

Down Goes the Price

ON SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES.

Regardless of former prices. Never in the history of our business career have we ever offered such good values. We are determined to dispose of every suit in our store between now and Christmas. As it is the policy of this store not to carry over any suits or dresses from one season to another. No out-of-date styles to offer at any price, but fresh, clean merchandise of this season's styles at prices that cannot be equalled elsewhere. We have made a fair profit in our business this season and now we are willing to dispose of what suits we have, even at cost.

- One lot of suits that sold \$16.50, closing out price \$9.50
- One lot of suits that sold up to \$22.50, closing out price \$15.00
- One lot of suits that sold up to \$30.00, closing out price \$18.50
- One lot of part dresses sold up to \$18.50, closing out price \$9.50
- One lot party dresses sold up to \$18.50, closing out price \$20.00
- Any pattern hat in the house that sold from \$7.50 to \$15.00, closing out price \$4.95

Strauss-Rosenberg Co.



The pen is mightier than the sword when you have money in our Bank

If a good business chance came your way, in the shape of a piece of property or a share in a thriving business, it would be very nice to write out a check for the amount. If sickness or fire invaded your home, it would be nice to have money in the bank. It would be nice to have money in the bank, no matter what might happen, because it is a safe-guard against possible old age or sickness and POVERTY.

We pay four per cent interest on savings. We Know Your Wants and Want Your Business.

First National Bank

JULIAN S. CARR, President.

W. J. HOLLOWAY, Cashier



Heating Stoves
WOOD and COAL
TAYLOR & PHIPPS

Corner Mangum and Parrish Streets

Autumn Orchard Work

(Continued from page five.)

begins in spots on the branches, especially at the bases of fruit spurs or small twigs, and finally covers all the older branches of the tree. It is natural to the tree and needs no attention except to distinguish it from the true blighted areas.

In working out bad cases of blight, particularly on the collars, bodies, or larger branches where there is considerable live blight in the thick fleshy bark, it is a good plan, after doing the work thoroughly, to mark such a case by tying a strip of cotton cloth around the body or branch to distinguish it from the nonvulnerable cases, then three or four days to a week later with a gouge or sharp knife retrim the margins to make sure that you worked beyond the blight at all points. The bark will discolor naturally, so that this blight can not be detected without retrimming. If any of the blight were left it is thus given an opportunity to discolor further the bark and show itself. This works better in warm weather than in cold weather.

Having cleaned up the blight thoroughly in the fall, when dealing with bad outbreaks it is a good plan to go over the orchard tree by tree and inspect in early spring when the buds are swelling, but well ahead of the blossoming period, to make sure that no cases escaped. A bit of gummy exudate will, of course, immediately lead to examination with a knife and gouge. Carry the kit of tools and disinfect and be prepared for further work on such cases. Occasionally a suspicious-looking case may be partially or completely retrimmed, as above suggested.

PAINTING WOUNDS.

In the autumn, after the wounds or eradication scars are made, disinfected, and perhaps reinspected when deemed necessary, the exposed area of wood, especially if one inch or more in diameter, should be painted for protection, as in case of pruning and other wounds. Since many of these areas may be large, it is important to give this wound treatment. Various materials are available, such as white-lead paint, liquid grafting wax, coal tar, or a mixture of three-fourths to two-thirds coal tar and one-fourth to one-third creosote oil, all to be applied with a stiff brush. Liquid grafting wax is somewhat expensive and often requires warming, so that it is not usually preferred. Coal tar, while cheap, requires warming, and is therefore difficult to apply. The department experts have used for this purpose mainly white-lead paint (made rather thick, and preferably given a second coat) or the coal-tar creosote mixture.

White lead paint has some advantages. It is readily obtained and applied, and if any of the gummy exudate, which is more or less reddish or brownish in color, flows from an imperfectly worked case, it is readily detected on the white surface. On the other hand, this point has proven a disappointment to the department and experiment station pathologists in that it frequently has not preserved the wood from decay. It is rather too mild a disinfectant. The wood cracks, lets in water and fungus spores, and frequently after three or four years and before large wounds have healed wood-rot fungi have entered and decayed the wood under the paint. Even though applied to the wounds when they are dry, the sap pressure, even in the autumn, often lifts the paint from the surface of the wound, particularly in the case of scars on the ends of the branches.

The coal-tar creosote oil mixture is not open to these objections and for these reasons is rather preferable. It is used very commonly and successfully on shade trees, and while there is still some question about its use on fruit trees, it has given good results on pears and apples, even though the healing from the margin does not proceed quite as rapidly and smoothly as with the lead paint. The coal-tar creosote-oil mixture is a powerful disinfectant, penetrates the wood to some extent, and is both a disinfectant and a waterproof coating. If made too thin it penetrates rather too deeply and does not answer fully for waterproofing. If made too thick it is not convenient to apply. In cold weather slight warming is sometimes useful, but with a stiff brush under ordinary conditions it works well. It has a tendency to kill the wood under the cambium slightly and sometimes to kill back a little, but it does not kill the edges of the bark to any serious extent. This mixture is best applied immediately after making the cut, or at any rate as soon as possible after inspecting the wounds. It sticks well even though the cut surface on the end of a branch is still somewhat moist when it is applied.

Pear blight eradication is quite a careful piece of work. It requires close attention on the part of the orchardist or careful training of the help who may be engaged in it. Remember that thoroughness is essential for success. It is not necessary to determine in all cases whether the blight is alive or dead on the lower margin, although somewhat helpful as a guide in determining how low to go. In actual practice it is better to cut all the dead limbs and all the blight anyhow, regardless of whether it is a dead case or not.

The blight eradication should always precede the pruning. Other pruning for shaping up the trees may be done, if preferred, before leaving the trees, or may be postponed until some convenient time later, but of course, before the buds push in the spring.

APPLE CANKERS.

Apple cankers form dead spots on the twigs and branches.

various parts of the United States. Occasionally two or more kinds may occur on the same tree. They are caused by fungi growing comparatively slowly in the bark and killing it. They often enter in the twigs, fruit spurs, or blighted areas killed by pear blight, but may infect entirely independent of these sources. Frequently locust scars, pruning wounds, or other injuries furnish the point of entry, but some kinds of cankers infect directly into the bark. The blister canker, common in the middle west, is particularly severe after winter killing or after the trees are weakened by extended droughts. The particular kind or species of apple canker may be determined by the grower by sending a sample, preferably the whole area of a small canker or a section of the limb showing the margin, to the department of agriculture or the nearest state experiment station. It is not absolutely necessary in most cases to identify the species, since the treatment, as far as worked out, is essentially the same.

The principal method of controlling apple cankers is identical with pear blight, as described above. Where the canker is located on a branch or limb which can readily be spared, and especially if it reaches half or nearly half way around the limb, it is best to saw the limb off, cutting six inches to a foot below the lowest evidence of disease, then disinfect and paint or apply the coal-tar creosote-oil wound paint. Cankers located on a large branch which can not readily be spared or on the body of the tree may be eradicated and trimmed out exactly as described above for pear blight areas, using the same methods and preferably the coal-tar creosote-oil wound treatment immediately on finishing the scar.

Cankers do not require the prompt reinspection and retrimming as in virulent pear blight cases, but it is a good practice to look them over the following spring and again in the fall, and rework them or saw off the branch if an occasional failure has resulted. Some cankers behave rather differently from pear blight in that they check up during the growing period of spring and summer and the tree attempts to heal them over, then in the fall and winter the canker spreads again, killing the margin of the new growth. This is frequently repeated several times as the canker

enlarges. Such old cases are rather mean to work on and usually, though not always, demand the removal of the branch.

In every bad outbreak of apple canker, fall spraying with rather thick bordeaux mixture, at least as strong as 5-5-50, is advisable. This treatment is not usually necessary in most apple districts of the United States, but if the grower is having a real fight against apple cankers, the fall eradication should be made rather promptly as soon as the leaves are off, and the whole orchard should be sprayed with this mixture. This protects the tree against most of the reflections in the bark and probably kills the spores on the surface of the wood and possibly many minor or incipient cankers.

A FINE WINE YEAR.

More of It and Better Quality Produced by the Germans.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—The wine growers of the Rhine district have had a better harvest this year than in a quarter of a century. The wine is not only plentiful, but also of exquisite quality and brings high prices. The vintage has been named after Field Marshal von Hindenburg and there is no doubt that "Hindenburg wine" will bring a big price in two or three years.

SHORT ON COLORS.

Fashionable Women Will Have to Do With Less Tones.

London, Dec. 4.—The fashion experts say that the colors available for women's wear are about fifty tones short this season. This shows the number of colors in ordinary times, for a wide range is to be seen now in show rooms. Some of the smallest dressmaking houses are paying attention to pastel tints, and, for indoor toilettes, there is a little run on peach and apricot, soft orchid tints and putty tones, the paler greens and cloudy blues. More and more grey is to be seen, chiefly for street wear, and of the shades peculiar to the season, there are half a dozen at least, including that wartime product of the dyer's art "75" the color named after the famous French gun. Warm browns and bronze browns are also very much in vogue.



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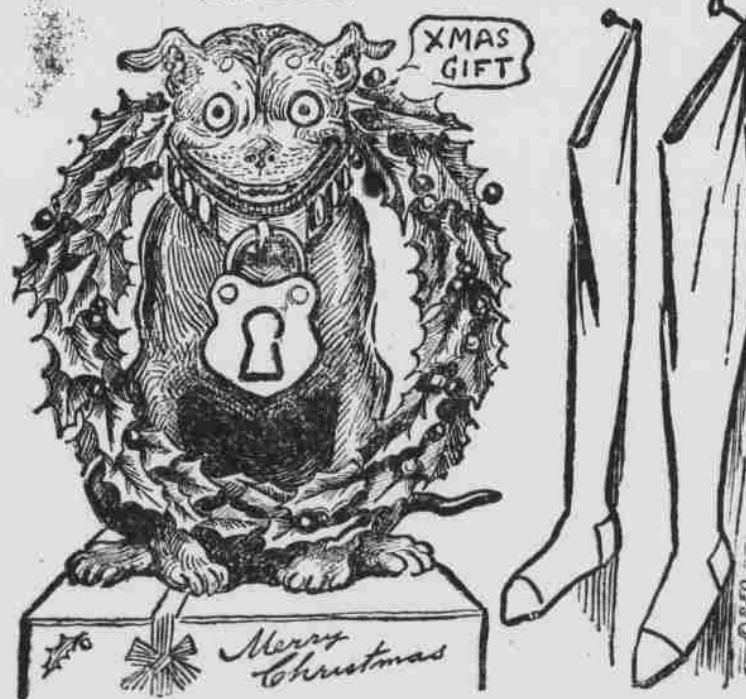
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