

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1910.

NO. 51

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds. With impure blood there cannot be good health. With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action. A healthy LIVER means pure blood. Pure blood means health. Health means happiness. Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

King's Discovery

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Remember Headaches

This time of the year are signals of warning. Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may give you a spell of fever. It will regulate your bowels, set your liver right, and cure your indigestion. A good Tonic. An honest medicine.

Taraxacum Compound

When your stomach cannot properly digest food, it needs a little assistance—and this assistance is readily supplied by Kodol. Kodol assists the stomach, by temporarily digesting all of the food in the stomach, so that the stomach may rest and recuperate.

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Home Course In Live Stock Farming

IX.—Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow.

By C. V. GREGORY, Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture," "Making Money on the Farm," Etc.

THE dairy barn may be either a part of the general farm barn or a separate building. In the former case the part of the barn where the cows are kept should be partitioned off from the rest to keep out dirt and odors. There should be plenty of light. An occasional coat of whitewash will make the barn lighter and cleaner. Where there are two parallel rows of cows they should face outward. In this way the manure will be kept at the center of the barn instead of being splashed along the

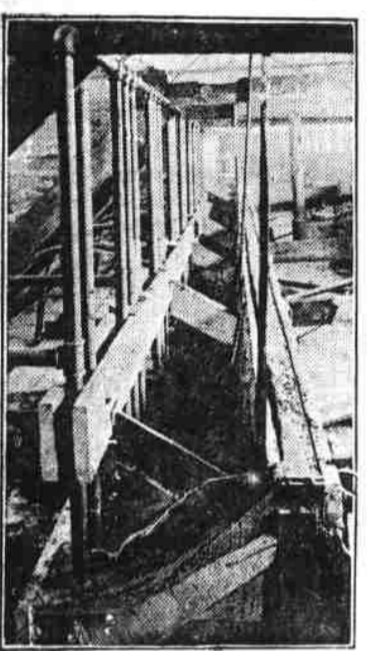


FIG. XVI.—MAKING CEMENT MANGERS. The cows can be run in and out handier and be milked more conveniently. The manure can be easily cleaned out with a wheelbarrow or an overhead litter carrier. The floors should preferably be made of cement, with fairly deep, wide gutters of the same material. Plenty of bedding should be used to soak up the liquid manure.

Ventilation. Provision for some sort of ventilation should be made. The plan of having the windows placed high and so arranged that they swing in at the top provides good ventilation, especially if there are windows on both sides. Triangular pieces of board at the sides of the windows prevent drafts and cause the air to be forced upward toward the ceiling, where it is distributed all over the room. The King system of ventilation works well where the barn is tight. Flues for impure air open at the roof. The pure air flues open near the ground outside and at the top of the room inside. This secures a constant circulation of air without drafts. In a frame barn these flues can be made by boxing in the space between two studdings.

Iron swing stanchions cost very little more than the old fashioned wooden ones and are a great deal more convenient and durable. The managers may be made of cement, in which case they may be used for watering the cows in extremely cold weather. If the farm is provided with some sort of water system a pipe can be laid to one end of the manger, so that water will be constantly on tap either for flushing out the manger or watering the cows. With a short piece of hose the floors and gutters can be flooded occasionally and this kept clean and free from bad odors. Both the floor and gutters should have sufficient slope to carry the water off.

Where the cows are watered from a tank, as they will be most of the time, some means of heating the water should be provided. If the cow has to heat itself it is with corn as fuel. Instead of with coals, as where a tank heater is used. If the tank is banked and covered, a little fire every morning will keep the water at a comfortable temperature.

The dairy cows should receive salt regularly. It is necessary to the process of digestion and causes an increased milk flow. A self fed covered salt box somewhere in the yard will provide a constant supply of salt without waste. Care should be taken not to let the box get empty, and if it should happen so the cows should be gradually accustomed to salt again before they are given all they will eat.

Regularity in Milking and Feeding. Regularity in milking and feeding is essential. Irregular milking always reduces the yield. Be sure to milk thoroughly, manipulating the udder to be sure that all the milk is withdrawn. Nothing will cause a cow to milk more quickly than leaving a little milk in the udder each time. The udder should be wiped with a damp cloth before milking to remove dust and dirt. Each particle of dirt carries thousands of bacteria. Cleanliness is thousands of essential in producing high class dairy products. The feeding should be done immediately after milking, especially if silage, turnips or other strong smelling feeds are used. If fed at this time there is little danger of tainting the milk.

The heifers should be milked for as long a time as possible during the first milking period. If they are allowed to go dry after five months or so they will never prove profitable so they will be the cow that the dairyman keeps up a good milk flow ten or eleven months of the year that adds to the dairyman's profits.

Kindness is an essential point in handling dairy cows. Any uncer-

DRAGGING OF ROADS.

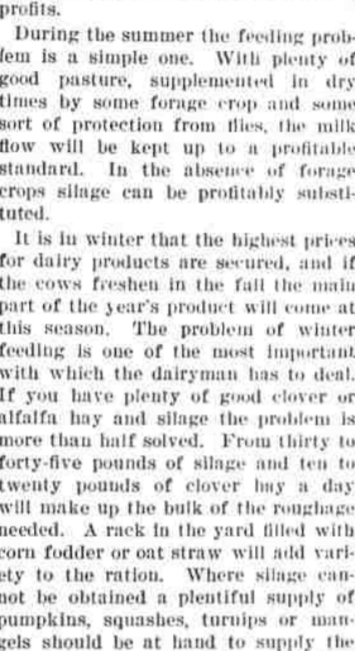
How to Get Them In Good Shape For Winter Hauling.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL SPRING.

Much Good Can Be Done by Grading Up In Summer and Fall For Work Later On—How to Make a Drag From Split Hickory Log.

On every farm where there is a mile or more of road, unless it has been made permanent by grading properly and macadamized or gravelled, there ought to be a road drag. With such a tool at hand any farmer can with little time and trouble keep his farm roads in perfect condition.

Having a large farm and over two miles of roadway, I have found a homemade drag to be a most useful implement. Of course we can get along with poor roads on the farm, but if we are the sort of farmers who take pride in having things in the best shape we will certainly take pleasure in keeping our farm roads in good condition. And I may add that it takes so little time and trouble to run over



HOW DRAGGING IMPROVES A ROAD. (From Good Roads Magazine, New York.)

a mile or two of road when the team is already hitched to the drag than usually goes through the outside gate and work up and down the public road in front of the farm when I drag the farm roads.

The longer I keep my drag and use it on my roads the more I appreciate it. Mine is of the red split log type. I made it of a ten foot section of a twelve inch hickory log, split in the middle, and on the front cutting edge nailed some heavy sheet iron. It works almost as well as the metal ones, some of which I see occasionally.

I don't think it took me two hours to make my drag, though I did not make it strictly according to the regulation method as I have seen drags illustrated in farm papers. All of those seemed to have two sections of log put together by having three large auger holes bored through them and round wooden bars about two inches diameter put through to hold them parallel and rigid.

I did not have the large auger or bore holes big enough for stout wooden bars, so I merely sawed down the upper edges of each half of the log at three places and split out the blocks, leaving a place into which I could put a piece of four inch scantling. I cut one end of the log into thirty-six inch long and fitted them into the cutout places and made them fast by driving spikes six inches long into them. The job seems to be as solid as those made by boring holes and putting the bars through. Some people make their drags of plank, and do so very well, but cost more and will not stand hard usage so well as the regular split log drag.

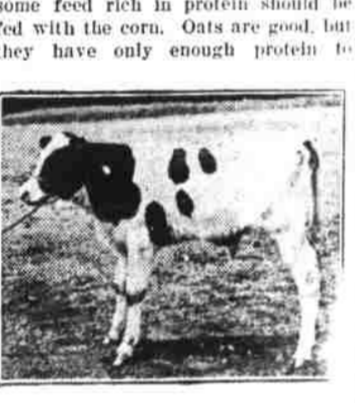


FIG. XVII.—A HOLSTEIN CALF.

make a balanced ration in themselves and in addition they are generally expensive to be fed in large amounts. Bran is one of the best of supplementary feeds when it can be obtained at fair prices. A little oilseed, not over two pounds a day, has a laxative tendency and tends to keep the cow healthy. Contensed meal is used commonly in the south. It not only balances the corn, but also gives hardness to the butter, so that it will melt so easily. Gluten feed is usually a cheap source of protein, but is costlier if fed in large quantities. The following are a few sample rations that will serve as a guide in mixing feeds:

| | Pounds |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Clover or alfalfa hay | 10 |
| Gluten feed | 5 |
| Silage | 10 |
| Wheat or rye | 5 |
| Starch or fodder | 5 |
| Barley or oatmeal | 5 |
| Oilseed | 2 |
| Alfalfa or clover hay | 10 |
| Cottonseed meal | 5 |
| Cornmeal | 5 |
| Gluten feed | 5 |
| Silage | 10 |
| Alfalfa hay | 10 |
| Corn | 5 |
| Gluten feed | 5 |
| Cottonseed meal | 5 |
| Silage | 10 |
| Clover hay | 10 |
| Shredded fodder | 5 |
| Corn | 5 |
| Bran | 5 |
| Oilseed | 2 |
| Oats | 5 |

Tied Up Down. Joseph Chamberlain in one of his political speeches said: "Many of my opponents are as ignorant of my proposition as was a certain farmer many years ago of the un-farmers journey of some twenty miles on foot to a small town. As he was foot to a small town, as he was about to set off for home again a heavy rain came up, and his host lent him an umbrella—a novelty at the time—opening it himself so as to save his friend all possible trouble. A week later the farmer brought the umbrella back. The host was bright and fine, but weather was bright and fine, but the farmer was grumbled, 'is more trouble than it's worth. There wasn't a doorway in the village I could get it through, and I had to tether it all the week in a field.'"

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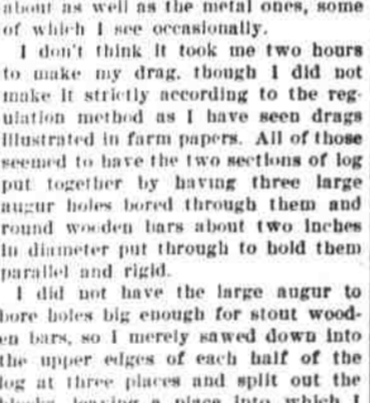


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VANITY OF AN EMPRESS.

Josephine Dearly Loved Her Gowns and Her Jewels.

It is a rare privilege to be allowed to peep at the mysteries of an empress' toilet, to ransack her wardrobes, with their treasures of costly gowns, to open her jewel casket and to gloat over gems that would purchase many a king's ransom. But when this empress is the most luxurious and picturesque woman of an extravagant age the temptation is too strong to resist, says the London Standard.

Such an empress was Josephine, in turn the spoiled darling and outcast wife of Napoleon I, whose star filled the social heaven of Europe for five years. Josephine was more than forty years old and had already exhausted all the arts of luxury when she was crowned empress in 1804. Her first beauty had long left her, and it is said she had practiced the fatal and fashionable art of enameling until the enamel would no longer retain its hold on her skin, but cracked and covered her with a constant layer of white powder.

For ordinary occasions her hairdresser was a M. Herbeault, "a magnificent creature in an embroidered costume, with a sword at his side," but for any important occasion M. Duplan, the most consummate artist in the world, was called in. M. Duplan's salary for these occasional services was 20,000 francs a year, increased later by Napoleon to 42,000 francs. These two unrivaled artists designed for Josephine's benefit no less than a thousand new methods of hair-dressing, each adapted to the special circumstances in which it was worn.

Much as Josephine loved her hundreds of costly dresses, she loved her jewelry more and was never happy unless she was adding almost daily to her treasures. In a few short months she spent half a million francs on jewels, and her happiest hours at Malmaison were spent in spreading out her thousands of gems on the table before her and gazing over their dazzling charms.

Her extravagance was the cause of many tears and much upbraiding from Napoleon, who grew tired of paying bills, many of them reaching almost a million francs. But in the end he usually succumbed to her pleading and penitence and would say to her: "Come, Josephine! Come, my little one! Console yourself. I will make it all right." Poor, silly Josephine! Poor Napoleon!

He Didn't Go. "Going to the lodge, Arthur?" exclaimed the young wife, in surprise. "I didn't know you were a member of any lodge?"

"Why—aw—yes, Georgiana," said the young husband. "I belong to the Order of Elks."

"And would you rather spend the evening with a lot of Elks than with your own little dear?"

And Arthur meekly hung up his hat.

The Sextant. The sextant, an instrument which has been so necessary to polar exploration, was used by Arabian astronomers as far back as 950. The Arabian instrument had a radius of fifty-nine feet nine inches. The modern instrument, which is small enough to be conveniently held in the hand, was invented in 1730 by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia and Captain Hadley of the British navy.

Anthem Titles. A certain Edinburgh organist, who "posts up" his Sunday service lists at the church door, had recently a very practical illustration of the risks that may attend the shortening of anthem titles. The late Dr. E. J. Hopkins of the City temple wrote an anthem, "I Will Wash My Hands In Innocency."

The organist in his haste no doubt set this down as "I Will Wash—Hopkins," and was surprised when next day some wag sent him a cake of soap "to help wash Hopkins!"—Glasgow

Drilled corn will, if kept clean, yield about eight bushels more to the acre than corn planted on the same land in hills. The drilled corn is harder to keep clean and, as a matter of fact, if not properly cultivated when very small never can be kept clean. The drilled corn grows in better shape for the harvester to cut and, aside from the increased yield, will furnish ears of a more uniform size.

Lands which are located on river bottoms and subject to annual overflow are best used as blue grass permanent pastures. While, if broken up, a crop may now and then be taken from them, the breaking up engenders such a prodigious growth of weeds that it is at best a profitless undertaking. Such lands make the very best of pasture lands and are maintained in perpetual fertility by the overflowing waters.

The dog, whenever he is allowed to revert back to the original type, always assumes a fawn color, a wolfish head and gregarious habit, this is explained by the fact that most breeds of grey are of a fawn color, the better to enable them to disguise themselves in pursuit of their prey. The wolfish head and gregarious habit indicate that the ancestors of the dog were closely allied to the wolf, if not sprung directly from it.

The eastern dairyman uses a dairy ration which costs him nearly 50 per cent more than such rations does the western man. Then the western man can ship his tub of butter to Boston or New York at a less rate of freight than the eastern man can his tub from central New York. Yet with this serious handicap in dairying the eastern farmer or dealer that his dairy is about the thing which he can make really profitable to his farm.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

How One Kansas Community Learned a Lesson.

THE EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS.

Government Expert Showed What a Composition of Sand and Gumbo Would Do When Properly Handled. Many Benefits Realized.

Until recently the farmers south of Dodge City, Kan., were put to all sorts of inconvenience getting to town with their crops for market. In that section of Ford county is as good wheat land probably as can be found in the state. The owners of these lands are for the most part German, and their success in raising large crops was proverbial. But they had one particular legitimate complaint. That was the condition of the road between their farms and Dodge City.

For about two and one-half miles the main county thoroughfare passed through the sand hills. This sand hill road was about the worst to be found in that section. There were places in which the wheels sank into the sand halfway to the hubs, while the remainder of the distance was most difficult of passage. In the places where the sand was deepest an empty wagon drawn by two horses had hard work getting through. There was only one time when this road was in a fairly good condition, and that was directly after a hard rain. It would then pack itself hard. But this good condition would last only a day or two, and as rains are not frequent in this part of the state the sand hill road was had nearly the year around. The citizens of Dodge City realized that they were confronting a serious problem, for many of the farmers were threatening to move away.

They appealed to Representative Edward H. Madison, who became interested. He went to the good roads bureau of the department of agriculture in Washington and asked that a roads expert be sent to Ford county. The request was immediately granted. W. L. Spoon was sent to Dodge City. After looking over the sand hills he made this reassuring statement: "Your people can have as good roads as anywhere in the country and with as little expense as anywhere. I'll show you how to build 100 yards of good road through the worst sand, and with that lesson you can continue it."

In the low places in the sand hills Mr. Spoon found close to the proposed road a gumbo-like soil which he mixed with 75 per cent of sand. With this mixture he constructed a road that after a hard winter and almost constant travel is still like a race track.

The proposed road was first lined—center stakes and side stakes set at the required distances. The roadbed surface was plowed, disorganizing every part of it. The grass and weeds were separated, turf and grass from the sand. The grading and leveling followed, making easy grades where required. The road plow was again used, this time outside the stakes. Three furrows were thrown to the clay in the roadbed. On top of the clay bottom in the road trench were spread sand and gumbo, care being taken that no grass or roots were left in it. The mixture of sand and gumbo was slanted so as to shed the water. Time hardens the gumbo and mixture.

This 100 yards of experiment waked up the farmers and the city folk of Dodge. Immediately two and one-half miles additional road were constructed. For nine months the road has stood the test, and the farmers in other parts of the county are building similar roads.

"What benefit has been derived from this road improvement?" was asked W. J. Fitzgerald, lieutenant governor, a large merchant in Dodge City.

"That's hard to answer," he said, "because the benefits have been so many and varied. The town people have had an increase in business, and the farmers have made more on their produce because of the ease in which they get their stuff to market. In what, above all, the farmers south of town, whose owners had to depend upon the old road, have increased in value 25 per cent. This is not an estimate, but founded upon the transfers actually made since the new road was built. Our people, who a year ago were dependent and saw no remedy for the bad road conditions, are now enthusiastic good roads builders."

How to Avoid Making Ruts. Serious damage is soon results from the common practice of driving in the tires made by preceding vehicles, especially with heavy loads on narrow tires. Ruts would scarcely, if ever, appear on a well constructed road if drivers would vary their track even only a few inches. It would be noticed that, no matter how deep the rut, it will disappear when a sharp turn occurs as the horses vary their course around a corner and traffic spreads out over the full width of the road. This is one of the principal causes of deterioration of a macadam road and could easily be remedied with a little care on the part of the drivers.

Bad Highway Building. A road engineer puts it this way: "There ought to be a law to stop fools building highways. This idea that the outer edge of a highway—soil, dirt and stone, all—should be thrown into the center of the road ought to entice the people who do it to ninety days in jail."

Stella—Sadie and I quarreled, but she is trying to make up. Stella—Try to make up? Why, she is an expert at making up!—New York Herald.

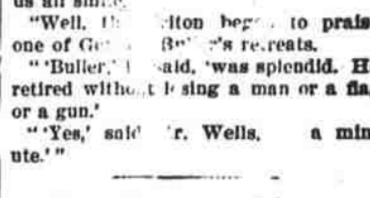
Birch Wood. A solution of potash and water rubbed on birch will give it the look of rosewood when varnished.

CASORIA. The bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

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Do You Get Up With a Lame Back?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everyone knows of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because of its remarkable health restoring properties. Swamp-Root fully restores every wish in over-coming rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It cures a lameness to hold water and scalding pain in passing, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night.



Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been thoroughly tested in private practice, and has proved so successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this paper and offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., 233 N. 3rd St., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. A person in a dockyard was one day given a two foot rule to measure a piece of iron plate. Not being accustomed to the use of the rule, he turned it after wasting a good deal of time.

"Well, Bill," remarked the foreman, "what is the size of the plate?"

"Well," replied he, with a smile which accompanies duty performed, "it's the length of your rule and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand and arm and from here to there, bar a finger."—London Mail.

Mother's Experience. Fond Mother—Now, look here, George! I want you to break off with that girl. She is very pretty, and all that, but I know her too well to want you to risk your life and happiness by marrying her. Why, she knows no more about housekeeping than I do about Greek—not a bit!

George—Perhaps not, but she can learn.

Mother—After marriage is rather late for that, George.

George—But you said yourself that you did not know a thing about housekeeping until after you were married.

Mother—Very true, George, and your poor father died of dyspepsia twenty years ago.

A Possible Clergyman. There is a certain clergyman who has a happy way of enjoying his own disadvantages.

Never a handsome man, Mr. C. was severely battered in a railroad wreck, in which he suffered the loss of a foot.

Soon after marrying a beautiful woman the ill used minister met an old friend on the street, who banteringly asked, "C., how in the world did such a pretty girl come to marry you?"

"Oh, ladies like remnants," was the cheerful reply.

Twice Hanged. A former police sergeant of this city interests his friends occasionally with reminiscences of his career on the force. One of his stories is that of a man who was hanged twice. The old man had become weary of life and determined to end his earthly existence by hanging himself. He arose one night after the other members of the family had retired. Procuring a rope, he fastened one end carefully around his neck and the other to the stair rail, and then threw himself over the banister.

His sons awakened at the usual hour in the morning, but upon starting down stairs were horrified to see their old father hanging at the end of a rope. They cut down the body and then hastened to apprise the neighbors of the tragedy. Some of the neighbors, being great respecters of the law, advised the sons that in cutting down the body before obtaining permission from the police or coroner made them liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. Frightened by this information, the sons hurriedly returned home and, obtaining another rope, fastened it about the neck of their father and let the body down in the position in which they had found it.

They then hunted up the police sergeant and told him of the suicide of their father. When the police sergeant reached the house, he cut down the body, but was quite surprised to find that there were two ridges around the throat. He asked for an explanation. The sons hesitated for a time, but finally confessed to the whole affair.—Baltimore Sun.

Sambo—Hello, Rastus! What is you gwine? Rastus—I ain't a gwine no-whar. I's been whar I's gwine.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Heather will last longer out of water than almost any other plant. The stem transmits very little water to the flower.

Diner—Here, waiter, this egg isn't half cooked.

The Waiter—Well, you didn't want it half cooked, did you?

"What makes you say that your lettuce is so eccentric?"

"Didn't he cut me off in his will?"—Detroit Free Press.

Glass may be frosted with a solution of one part of wax in ten of turpentine, to which is added one part of varnish and acetate.

The term "acre foot," used in mining, is that volume of water which covers an acre to the depth of a foot, 43,560 cubic feet.

Deliver's Little Early Rise.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR. DENTIST. North Carolina. OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING. JACOB A. LONG. J. ELMER LONG. LONG & LONG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. GRAHAM, N. C.

J. S. COOK, Attorney-at-Law. GRAHAM, N. C. Office Patterson Building, Second Floor.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. F. BYNUM, JR. BYNUM & BYNUM, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. GREENSBORO, N. C. Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 1910

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