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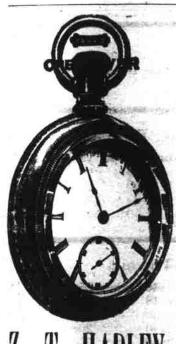
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are corrected and cured by the regular use of this superior emmenagogue.

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Fellow Mortals
By LYDIA PERKINS

S. S. McClure Company ***** "You are a worthless nigger, George." "Yes, little mistiss."

"And your master and I will have to go to the almshouse." "Yes, little mistiss; spec yo will." "Then what will become of you, George?"

"Go dar too." "Do you think they would take in a ligger? You are more likely to get on

the chain gang." "Te, be, he, little mistiss!" What are you giggling about?" "Dey ain't no chain gang. We goes

on de fahm." "You have been there?" "Yes; I got sent dar bout a yeah Igo." "George, have you been a criminal?"

His mistress looked at him with shrinking disgust. "Spec I has," he returned glibly. "I been mos' eberyt'ing-crap shooter, buck dancer an' de res', an' crimnel,"

he added, with a touch of pride.

Mrs. Custis was paying no heed to the negro now. She looked dreamily out through the window at the mellow sunlight of spring. A longing came over her for her old home. She had endured the long and cruel winter with stoical patience, but the reluctant spring made the sap of yearning rise in her veins. Suddenly she buried her face in her handkerchief, and like a

faithful dog George began to whine: "Dar, little mistiss; jes' yo' wait till de udder side de cloud flummux over. an' yo'll see 'nough silver to mek a braid pan.'

"Oh, go away, you worthless nigger!" Mrs. Custis exclaimed, putting down ber handkerchief, and he jumped extravagantly just for the delight of hearing her sweet old laugh, like the ringing of pure thin silver.

"But, George," Mrs. Custis resumed with renewed dignity, "it is true that your master and I are seriously thinking of seeking public assistance." Her delicate cheek flushed at the admission: but, seeing his look of childish horror,

she proceeded firmly: "As simple as our living expenses are, we cannot longer meet them, and we must ask for help."

She threw up her little figure and proudly left the room, but she stumbled on the threshold, and the negro, with intuitive devotion, knew that her eyes were blinded with tears.

He stared with a dropped jaw at the open door through which she had gone. Then, with a volatile grin, he jumped to his feet and, performing a skillful clog dance, seized his disreputable hat and bolted from the house.

About a year before this Mr. Custis and his wife had drifted to the great city of New York. They came from Georgia, leaving their home desolate in had married a clever young artist. It did not take the parents long to discover that their son-in-law had difficulty in supporting his little family, so they, protesting grandly that they had an ample income, moved to a cheap little flat on the east side and in the frightful closeness of a few narrow rooms began an existence that was slow tor-

ture to their pride. One day George Harries, one of the most unregenerate negroes in all New York, sidled up on their front steps and pulled the bell. A negro is not naturally a tramp, but he was idle and thought he could bully something from these forlorn old people.

Mrs. Custis opened the door and looked her wrath at his presumption. "Does yo' hab any wuk fo' a po' culind man?" he drawled insolently.

"No: I don't want any niggers work for me!" she blazed out. "Get off my front steps!" She was preparing to slam the front door when he jerked off his filthy hat and burst out:

"Fo' de Lawd, I didn't know yo wus a south'n lady; 'deed I didn't, littie mistiss. Kin yo' give a po' niggah a bite o' somethin' to eat, an' I'll wuk my fingahs to de bone; 'deed I will." And that was the beginning of a strange household—George Harries, crap shooter, low comedian and natural singer and dancer, and these poor, fine old southern people. And he was as faithful as though he was their

slave they as autocratic as though be irs by right of purchase. So on this sunny afternoon in spring he shuffled along the street, dipping into old haunts that had not known him for a year. When he reached one of his former stands, he looked shrewdly about for a policeman and, not seeing

one, began with great vigor and skill what is known to the initiated as a "buck dance." By the time he had danced for five minutes the crowd was so dense about the performer that it took a tail man to peep over the heads. George paused in his dancing, took off his hat and, singing in a musica roles, "coon, coon, coon," went around

collecting. This was all very well, b a policeman sauntered up. Finding the ttraction was a live negro and not a dead horse, he virtuously redistribute the coins to the amused crowd, and George took a free ride to the police

By the time he was hustled before the desk his most reckiess look had settled over his bardened face. The magistrate, who was looking bored, roused slightly when the officer exed that the negro was indulging

in a disorderly dance. with a yawn.

"George," said the magistrate severe F. "I had hoped you had stopped your evil living. It has been nearly a year face you were arrested." btle change passed over the home

rin' all right an' wurn't doin' nothin' 'cept a little dancin'. I sin't that no craps in a yeah mos'-no, sah. Deed, jedge," the fellow suddenly ed, "I don't know what my pe sie marster an' misties is gwine to do if you sen' me down. It wunn't fo' me I was dancin'; it wus fo' dem fo' Gawd it wus. Dey's quality folks, an' N. C. dey'd sta've befo' dey'd beig."

"That's a likely story," began the policeman contemptuously. The magistrate motioned him to quiet as he said more kindly:

"George, suppose you show me sort of dance this was." The negro's face broke into sudden smiles. Like so many of his race, he had a childish smile and beautiful teeth. He stepped forth willingly, and it was a pleasure to watch the posturing and gestures so absolutely African

The magistrate watched him intently. When he had finished and leaned panting against the desk, his honor shot a sarcastic look at the policeman and rapped out, "Case dismissed."

and yet dramatic.

George lost no time in putting the police station behind him. He was hustling along toward home when a sharp faced, theatrical looking man overtook him and briefly explained that he had seen him dance and wanted to engage him for his company of minstrels.

George had been in New York too ong to make an easy bargain, and at last the theatrical manner reluctantly came to his terms. (Free even got an advance on the strict promise that he would report that night for orders. Then he flew over the ground to the Custis flat.

He fell up the steps and burst into the kitchen, where Mrs. Custis was rooking a meager supper. "Law, little mistiss," he ejaculated,

not forgetting to pull off his hat, 'deed de Lawd has flummuxed dat brack cloud over, an' dar's some o' de silver linin' right dar." And he triumphantly gave her \$5. Then he told how he got the money.

The poor old lady's tears were streaming and he himself was sobbing like a "George," she said brokenly, "the

ways of Providence are past finding

And he answered humbly: "Dat's so, little mistiss; dat's so."

Central's Vindication. They had quarreled overnight, but she had no sooner reached the studio where she was preparing to threaten the laurels of the old masters than she was called to the reconciliatory telephone. The conversation began guardedly with the customary: "Is this Miss E.? Oh, good morning. This is Mr. F." But in a few seconds these perfunctory words gave place to others.

"Helen," he declared, "I was a beast." And she replied contritely: "You must not call yourself names. I was borrid. I was a perfect little cat, Dick, and"-But Mr. F. could not stand her self reproachings. He told her that he could not and that he would not bear to hear her slander the dearest, most generous most noble woman in the world.

"Hush, hush-sh, Dick," she entreat ed. "We're forgetting that a telephone is not so awfully secret. Suppose Cen-

tral should hear?" Whereupon a strident voice took up the tale. "Central!" it sneered, "Central listening! I like that! Central's got something else to do but listen to the lovemaking of a pair of idiots. I can tell you that I've got other fish to fry besides paying attention to the like

Who Invented the Steam Engine The Marquis of Worcester, while im prisoned in the Tower of London in 1656, invented and constructed a perfect steam engine and had it publicly exhibited the same year at Vauxhail in successful operation. Thirty-four years later, in 1690, Dennis Papin added the piston to the marquis' discovery. In 1698 Captain Savary devised and built a steam engine different in many details from those made by Worceste and Papin, and in 1705 Newcomb, Cawley and Savary constructed their celebrated atmospheric engine, which was complete in every detail.

The above array of historical facts notwithstanding, James Watt, who was not born until sixty years after these great men had given the steam engine to the world, enjoys the distinction of being the veritable inventor, originator and author of the most use ful contrivance of the present day.

Fulton, who lived and worked in the early part of the century, is given the credit of being the man who den strated that steam could be applied to navigation: this, too, in face of the well known historical fact that De Gary propelled a vessel by steam in the harbor of Barcelona in 1548.

Greatness Not Free From Si The transcendent power and fame with which great genius has at different periods endowed various men do not always insure them from after

misery and shame. This was strikingly exemplified in the cases of the four greatest of military conquerors Alexander, Hannibal Cesar and Napoleon. The general judgment of mankind has conceded them the first place in the lines of action for which they were severall distinguished. Yet they all met with

meiancholy and tragic deaths. Two of them suffered for years eenest humiliations which a total destruction of their hopes could bring Two perished at the senith of their power, just as they might have expe ed a long enjoyment of the fruits

DUST SPRAYING.

and For Use In Dort Spraye Dust spraying is just now coming tainly is often convenient to apply poisons in this manner. Dry paris green may be so used, either applied an a disorderly dance.

"Why were you dancing?" he asked,
with a yawn.

"'Cause I wuz," was the sulky retexture, and only the faintest trace of
the poison should appear upon the
plants treated. One or two pounds growing crop. To avoid us

pounds; water, three quarts. Use the water to slake the lime into a very fine dry powder, add the poison and mix the air in a cloud by the use of dust sprayers and settles upon foliage and

Dust spraying is much cheaper than spraying with liquids, but results so far obtained indicate that it is less effective for most purposes. All dusting should be done early in the morning while the foliage is yet wet with dew .- A. B. Cordley, Oregon.

Making Bright, Sweet Clover Hay. In regard to making clover hay correspondent writes to Country Gen

Here is my plan for practical use Cut the clover when it shows perhaps two-thirds of its blossoms. Do not start the machine until 10 a. m., or until the dew has mostly dried out from the clover, and cut only so much as can be raked and cocked before 4 p. m. The first thing after noon turn while the clover is hot with the sun's rays, rake and cock in small sized cocks. If the crop is very beavy, of a large growth. I do not use the borse rake, but go in with a fork and pick it up and cock it up in this way; then, if you wish, run the horse rake over the ground and gather up any scatterings that may be left. If the weather bids fair, leave it in the cock for a day at least; then, about 11 a. m., open out enough for a load to be drawn the first thing after noontime, opening enough for the second load just at the time of loading the load opened before noon, keeping only a load opened ahead of the team. If the sun is very warm I do not spread out thin, but simply break the cocks apart into two or three

When drawing in put as much as possible at one drawing into the same mow. The less air to reach the mow the better. Keep the barn closed so as to avoid the rushing of air through the mow. Should rain come on after the clover is cocked up I go out each day and cock it all over, taking the top and using that for the base. This airs it and prevents coloring or mold and does not allow the rain and sun to cause the leaves to drop off or the stem to be-

come hard and brittle.

To commence the handling of clover, as I have practiced, is very much like the beginning of the use of a smoothing harrow or weeder. It takes lots of faith in other men's practices and considerable "sand;" but like many other of the modern methods, it works like a charm.

Sirup Making In the South In an address on the sirup making industry in Florida Dr. H. W. Wiley

Here you must depend on the sugar cane for sugar and upon the cassava and potato for starch. From starch glucose can also be made, and it seems to me that in the near future the glucose industry will pass from the Indian corn belt to the cassava and potato belt. In one particular industry Florida and the southern parts of Georgia and Alabama stand pre-eminnt, and that is the manufacture of table sirup from sugar cure uniform grades to hold the mar kets of the world, and this can only be accomplished by mixing together the products of small farmers or by the establishment of central factories, where the cane grown in the neighbo hood can be manufactured under stand ard conditions. By the development of these great industries, sugar and starch making, including table strups, untold wealth will in the near future flow into Florida. From byproducts of the facories immense quantities of cattle food can be obtained both from sugar cane and the starch producing plants. Thus a dairy industry can be established in onnection with sugar and starch making, which will add much to the wealth of the state.

Brief Mention. Try some late Italian cauliflowers. Now is the time to keep ahead of the

vator going. Florida reports many orange trees in casing this year for the first flow dare, the 1805 freeze. ry farm in the south should have

an alfalfa paten or nero.

considered as one of the necessary peran alfalfa patch or field. It should be ments, says Dr. Hu As fund becomes vacant sow late

orn and plant sweet potatoes-vine Finish tobacco planting; plant late Cowpeas improve the land and

could be planted on any that is va-

Care of Young Chicks.

To prevent droopy chicks set bens i fean nests in a clean apartment, Due the hen well with insect powder after she has set a week. Grease the head of each chick as soon as hatched with sweet oil or lard, and no danger from head lice need be feared. Put the bens with chicks in a clean box or house. A new barrel under a bush is much better than an old box or coop that his a sus-picion of mites or lice. Feed often, just as they will eat; don't leave any to mesi ar soften bread or cracker. Milk, sweet or sour, is not good for food for bengay chicks, as they gorge themselves and soil their plumage with it.
When used constantly like water for a drink it is good. Slop of any kind is not fit food for fowis. The very best food for towns chicks for the first work is often and let them have a grass run
when dry. After the first week mixed
meal and table scraps may be fed. As
soon as whole wheat and broken corn
can be handled by them feed this at
night. A variety of food is good. Always remember the gizzard is not intended to grind slop, and you will have
healthy fewia.—Commercial Poultry.

chants and agents. Local territory. slary \$1024 a year and expenses, syable \$19.70 a week in cash and FOR GOOD HIGHWAYS OIL IN ROADMAKING

THE BROWNLOW BILL FOR IMPROV-ING OUR ROADS.

are Intended to Provide For National Aid In Readbuilding-It Would Secure From Congress an Ample Sum For This Work.

The Brownlow good roads bill which was introduced at the present session of congress has attracted attention throughout the country and is of interest to all communities. It is a step in the right direction, as it has recently been estimated that our poor highways are costing us \$650,000,000 rearly in repairs. The Brownlow measure provides for the organization of a new bureau in the department of agriculture to be known as the bureau of public roads and also for a system of national, state and local co-operation in the permanent improvement of highways. The object of the proposed bureau is to instruct, assist and co-operate in the building and improvement of the public roads at the discretion of its director and under the supervision of his assistants. One-half of the expense of the work is to be paid from the nation al treasury and the balance by the state or political subdivision thereof, the apportionment being according to population. To carry out the proposed measure an appropriation of \$20,000,-000 to saked for The fact that the United States gov-

ernment has taken no substantial part

in building or maintaining public highways in this country for the last two generations is accepted by many people as final proof that the general government is forbidden, either by constitutional limitations or by sound public policy, from engaging in any such internal improvement. On the other hand, it should be noted that no system of public highways was ever built up or maintained in any country without the substantial aid of the general government of that country. The almost universal lack of improvement in regard to our public road system is directly referable to the fact that there has been no well established system or policy pertaining to the question. Those who have done most to agitate for permanent improvements have found that the farmers of the country have almost invariably been opposed to any general plan heretofore suggested for the building up of permanent and durable roads, although it is generally conceded that the farmers would be benefited as much as, if not more than, any other class of people by such

The real reason for the farmer's objection is found in the fact that, according to the ordinary scheme of improvement, he would be called upon to pay the entire burden of cost, which be intuitively feels to be greater than he ought to bear, if not greater than he is able to bear. Considering this long continued opposition by the people in the rural districts and the lack of policy on the part of the general government and especially considering that roadbuilding is undoubtedly a public duty which rests upon the govthat the farmers are entitled to some assistance in bearing the necessary ourden of cost to improve the public highways and that the United States government should step forward with ome definite policy and assume some share of the burden and responsibility which is necessary to produce a creditable system of public highways and which has, as stated above, never been effected in any country at any time without the substantial aid and encouragement of the general govern-

The Brownlow bill seeks to establish such a policy to be followed by the United States. It is a policy of co-opertion and seeks to bring in the general povernment as a co-operating factor to work in connection with any state or political subdivision thereof, so that he United States should furnish one half the cost of improvement and the state or political subdivision thereof co-

operating should furnish the other half.

The constitution of the United States puts no such limitation upon the government as to prevent the co-operation public policy is concerned that remains to be settled by the consensus of opinion of the people of the United States. It was not considered good public poldeliver the United States mail to the people living in the rural districts, but it has been found upon trial to be very seful, very economical and very bene Scial to those living in the rural districts, and yet for forty or fifty years the people in cities have been favored by having their mail delivered at their ors, while people living in the rural districts have been discriminated against because we had not discovered until lately that it is good policy to de-liver mail alike to people in the coun-try and in the city. One is almost as son why the mail could not bave een delivered to the people living in the rural districts forty years ago as well as at the present time. As a mat-ter of fact the roads were as good then, for the most part, as they are now and the population in very many of the older states was less sparse in the rural

What we have seen and are seeing in the development of rural free mail de-livery is likely to be repeated in the matter of making permanent improve-ments to the highways. Once let it be understood that the desired result can be accomplished through a system of to operation aided, fostered and ancouraged by the general government and then let the people of the country express themselves in favor of the plan and you will find that congress

USE OF PETROLEUM ON HIGHWAYS OF CALIFORNIA

Contains All Necessary Elements For Building Fine Roads, and Miles of Highways In the Golden State Show Good Results.

In California the use of oil is past the experimental stage, and its success is attested by the thousands of miles of roads and streets in the state that are ment plans are being made. Nearly gaged in improving its residence letting contracts for the oiling of country roads.

Pennsylvania oil in roadmaking was milk than if fed simply hay and grain. doomed to failure. The Pennsylvania The succulent nature of the ensilage oil, with its paraffin base, is not suited tends to satisfy the cows and to infor roads, says the San Francisco crease the milk supply. The question of how much ensilage Chronicle. It will lay the dust temporarily and on a macadam road may be effective for this purpose for "a period of three months." But the eastern oil evaporates rapidly, emitting the disagreeable odor complained of, and soon leaves only a dry, brittle residuum, which is quickly pulverized and added to the dust of the road. The California oil has an asphalt base that, used on roads containing from 40 to 60 per cent of asphaltum and when properly mixed with the soil, forms a bitu-

The oil has been used on the macad-Francisco with satisfactory results. Only for four or five days after its application was the odor offensive," and no word of complaint is ever heard on account of the smell. With one sprinkling a year these roads have sustained an enormous travel, being among the most popular driveways in the park. But it is in the making of a road metal by saturation of a layer of soil with oil that the great amount of road improvement has gone forward in California during the past few years. With the use of crude oil in which asphaltum is so large a component part a crust is formed almost as good as bituminous pavement, and this whether the soil be sandy, alluvial or adobe. The elasticity of a well prepared road is all that can be desired. It yields agreeably under foot and vehicle. It is free from dust in summer and from mud in winter and can be kept as clean as an asphalt pavement. After driving over it for several hours there is no trace of dust or speck of oil on buggy

or clothing of driver. While the odor from a California oiled road may be detected for several days after treatment, it is not objectionable. Only immediately following application is it at all disagreeable. The people of California find no objection on account of the smell, and the extension of oiled roads is welcomed everywhere. They are no longer an experiment, and no one would be willing to dispense with them. Householders and and the oil does not pack to the feet of The cost of treatment of a mile of

road for three years at the present which one-half will be expended the corn sufficed to fill the sile. Inasmu first year. The best results have been obtained where two applications were made the first year, one the second and one the third. After that it is only necessary to keep the road in repair. At a recent convention of California's municipal officers the city engineer of Fresno, where streets and country roads are being oiled extensively, gave an estimate of the cost at that place. The price of oil averaged 75 cents a barrel, 125 barrels being required for the first application and fifty to seventy-five barrels for the second, making a total cost of about \$200 a mile. The cost of water sprinkling per mile in Fresno where the summer is long and dry, had been \$700 annually. One of the more recent projects in the interior of the state is the oiling of the stage road from Raymond to the Yosemite valley.

Experiments in sprinkling with Cali fornia oil began in southern California seven years ago, and since then much has been learned of its use. It has been determined that the gravity of the oil is an important factor in its adaptabil ity to various soils. For sandy and alluvial soils the heavy quality of oil pro duces the best results, while the lighter oils are better for clay and adobe soils. Before oiling the roadbed should b carefully prepared, well graded and shaped and the surface smoothed and packed as firmly as possible. The oil should be applied in such quantity as

Corn Planting.

It is not much use to put corn into the ground until we not only have ome warm days, but warm nights as well. When planted too early, even if the seed germinates instead of rotting in the ground, it comes forward slowly, ooks pale or yellow and is overtake before the ears are filled out by that which is planted later. It may be well to try a few rows of sweet corn in the garden early, to be followed later by another and yet other plantings, to keep up a succession, and if the first fails the hills can be replanted.

We do not care to put in field corrector the middle of May in this sec tion, and farther north it may be later The fodder corn we would plant at the same time, that it may be ready for the silo, if there is one, at the proper season, or may be well cured in the while the weather is warm and dry. Then, too, we do not know in what month we may need it to feed to he milk cows when the pasture gets ary. For this purpose two or three lots planted a week or two apart will be better than one field all planted at

Seymour Webb, Moira, N. Y., writes: "I had been troubled with my kidneys for twenty-five years and had tried several physicians but re-ceived no relie until I bought a bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. After mammy who had supplied the family for years. Aunt Hannah, coming to the gate, said: "Tm serry, Miss Alite, I sin't get a chicken left. Dey all done Foley's Kidney Cure," Take only Foley's. The J. C. Simmons Drug



A dairy with thirty to forty cows should net the owner a pretty fair living and something of a balance to increase the bank account. But to accomplish this a sile is almost essential for storing up winter food, says S. L. Waisting in American Cultivator. A either airendy oiled or for whose treat- silo built for about this number of cows should cost from \$100 to \$200 to every municipality in California is en- build, a good deal depending upon whether you build one square or round, streets with oil, and every county is A square slio 16 feet by 16 by 30 feet should approximately hold 145 to 150 tons of ensilage. If all this is kept in fine condition, it will supply ample food The recent Boston experiment with for winter, and the cows will give more

should be fed a day to cattle in winter has been variously estimated, but probably forty pounds per head per day comes about as near to the average of good feeding as we can make. One may easily figure out on this basis how many cows can be supported on the ensliage put away. One large silo will give better results than two or three small ones. If the cows number only thirty, the size mentioned above should answer the purpose, and for every additional ten cows increase the dimensions by about two feet in each direct am roads of Golden Gate park in San tion. A silo much larger than 30 feet in depth and 20 to 21 feet in diameter is unwieldy, andelt is better then to construct two. In making estimates for the above allowances are made for some summer feeding, for there is hardly a season when a pertion of it does not run short of food. Good ensilage then comes in handy to supple ment the wornout pastures. It is al ways well to have a surplus rather than a deficiency.

Effect of Feeds on Butter. Gluten meals and feeds tend to make butter soft, while cottonseed meal has the opposite effect, says American Agriculturist. Properly mixed, these feeds will tend to counteract each other. Commeal is relatively expensive, but its good effects on the quality of butter will warrant the use of a small proportion. The following ration is suggested: The grain should be mixed in bulk as follows: Wheat bran, 400 pounds; gluten feed, 250 pounds; cottonseed meal, 100 pounds; cornmeal, 100 pounds.

This may be fed by measure after weighing four quarts to determine the weight of a given bulk. The grain feeds should be fed twice daily on the sliage, and the hay should be fed after all other feeding night and morning No noon feed is necessary, provided as much is fed as otherwise.

A Wisconsin Experiment. The sile shown in the accompanying photograph was built upon my farm here last summer and is the only one travelers are no longer troubled with in this part of Manitowoc county, dust, the rain water is quickly shed to writes C. J. Haese of Collins, Wis., to the gutter, the roads are always clean, Hoard's Dairyman. It is built entirely of stone and is 14 feet in diameter and 25 feet high. A gallery connects it with the barn where the stock is fed during the winter, so that the ens price of oil will not exceed \$300, of can easily be removed. Seven acres of



ever tried in this vicinity there is con siderable interest manifested in the outcome, and it is probable if it prove

successful that others will follow my

Alternating Foods A ration containing the proper food elements can sometimes be given by using one rough feed and one grain feed only and fair results be obtained as when aifaifs hay and bran are the feeds used, but best results are secured when a variety is given, says an exchange. It is well also to have variety both in roughness and in grain. A mixture of two grains will produce a higher yield than the same amount of food given in one grain, and four or five or even more kinds of grain mixed together will usually give better results than two, although the bulk of the mixture is made of one grain. Small additions of a number of feeds flavor the mixture and make it more appetizing. For this reason a cow will eat more and yield more in proportion to what she eats. Ground outs usually cost too much to form any large portion of the dairy cow's ration, but cows like this feed, and it is frequently profitable to add a handful of ground cats to the grain ra-tion of each meal, as it makes the whole feed taste better, and when cows relish their feed it adds to the yield.

Alfalfa For Pastare The best pasture is one that stays with you. Alfalfa stays; therefore it is the best pasture. The best hay plant is one that only has to be planted once and that is rich in nutritive qualities Alfalfa has only to be planted once (o suitable land), and it is rich in autri tive qualities; therefore alfaifa is the best hay to plant. Therefore plant al faifs and have good hay and es

Douglas Mixture. The much lauded poultry tonic, Doug The much lauded poultry tonic, Doug-las mixture, has been proved by scien-tific tests to be ralueless as a tonic er in any other way. The theory that the half ounce of sulphuric acid is necessa-ry to hold the sulphur of iron in em-pension is not correct. In an editorial recently the Farmers' Gazette gives the proportions as one pound copperss, half an ounce of sulphuric acid and a gallon of water, whereas the correct formula is half a pound of copperss, two ounces of sulphuric acid and tres-rellons of water.—Farm and Ranch.



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