediately to apologize and make amends. In his search he came upon the widow, bonneted and cloaked and accompanied by her maid. "Goodby," she cried airily. "I am

"Off!" exclaimed the colonel in tonishment. He had seen but little of her during the last few days, but had

supposed that was due to accident. "Yes; to the Pisarro and then back east," she said. "Thank you and your dear daughter and sister for being so kind to me." Her manner was patro ing, not to say contemptuous, and the olonel, who had grown accustomed to her soft, confiding ways, was too astounded to do anything except stare at her as she vanished down the cor-

Mr. Grandin would listen to no apgies or explanations, but grasped the colonel's hand and shook it warmly. "That newspaper story," said the colonel, "was a take. F did not lose

anything in the Blue Elephant." "You didn't!" cried Mr. Grandin. and he laughed.
"No," mid the colonel. And he ex-plained how and why he had secured

plained how and way he had secured its publication. At this Mr. Grandin laughed a good deal more. "You see," said the colonel. "I have always had a horror of a marriage in my family with any kind of a mer-cenary element in it. If such a marriage could be avoided by a little ruse like that, I thought I would be justified in resorting to it. Don't you agree

Mr. Grandin laughed again, but he that he entirely agreed with the

colonel. He had heard of the widow's departure a little while before, and he knew that that danger was passed He reserved his part of the confession, however, until some other occasion when it might be needed .- Argonnut.

The Rejected One's Humor. If the young man who has been beaten in the race for the hand of the girl he loves can only keep his temper and look honest while talking, he is easily the greatest tease on earth.

The rejected suitor in this case is round faced, jolly and a second cousin of the rejector. They were out riding together the other afternoon. Being good whip and reckless through disappointment, he had two runaways that appeared to be genuine, and she was even more indignant than fright-

"Charles," she fluttered, "you made those horses run away. I saw you flicking their ears. You never were much of a horseman anyway."

"Come now," and he perfectly imitated a man whose feelings are hurt; "there is no one in Detroit better at this sort of thing than I am. Here we are after two runaways without a bruise or a broken bone. Want another spin?" "No. no. no! Next time I'll ask

Gregory to drive me." "Gregory? Just because he is going to marry you. Don't, my dear. Greg-

ory doesn't know the difference be tween a horse and a steam engine." "Indeed!" with hard voice and eyes snapping. "I recall that he was the first one in at the brush at that fox hunt last summer, and you rode, Mr.

He turned away to hide his grin and said, as though pronouncing a death sentence: "I never though to tell you. You know how much talk there was about his taking impossible jumps and riding with such absolute recklessness. Some of the envious ones looked it up. my dear. Gregory was tied to the saddle."

She wanted to murder her cousin on the spot, but compromised by making him drive for home. She knows he was joking, but will not know him even in company.-Detroit Free Press.

Robbing an Engle's Nest.

The author of "Sport and Travel" tells how he robbed an engle's nest in Asia Minor, or, rather, how he managed to get it robbed for him. The nest was about 60 feet from the ground on a perpendicular cliff 150 feet high. He says:

I twisted 300 feet of half inch cord into a strong rope of less than buil that length and also made a strong but light rope ladder out of the ropes from the pack saddles. I then sent four men to the top of the cliff to let down the long rope directly over the eagle's nest. The rope ladder was attached to the end of it and drawn over the open space where the nest lay. This was held in place by another rope tied to a tree at the bottom of the cliff.

There was now no difficulty in approaching the nest and no danger so long as the rope held, although, of course, the sensation of being dangled during the last week or so has been at the end of a long rope is more or less uppleasant until one gets accuswithout difficulty and brought down system. It is remarkable what a small omed to it. Mustaphu renched the nest between his teeth.

We watched the next all day and found that the mother eagle did not return. We had disturbed her on the previous day, and so she had evidently leserted her bome.

Winning Speccess.

The brilliant author, critic and writ er, Charles Dudley Warner, felt deeply nterested in the literature which helps Probably the last work of his pen was the following answer to the question "The most successful man who is be?" . "A man who has made the most of his opportunities and who in addition has cultivated every faculty with which he is endowed has won sucress It is the duty of every one to make th greatest possible progress and to I come as perfectly developed as abilit permits. I am afraid there are femen who can say that they have man the most of their talents."

Hatching Brahma Eggs.

Brahma eggs, like all Asiatic eggs, varieties. It is very often the case, present system is because they are calleven under hens, that from two to ed upon to fill a position requiring exfour days more are required to hatch pert knowledge that they do not posthem than is the case with the Ameri- sess. To superintend experts and to can varieties. In hatching in the incu-bator, note the air cells carefully, es-duties is a more simple matter and a pecially after the second week. This line in which every farmer who emwill give you the best and most accu- ploys hired hands has had experience. rate knowledge on the wants of the The superintendents would, moreover We have made as good batches in in- would now be the employers of the cubators with Brahma eggs as we road attendant instead of being the have with Wyandottes or Rocks, but after the second week we terest of every one to report defects to gave the condition of the air cell daily the road attendant, who would apply study.-A Few Hens.

Keep Up With the Procession. ther, the knowledge of yesterday is not sufficient for today, says Poultry Success. With the new day come usl improvements, the safest and most deas, new experiments, new lessons. We are constantly learning something, and the man who reaches a it secures to the road what the road point where he is so sure he knows it most needs—continual repairs with the all that he ceases making any attempt best available material. It reduces the fust about 24 hours.

Feeding the Egg Producer. Put your beas in training for egg production. By overfeeding them you adding to weight at the expense utility. Competitors must have strengthening food and enough of it. whether the contest is for egg production or a test of speed. The horse is trained to the minute and fed to the top notch, but not overfed Should it not be so with the hen-the

Grit For Ducks. Orit is absolutely necessary. I cracked oyster shells, in boxes constant ly by them, but mixed also in their food. They must have something dur-ing confinement in bad weather to en-able them to assimilate their food.

Subscribe for The Gleaner.

BAD ROADS REMEDY.

HOW TO SECURE IMPROVEMENT ECONOMICALLY

Suggestion That Country Highways tendant to Have Constant Charge of Each Division.

(From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1900. By Harper & Brothers.)

Farmers object, and with justice, to stone roads costing upward of \$5,000 per mile. The farmers of nearly every state in the Union oppose state aid be cause of the fear they have that the extravagance of expensive stone road engineers, who build well and then fall to maintain, may be saddled upon them. On the other hand, the idea of a constant attendant appeals to the farmers as a rational method of evolution toward a better system of roads at the same time that it trains experts to care

In order to secure satisfactory and economical improvement of our country roads, therefore, the writer, Daniel B. Luten, in Harper's Weekly, would advocate a system by which the roads should be divided into sections of from 10 to 20 miles in length and a man employed for each section to devote his entire time and attention to the improvement of that section. The at tendant should provide team and wagon whenever needed. He would require no assistants. He should be held to strict attention to duty and to a strict observance of hours, whether in wet weather or dry. Ruts would be eradicated by filling

with harder material; the surface could be smoothed by scraping with a wagon tire drag if no better tool were available. Chuck holes would be filled with broken stone or with gravel or with clay and sand or with the best quality of material available. Maintaining a smooth surface for the escape of water is all that is necessary to prevent softening of the road surface, even with earth roads; keeping the road carefully crowned, smooth and free from ruts is more effective in disposing of "the greatest enemy of good roads" than the most elaborate system of foundations and under drainage, but the necessary smooth ness can be attained only by continual watchfulness. Excessive dustiness could be allayed by an occasional sprinkling, but the distribution of traffic, made possible by the smooth surface, would decrease the wear and also the necessity for sprinkling. The attendant would find time for planning s systematic method of beautifying the roads of his section. The side d should be cleaned; the roadway should be cleared of weeds, which too often are able to appropriate the roadside as their highway for dissemination.

The expense of constant appendance

on our country roads could be decreased to a minimum by decreasing the number of miles in a section, admitting, of course that the benefits would be correspondingly decreased. There can thus be no argument against its adoption on the ground of expense by the poorest communities. By allotting sections of from 10 to 20 miles to each amount of material is required for repairs if those repairs be made prompt ly, and still more remarkable what great amount is required when repair are made but once a year. The larger part of the cost of road materials is in bor in preparing, transporting, bandling and placing. Labor can be far more economically purchased by em ploying one man for a long period of time than by employing many men for a shorter period. The most of the at tention needed by a road does not require team labor, and it is this kind of attention that is most neglected under the present system, until at the end of the year it requires a great deal of expensive team work to make it good. The constant attendant system of maintenance applied to our present roads would in time develop them into system of hard roads that could be

most economically administered by engineering superintendence. For the present, however, there is no good reason why the officers who at the present time superintend road affairs in county or township/would not prove satisfac tory as superintendents of the road atrequire a somewhat different treat- tendants. The reason that these offment than do eggs of our American cers are frequently a failure under the When batched alone, there is have the assistance of every resident little extra ettention required. of the section, for the property owners Plymouth road workers. It would be to the inthe remedy without the delays that are

fatal to road surfaces. The system thus outlined is essential-In the chicken business, as in every, ly a system of maintenance, but when applied to inferior roads it becomes also a system of construction by graeconomical way. It gives training to local experts at the same time that number of votes commanded by the patronage of county and township officers. It places the responsibility for the condition of the roads upon one responsible person. It possesses what the present system lacks—tangibility. It provides a means for beautifying the roadway, and it makes possible : gradual healthy growth toward a better system of hard roads, with greater tion of their value by the general public.

> Dear Little Mary Jones At the great exposition in Omaha it was the custom for the people to register or sign their names in the differen buildings. People who registered were asked to give their occupations, so that the book read like this: "John

penter," and so on.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

take the Former For the Latter.

There are a few things in poultry culture which breeders will do well to eradicate. One thing is certain, a male that is weak in procreative vigor utive embellishments known as male characteristics. Thus a Light Brahma cock, narrow in skull, with small ear lobes and wattles diminutive or absent, is never a sure getter. The procreative germs will be lacking or weak, and his appearance as described above will surely indicate this lack of vigor. The female, on the other hand, may have these features of comb, ear lobes and wattles very small indeed, yet lay very large eggs. The Light Brahma hens, which in many instances lay eggs to weigh 37 ounces to the dozen, have these head embellishments very small. So while want of procreative power in the male shows its effect in the effeminate appearance we cannot say that small combs are the cause or will in the hens denote that they will lay very small eggs, for there are other things such as excessive blocky shape, super abundance of flumage, multiplicity of small ancestors and deteriorated size, all of which will affect egg production, making the eggs fall in size, become uneven in shape and far less in num

Procreation is the work of the male The hen furnishes the nourishment for the germ during incubation, and the hen is far more responsible for the size of her progeny than is the male, for if her nourishment of the germ is meager and lacking, the development and size of the germ will receive a check which can never be entirely over come in after life. It is true of all breeds that the fe

males are smaller and that their combs ear lobes and wattles are smaller and neater (and disproportionately so) than in the male. They have but the shad ow of that which in the male is substance. Hackle, saddle hangers and sickles are exclusive male characteristics, and when any of these features are lacking or have not a generous development they are the effect and sign of a low state of procreative power. When a breed (I care not what the

breed) assumes blockiness as a feature in an extreme form, the hens are never as good layers, either in size or number of eggs, as those individuals which have the shape favoring what we wall oblong. The Cochin shaped, heavy plumed Brahma, the short bodied Plymouth Rock, the pigeon breasted, excessively blocky Wyandotte, all lay smaller eggs and fewer of them than heir larger framed, oblong sisters of the same breeding. Thus do we see that shape sadly affects fecundity, just as the different shaped cells of the bee

produce the queens or the workers. And one of the breeds that have suffered most in this respect has been the Wyandotte, both at the hands of judges who force the winners into this squatty, wide bodied shape which is at variance with egg production and because of ancestral Sebright Bantam, White Hamburg, Rose Comb Legiorn, Buff Cochin, Dark | doing the work of a farmer's wife, tak-Brahma and Albino Pigmouth Rock. A multiplicity of short bodied, small egg races, coupled with the insane demand of the judges for short bodies, has made it a hard matter for ordinary breeders to satisfy patrons that fowls of this race are producers of first class eggs, while if they would breed the males only with generously furnished pendent ear lobes and wattles and fe males with long formation of body and set only eggs that weigh a pound and a half or more to the dozen they would have no trouble to raise Wyandottes to weigh in excess of present standard demand. These birds can be a reason able exponent of the standard. All the judge has to do to make them so is to throw himself upon the side of nature in its most productive form and punish extra shortness the same as be would excessive length of body, thus giving the medium shaped birds the prizes Then after three generations of this course the breeder would no longer have to make apologies for their egg production, either for size, shape or olor.-I. K. Feich in Farm-Ponitry.

Feeding Ducks. James Rankin, in Farm and Home gives this method of feeding ducks For breeding birds, old or young, dur ing the fall, feed three parts when bran, one part crushed out feed, one part cornmeal, 5 per cent beef scraps 5 per cent grit and all the green food they will eat in the shape of corn fod der, cut fine, clover or out fodder. Feed this mixture twice a day, all they will eat. For laying birds equal parts of wheat bran and cornmeal, 20 per cen crushed out feed. 10 per cent bolled potatoes and turnips, 15 per cent clover rowen, green rye or refuse cabbage chopped fine, 5 per cent grit. Feed twice a day all they will cat, with a lunch of corn and onts at noon. Keep grit and oyster shells constantly by them. I never cook food for ducks after they are a week old, but mix i with cold water."

Every Day's a Harvest. In the harvest season the jolly farmer perspires and smiles, and then for ange he smiles and perspires, but a change he smues and that this happy when it occurs to him that this happy season comes only once a year countenance lengthens. Some day he will acknowledge that his wife "knows a thing or two" when she shows him the balance of accounts between the grain bin and the ben, and be will say with her, "Why, every day's a barvest!"-Poultry Keeper.

How to Care the Grip. Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as

directed as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip not one write her name and occupation, and case has ever been reported that did this is what she wrote: "Mary Jones; not recover. For sale by A. J. Thompson & Co., druggists.

Felch Cautions Breeders to Not Mis- Range Is the Important Considers. tion if You Want Good Birds. Turkeys raised on a large range are best to use as breeders, as they develop consider. Whatever the cause of a trou- on nature's plan-bone, muscle and Be Divided Into Sections-An At- ble, the effect once apparent, it is folly frame-and that is what we want into use the affected specimens, for by so stead of heavy weights and small doing you establish a defect hard to frames. Some people think weight is the criterion of excellence in turkeys. I wish I could take them out with me will surely indicate the same by dimin. In my morning rambles and show them the points of excellence my birds are developing by roving around and picking up the food that nature contributes so lavishly for their benefit. The large long legs and well proportioned bodies with the morning sun glancing from their brilliant plumage, make a sight worth seeing. Exercise and the right

> The bronze turkey does not develop until 4 years old, and it stands to reason that a bird which develops slowly and healthily will make a better breeder and produce healthier and larger stock than those which are pushed to maturity and which attain great weights simply by overfeeding and linck of exercise. First secure good health and a large frame, then let nature put on weight at maturity. If this course were followed, we would not hear so much about diseases and nonsuccess in raising turkeys. They were created for a special purpose and intended to be healthy, and when we undertake to run against nature there is war at once, and we have to pay the penalty. Letters asking advice are coming in

ent living in Denver hatched a bird that had crooked toes on both feet, but It got along all right. I think perhaps breeding, although a cripple may be hatched, more especially among chickens, without any apparent cause. The turkeys of this correspondent grev well until about one week ago, when they commenced to be troubled with weak legs. The cause was supposed to be rheumatism. The turkeys squat around all day and eat as well as ever, but will not walk, and even when placed upon their feet they drop right down again as soon as support is removed. The climate is dry in Denver, and these turkeys are cooped upon a city lot. They are fed table scraps, corn meal, oats and wheat.

Your turkeys, my friend, are losing the use of their legs from want of exercise and probably overfeeding. If you can find some farmer who will take them on his farm and let them have range, with only a little food, sim ply what they can pick up, they may get over it, but I would not care to breed from them, as their vitality has been impaired. Turkeys cannot be profitably raised except on a good range. 1 feed my turkeys only until they are weeks or 2 months old, then they are turned out to find their own living until the ground freezes.-Mrs. Charles Jones

The basis of profits in poultry keeping does not consist of an ability to figure skillfully. It consists in the pos session of a determination to do the best that can be done under the circumstances. We have a letter from a lady reader who tells us she has been ing care of the bables and making more than \$200 a year from her poultry. We feel sure this is a greater profit than could be shown by more ex-We feel sure this is a greater tensive plants which are conducted nore for show than profit. We know a farmer who looks upon his flock of Leghorn bens as one of his most money making possessions because they nake him a profit of a dollar a bead

because their owners take a personal interest in their welfare, and upon this is success founded.

We write these words to encourage those who, having a love for poultry. think they have not the means to make a success of poultry keeping. There is no business where a little money can be invested and make such large returns as to invest it in a few hens. They may be kept on a small area, fed at little cost, and the market is always hungry for the products of the poultry

of an acre of land at his disposal may if he will, keep enough poultry to make it worth his while to take up poultry keeping provided be is interested in the ousiness.—American Poultry Journal.

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as winter approaches. One correspond-

the crooked toes were caused by in-

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every year. These two flocks are properly kept

No amount of reading books and papers will make a good poultryman uness one begins with a love for poultry. With that as a beginning and a desire to succeed one is in pretty bad circum stances who cannot manage to extract pleasure and profit from a flock of poul try, however cramped he may be for Whoever has as much as a quarter

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