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ANY BILIOUS MEDICINE, a material dietetic their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated.

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The North Carolina and THE ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars. Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER office, Graham, N. C.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve THE WORLD-FAMOUS HEALER OF Burns, Cuts, Piles, Eczema, Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, Fever-Sores, Pimples, Itch, Felons, Wounds, Bruises, Chilblains, Ringworms, Sore Lips and Blains, Cold - Sores, Corns. ONLY GENUINE ARNICA SALVE. MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS. 25c AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

1100-Dr. E. Detchford's Anti-Diarrhoeic will be worth more to you than \$100 if you have a child who suffers the leading from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. Sold by Graham Drug Company.

The United States Government will locate a stock experiment farm in Haywood county, 9 miles from Waynesville, says a dispatch from Canton. Mr. F. T. Peedler will have charge of the farm. The chief purpose is to make tests in the feeding and care of cattle.

Excelsior and Heating Cured The soothing, healing medication in Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment penetrates every tiny pore of the skin, clearing it of all impurities—stops itching instantly. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment is guaranteed to speedily cure eczema, rashes, ringworm, tetter and other unsightly eruptions. Eczema Ointment is a doctor's prescription, not an experiment. All druggists or by mail 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Company, St. Louis. For sale by all dealers. adv.

Mrs. A. R. Bizzell fell into the fire at her home at Clinton, as the result of an epileptic attack, and was fatally burned.

NOTHING TO SCARE HIM

HUNTER ROSE SUPERIOR TO FEARS OF COMRADES.

Question Put by Inquisitive Boarder, Though, Seemed Rather to Imply a Doubt as to the Veracity of the Story He Told.

"I just got back from a big game hunt yesterday," said the young sportsman. "There were six of us in the party and we had a lot of fun."

"Did you bring back any trophies?" asked a fellow boarder.

"Well, no, but we had plenty of sport. Two of us had never killed a mountain lion and bear learned exactly how to do it from the four sportsmen on the train going up. 'The way I do, said one of the old hands, 'is to shoot the bear under the fourth rib, and he says like to get my mountain lion with a bullet just over the left eye.'"

"I don't," said another big-game expert. "I shoot them in the neck."

"I like hand-to-hand encounters," said a third expert. "Especially when it comes to bear. Let Mr. Bear start hugging me and he gets my hunting knife right in the heart!"

"The first night after we got to camping one of the old hunters came in and told how he had killed a bear with his hunting knife after a desperate struggle, but the bear had fallen into a chasm where the hunter couldn't get him."

"Another came in and said he had killed the biggest mountain lion he ever saw, but the lion had jumped over a cliff."

"A third expert came in and said that he had seen a bear carrying off the other two members of the party by the trousers. He said it was lucky for me that I had stayed in camp that day."

"While we were talking a big storm broke. There was a flash of lightning and a roar of thunder. It scared the hero whose bear had fallen into a chasm and he said:

"'Boys, I told a lie. I haven't killed a bear or even seen one!'"

"Then there came a terrible clap of thunder and the hunter who had brought such tidings of our absent friends said and he escaped."

"What did you do?"

"Oh, I killed the bear," said the sportsman. "As soon as I saw how badly scared the other fellows were I drew my hunting knife and killed the bear. It was funny, though, how frightened the bear was."

"Aren't you afraid of thunder and lightning?" asked the inquisitive boarder.

Combating the Chigger. The chigger is a red, six-legged mite so small that it can scarcely be seen with the naked eye. In certain localities it is abundant from the middle of June until late in August. It seems to be especially common in wood land and on berry bushes. It is naturally vegetarian, and when it causes pain to chickens and children, it is not because it is searching for blood. In fact, entomologists tell us that the chigger which burrows into the skin, causing red, welts, because of the poison which they excrete, by so doing destroy themselves.

No very effective method of combating the pest has yet been devised. The best remedy is to keep the body clean in hot water and then applying kerosene to the affected parts will do some good. Another good wash is one part of pure crystals of carbolic acid in fifty or one hundred parts of water.—Wallace's Farmer.

Jersey Lily Films. The ancient Jersey Lily, the Lily of the Valley, is being for a series of film productions to be presented by Daniel Frohman. The lady is reported as saying, "to be enrolled in the famous players' gallery of artists is a distinction that will survive myself. Through its power of perpetuity I am immortal—am a film!" Among the stories of the Frohman Lily that are recalled is one connected with a jolly champagne party, when the prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, sat at the head of the table, and where she so far forgot princely dignity as to pour a handful of cracked ice berries Edward's champagne, and his shirt collar. This at once produced a coldness between friends, and from that time on the Lily and the prince met as strangers.

United States Leads in Cotton. After many years of earnest endeavor on the part of various governments and organizations of manufacturers and others interested in the cotton industry of Europe to widen the cotton fields of the old world, the United States continues to produce from 60 to 65 per cent. of all the cotton grown. This country, Egypt and India account for about 85 per cent. of the world's supply, and with China and Russia added, only 95 per cent. The 5 or 6 per cent. grown under the Russian flag is chiefly the product of Turkistan, in Central Asia.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a grades of surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv.

English Spain Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from Horses, also Blood Spavins, Cyns, Splinters, Swabs, Ring, Bone, Splinters, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$24 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv.

Mr. J. E. Clark, for several years editor of the Raleigh Times has just resigned his position as editor of the Charlotte Observer, succeeding Mr. W. B. Bell.

AD. MUST ATTRACT ATTENTION

Care Should Be Exercised in Preparing Copy of Good Results Are Desired.

Writing an ad is regarded by many business men as a dread task, and as such the task is deferred to the last moment, is given little thought and is finally disposed of as quickly as possible. However, this is not ad writing—it is only space filling, and is practiced only by the smaller advertisers using space that doesn't cost enough to be thoroughly appreciated.

Advertisers using space in some of the Chicago Sunday papers at \$700 per page are more particular about the preparation of ad copy.

Sometimes advertisers make a noise like a whole brass band in their advertising, while at the store the big event corresponds more to the noise of a tin whistle. That kind of advertising does more harm than good at all. The big noise in the advertising is all right if carried out in the store.

On the other hand, some expect to pull off a big sale on the strength of a 2 by 4 ad. Such sales usually fall flat and too often the disappointed merchant is ready to say advertising doesn't pay. If a special sale isn't worth advertising properly it isn't worth attempting and that is the impression the public will gain through a lax and uninteresting stereotyped way of merely announcing, "A Big Sale Now on at Smith & Co.'s. Wonderful Reductions. Everything a Bargain. Come Early and Avoid the Rush," etc., etc.

The same old thing that others have been copying for 20 years.

There are so many ads that possess no originality, nothing of interest, no educational value. Because the advertiser knows all about his goods he has no reason to think the people do. Something instructive is both interesting and appreciated, and here is where absolute truthfulness wins.

Sensationalism in advertising is a thing of the past. Bizarre and freakish headlines have gone the route of all other foolish things. They are obsolete, strictly out of date, in modern advertising.

Fine writing in advertising is not nearly so effective as cold facts in plain and simple language.

The public is more interested in the proposition that is offered than in the firm that is offering it, hence the headline announcing the proposition takes precedence over the name of the firm and should occupy the first and most prominent position in an ad.

If the reader is interested in the thing proclaimed by a good headline that catches the eye, he will look for the name of the firm. If his eye is caught by the name of the firm at the top of an ad boldly displayed, he is not so likely to look then to see what Smith & Co. have to say, unless he has an unusual amount of curiosity or is particularly interested in the doings and sayings of Smith & Co.

An ad without a head in either words or picture is like a sledge without a barker—there is nothing to draw the crowd, to arrest the attention and tell the people what is on the inside.

The first mission of advertising is to attract attention, but many are so common, so like all others, that they fall absolutely to attract any attention.

A few well chosen words descriptive of something is worth a whole catalogue of generalities.

There would be no objection to crowding an ad if the average reader could be induced to digest it, but as a rule he will not even taste it to discover its flavor.

Bills Against Fake Advertising. California—Morgan bill, making false or misleading statements in advertisements a misdemeanor; referred.

Colorado—Morris bill, to prohibit false and misleading advertisements; referred.

Florida—Jews State Merchants' bill, to prevent misrepresentation in advertising; urged for passage.

Massachusetts—One of the first states to enact honest advertising law and provide fine from ten to five hundred dollars for violation.

Minnesota—Nolan bill, to prevent fraudulent advertisements; passed by the house.

Missouri—The Houx bill, known as the "Honest Advertising Bill," urged for passage by Retail Merchants' association.

Ohio—Yonderheide bill against fraud in advertising; referred.

Pennsylvania—Bigler bill, prohibiting false and misleading statements in advertising; favorably reported by Judiciary committee.

POULTRY FACTS

FEED-HOPPER FOR CHICKENS

Receptacles Keep Food Clean and Yet Readily Accessible to the Fowls at All Times.

(By W. R. CONOVER, New Jersey.) To keep the food clean and yet have it readily accessible to the fowls is a matter that is axiomatic. The receptacles themselves must be kept clean. Vessels used for feeding wet washes should be of metal or porcelain, so that a frequent scalding may render them sanitary. Even the

wooden troughs for dry feeding should have an occasional scalding and sun-drying.

Here are given some ideas for hoppers which are adaptable for small or large flocks as dry feed receptacles or for wet feed if the trough part is of metal. Any handy man can make them of wood. If of metal, the help of a tinmith may be needed.

Hopper No. 1 is a useful style in a poultry house having an alley-way with a partition between it and the poultry compartments. It is arranged so that the feeding trough for the fowls is replenished from the chute-like trough opening into it from the alley-side of the partition. The feeding portion is six inches wide and three inches deep, with a cover that

may be raised by means of cord running through the partition. The trough is one inch high, and six inches wide at the top, with a hinged cover. The space through which the feed passes from the chute to the trough is three inches high.

Hopper No. 2 is convenient for the small henhouse. It is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 3 has a cover which lifts and may be hooked back during feeding time. The trough is 2 1/2 inches long, 3 inches high and 8 inches wide—five inches of this width being exposed by the lifted cover. This hopper may be made of galvanized metal and used for feeding wet mash.

Hopper No. 4 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 5 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 6 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 7 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 8 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 9 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 10 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 11 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 12 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 13 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 14 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 15 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Hopper No. 16 is a simple box with slanting strips four inches apart, fastened to a frame which rests over it. It is supported on brackets. It is 2 1/2 inches high and 12 inches in width.

Advertising Talks

WHAT TO PUT IN YOUR ADVERTISING

Tell Points of Special Advantage About Articles You Have to Sell.

There is nothing so very mysterious about advertising. It is nothing more or less than common sense in the sales sense written concisely and clearly. Advertising is written salesmanship, and salesmanship should be the basis of every advertisement. The retailer with little advertising experience often is at a loss as to what to put in his advertisement. Not only thought, but how to put it so that it will produce the greatest effect upon his customers and prospective customers.

Newspaper advertising to the retailer in the smaller cities and towns can assume an almost personal aspect. He is generally personally known to a large portion of people within his home town. His advertising should be a reflection of his personal dealings with these people.

Naturalness is the thing to strive for in advertising writing. Exaggeration of quality in the goods advertised is often nothing more or less than a peculiar form of self-deception. To the customer who has almost daily dealings with you, the exaggerated form of advertising makes but little appeal. Truthful advertising of your store and of the products you handle can be made a solid basis for your future business growth. Newspaper advertising carries with it a distinct advantage.

Every advertiser who uses a daily or weekly paper asks the public to buy of him. The public is involuntarily persuaded to buy at the store whose advertising is the best and who can back up that advertising with a stock of goods of the right quality. The retailer is put into an awkward position if he is of such much importance as the inducement to buy. In the writing of advertising the retailer must forget his competitor for the time being. Don't even hint of his existence or say that your goods are the best unless you are satisfied that they really are. Hundreds of dealers daily use the statement that their goods are of vastly superior quality.

Other competitors handling articles of similar quality slip in under the advertising with a slight price reduction. Special quality has come to be known as the synonym for higher prices, although it is not necessarily so. When you make any statement about any article be sure that you can prove it on the goods themselves.

Do not make your advertising a vehicle for carrying your sense of humor. Grotesque cuts and the use of eight or nine different kinds of type destroy the good effects of the advertisement. Do buy valuable newspaper space to follow it up with a few obvious phrases which are not descriptive of the articles you wish to sell. No matter how inexpensive the space in your newspaper, it should be made to say something and to say it well.

Here is a simple formula for writing a good advertisement for the man who lacks technical knowledge of it. Study the articles you have to sell thoroughly. Pick out their points of special advantage. If the price is a special inducement, play it up strong. Do not try to say too much. Pick out a few strong points and play them up logically. Every sentence should add something to the advertisement. The last one should lead up to a climax. Select the strongest feature of the advertisement for a head line. Make that head line short and a complete statement.

Advertising pays the man who uses it and the man who reads it.

Let Summer Advertising. Clearance sales of dry goods, clothing and other necessities are a regular feature of trade. Most merchants prefer to make heavy sacrifices rather than carry goods over a year.

At this time the advertising columns of newspapers are a trade report of the exceptional conditions that make these clearance sales necessary. By careful study of the advertising columns you can always find how to make a big dent in the cost of living.

The majority of people understand this well enough. Before reading what congress is doing to the tariff, they turn to see what their favorite magazine is doing to his stock. No merchant has time to put his appeal into it, affects their interests so intimately that his message receives careful thought.

If a merchant fails to give the public any news from his store at these times, it is regarded as a case of "Nothing doing." It gives the impression that he is carrying stock over another season.

Chronic Dyspepsia. The following unassociated testimonials should certainly be sufficient to give hope and courage to persons afflicted with chronic dyspepsia. "I have been a chronic dyspeptic for years, and of all the medicine I have taken Chamberlain's Tablets have done me more good than anything else," says W. G. Meillon, No. 7 Sherman St., Honolulu, N. Y.

A Gentle and Effective Laxative. "A mild, gentle and effective laxative is what people demand when suffering from constipation. Thousands swear by Dr. King's New Life Pills, Hugh Tallman of San Antonio, Tex., writes: 'They are beyond question the best pills my wife and I have ever taken. They never cause pain. Price 25c at all druggists or by mail, J. E. Buckley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all dealers.' adv.

A Marvelous Escape. "My little boy had a marvelous escape," writes P. F. Basilius of Prince Albert, Cape of Good Hope. "It occurred in the middle of the night. He got a very severe attack of the croup. As luck would have it, I had a large bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. After following the directions for an hour and twenty minutes he was through all danger." For sale by all dealers. adv.

NOVEL IDEA THAT SEEMS GOOD

"Telephone Letter" Makes an Amusing Communication for Use in Vacation Period.

A telephone letter is a novelty in the way of vacation correspondence. All that is necessary in order to get into the right frame of mind for such a letter is to imagine yourself at one end of the wire with your correspondent at the other. Write the letter as you would talk.

If you are addicted to the telephone habit you will unconsciously fall into just the right kind of composition. The typical telephone letter should have short paragraphs, well detached. Leave wide margins on both sides of the paper and get the right wording, but the general appearance quite different from the ordinary letter.

Commence an occasional paragraph with "Yes" or "No" in answer to an imaginary remark of your correspondent. This makes the conversational style more apparent. With a little ingenuity a good deal of news can be incorporated in one of these letters and it can be made interesting as well as amusing.

The preliminary paragraph may be a supposed conversation with "central" as to trouble in getting the right connection, or you may imagine yourself put by mistake on a busy wire, and have difficulty in ringing off. Any one with a sense of humor and fond of using the telephone can make such a letter a thing to be remembered by the one who is fortunate enough to receive it.

Will Some Day Be Utilized. Almost Unlimited Power in the Current of Niagara River, at Present Unharnessed.

"But for the efforts of the civic associations whose desire is to preserve the scenic beauties of the world in general, the Niagara river could be made to develop enough power to move every street car, light and heat every house and supply all the power for manufacturing industry in the State of New York," said Edwin W. Trimmer, United States consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, at the Shoreham.

"At present scarcely more than 5 per cent. of the possible power of the Niagara river has been harnessed. The current of the river below the falls will some day be harnessed by some engineer without affecting the scenery in any degree.

"It has been only within the last quarter of a century that even the falls themselves have been utilized. There have been efforts made to use the current of the river below the falls, but these efforts have not proved commercially successful. But one has only to ride over the gorge route from the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to see the great back, over the cliff road, on the Canadian side, to realize at a glance what a terrific force surges through the channel, and to understand the possibilities of power development there."—Washington Post.

Middle Names Once Illegal. People have not always been allowed the pleasure of having as many names as they wished; indeed, 400 years ago not even a middle name was allowed in England. It was illegal. The old English law was definite and admitted of no infraction of its ruling. The only exception made to this iron-clad regulation was in the case of persons of royal rank. If they really wished it they could boast a middle name, but woe to the person of ordinary rank who was sufficiently proud or obstinate to insist on having more than two appellations.

For the first offense he would very likely be tied to a whipping post and severely lashed. For a second offense he would endure some more lasting punishment, perhaps the removal of his thumbs or his ears. And if he still persisted in his stubbornness he would be hanged.

There is a case on record of a poor man—in all probability half demented—who insisted on signing four names every time he wrote his signature to a paper. Of course he passed through all the legal stages of punishment until he was finally hanged.

Letting Her Slide. "I was in Connecticut a few days ago to see about some business in my line," said the insurance man, "when it became necessary for me to use the telephone. I stepped into headquarters on the heels of a farmer, and he turned to me and said: 'If you wish to use the wire first, go ahead.' 'But you are first,' I replied. 'Yes, but I'll waive it.' 'I only wish to ask a business question, while your message may be one of life or death.' 'Oh, it ain't so bad as that,' he replied with a grim smile. 'My wife followed with a wild man last night, but you go right ahead with your talk.' 'But you want to stop her.' 'Stranger, that's just what I don't want to do! I want to telephone to the constables all over the country to let her slide, and be durned to hell!'

Salmon Industry Threatened. Alaskans say that indiscriminate slaughter soon will drive the whales out of the north Pacific, and that this will result in the destruction of the salmon industry. Countless millions of herring, now driven close to shore by the whales, will stay out in the deep water, they declare, and the salmon, which live on the herring, will stay out in deep water with them, except in the spawning season.

Potato Soup. Heat one pint or more of milk. Put through vegetable squeezer any potato left from dinner. Stir into milk until of proper thickness. Bring to a boil and season with pepper, salt and onion juice. Nice for supper on a cool evening.

Dressing for Cold Staw. Two tablespoons whipped cream, two tablespoons vinegar and one tablespoon of sugar. Delicious on lettuce as well as cold staw.

They Make You Feed Good. The pleasant purgative effect produced by Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind which they create make one so joyful. For sale by all dealers. adv.

John W. Thompson of Raleigh has been appointed special agent of the census bureau, Department of Commerce. The job pays \$1,900 a year and traveling expenses.

FROM THE PINEAPPLE

SUCCULENT FRUIT THE BASIS OF MANY DELICIOUS DISHES.

May Be Utilized in Preparations for Immediate Use or for Preservation That Will Be Welcome in the Winter.

The pineapple should be joyfully welcomed, for it is cheap, has good keeping qualities and a clean, delicious flavor. Here are some good pineapple dishes, given by the Detweiler.

Pineapple Omelet—Beat three eggs thoroughly with a tablespoonful of sugar, adding at the last a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful each of lemon and pineapple juice. Have the omelet pan hot and well greased, sides and bottom, with a teaspoonful of melted butter or oil. Turn in the beaten eggs, and as they cook, break the omelet once in a while with a silver fork. When still moist, sprinkle on top half of the oatmeal, a cupful of chopped or grated pineapple, canned or fresh, fold over the other half, sprinkle with sugar and serve immediately.

Pineapple Sirup—Slice, peel and dice enough pineapple to make about three pounds. Place in preserving kettle with a pound of sugar and a quart of water and cook until very soft. Mash and strain through the kettle, and to each pint of juice allow a pound of sugar. Cook to a rich sirup and bottle while hot. Use patent stoppers or sealing wax to make airtight. This will be ready for use at any time for sauces or cooling drinks.

Pineapple Sauce for Gravy—Put a cupful of fresh pineapple juice in a saucepan with a cupful of granulated sugar and cook ten minutes. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs, and whip with an egg-beater over boiling water until foamy. Take from the heat and add the whipped whites of eggs and serve hot with ice cream. If the pineapple sirup is used, omit the sugar.

Preserved Pineapple Uncooked—If one has a good cold cellar or store-room the fresh pineapple may be stored and preserved uncooked. Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of grated fruit and let stand in the refrigerator for twelve hours. Then pack into sterilized jars, screw tight, and as an additional precaution cover the top with sterilized cotton batting and tie down firmly. Keep in a cold, dark place.

Pineapple Jelly—Pineapple jelly is worth while preparing for winter use. To make it, pare ripe pines and grate them and to each cupful of grated pulp measure out a cupful of sugar. Add half the sugar to the fruit and let it stand in a covered earthen dish for three hours. Then boil it, very slowly, in a granite or porcelain saucepan until the pulp is soft. Do not use tin, as the pineapple juice sometimes injures the surface of this metal. Let the pulp drip under a jelly bag over night. The next day add the rest of the sugar on shallow platters in the oven, and in the meantime boil for 15 minutes the juice which has dripped through the jelly bag. Then add the hot sugar, let it melt in the liquid, but do not let it boil any longer, and pour it into glasses.

Before Mayonnaise. In the days before the art of mayonnaise dressing was known to every good cook the English had a very fair substitute for it which they used with their salads. It was called "an mixture," and doubtless as much ingenuity was used in its mixing as the modern cook uses in making mayonnaise. It consisted of mustard, oil and vinegar, "artificially" mixed to a smooth dressing. At her discretion the cook might add to the mixture a little of the sugar on shallow platters in the oven, and in the meantime boil for 15 minutes the juice which has dripped through the jelly bag. Then add the hot sugar, let it melt in the liquid, but do not let it boil any longer, and pour it into glasses.

Hard Sauce. A good hard sauce for any pudding is made with half a cupful of butter, beaten to a cream and thickened with a cupful of powdered sugar. Whip an egg white, light and stiff, season it with a grain or two of salt, and mix it with the butter and sugar. It lights into the butter and sugar.

Remedy for Lumpy Staw. There is nothing better than rice for keeping staw from packing in the shakers and refusing to come out. Heat a teaspoonful of the rice and put it into the staw and let it absorb the moisture, and the staw will come out dry as the sands of the desert, and the rice will keep it moving when shaken.

To Whiten Clothes. White clothes that have become yellow may be whitened in the following simple manner: After washing them in the usual way, lay them to soak over night in clear water into which a teaspoonful of cream of tartar to a quart of water has been put. When ironed they are as white as snow.

Beauty—Health—Scholarship. Lower rates in the South. Delightful location. Deep well water. Treatise free without a single case of dangerous sickness. Class attendance. Unparalleled hospital facilities. "Of all the colleges I have visited in the most generous climate,"—Karl Lehman. Write at once for catalogue and view. President, W. A. HARPER, Elon College, N. C.

Are You a Woman? Take Gardol The Woman's Tonic FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

ELON COLLEGE BEAUT