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The growing of fancy pines under lington, N. C.

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THE LONGFIELD APPLE. What Good Authorities Think of Its Quality and Commercial Value. Frequent reference in the horticul-

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WINE OF CARBUI

OR WOMAN'S

CULIAR

EAKNESSES

7

ed and painful mentionation Change of Life is is the bes-icine made. It is beneficia

mine made. It is benedictal to go pregnancy, and helps to we children into hames bayes.

Years It invigorates, nilman, strengthons the whole system, strengthons the whole system is afficient woman enfore another minute entitle relief within reaching of Cardui only costs files of Cardui only costs files within a your drug observable.

NE DE CARE

fee regularly in the courts of Alacounty. Aug. 2, 94 ty

have suggested to Mr. John Craig an Illustrated note in Gardening regarding its merits. He says: On the matter of the relative value of varieties commercially considered the dictum of S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., is usually accepted, and in the light of his own experience Mr. Willard has pronounced the Longfield a valuable apple, and judging by the barrels of this fruit being shipped to market the other day, when the writer visited him,

tural journals to the Longfield apple as

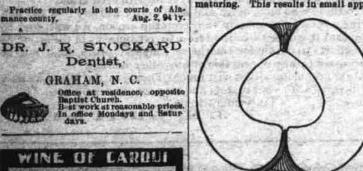
exhibited at the New York state fair,

he was abundantly justified in passing this judgment.

The Longfield is difficult to manage in the nursery, growing slowly and having a marked predilection for producing an ungainly top on a crooked stem. In the orchard, partly on account of bearing very heavily, the tree assumes a more or less pendant form, which, with its pubescent leaves, makes it easily distinguishable from other varieties. It is safe to say that it does not blight to any appreciable extent in the east and only slightly in the west. So far as the experience of the writer goes it does not scab under favorable circumstances. I do not regard any variety as being immune. Mr. Willard states that

with him neither fruit nor foliage is affected by the apple scab fungus.

With regard to its productiveness, it may be said that in this respect it is fully equal to Duchess and Weslity, but the fruit deteriorates very rapidly both in size and quality if the tree is allowed to bear at will, and on gravelly soils in Vermont and in the province of Quebec this fault has strongly operated against the popularity of the Longfield. Normally and usually the tree will set twice as much fruit as it is capable of maturing. This results in small apples



THE LONGFIELD AS GROWN IN CANADA. nd heavy windfalls. Again the waxy transparency of the skin with the soft character of the flesh make it a diffi-cult apple to ship safely. Like the Fase, it lacks the qualities which con-

meuse, it lacks the qualities which con-stitute a good export fruit.

Summing it all up, it may be said, justly, I believe, that Longfield is not a general commercial market variety, but rather suited to the needs of the grower who caters to a special and personal market, one who will cultivate thoroughly, fertilize freely and thin judi-

The fruit is of medium size, round and regular; akin bright yellow blushed with bright pink; cavity narrow, almost wanting in some specimens; stem me-

bearing.

The output of green leaf from it has been as follows: Grop of 1892, 56 pounds; erop of 1898, 81 pounds; erop of 1894, 151 pounds; erop of 1895, 233 pounds; erop of 1896, 600 pounds; erop of 1897, 645 pounds; erop of 1898, 1,000 pounds to Sept. 1, with the propect of reaching almost 1,200 pounds by the end of the season. Two younds of standard will afford 300 pounds of green leaf will afford 300 pounds of standard Pissehurst black tax.

Ponitry and bees continue to be urged as a profitable and pleasant combination on a small place. There are quite a number of beekeep-ers, so called, who simply neglect their

There appears to be a growing interest in Dorset sheep in the United States.

PINEAPPLE GROWING.

Plea For Intensive Field Culture Wrapping Apples With Moss.

Much is beard of the advantages of growing pines under sheds. On the oth-

rooden sheds, which will in a few years be almost entirely robbed of that great ly remunerative feature, sale of slips at fancy prices, has soon to compete in the open market with field grown fruit. The shedding certainly prevents sunburn and protects from light frosts, but with these exceptions I think that just as fine fruit can be produced in the open air with similar culture. When a man sheds a few acres, which costs him a good deal of money, at the cost of a good deal more money, he is almost sure to spend more labor and fertilizer per acro upon it than upon a 25 or 50 acre open field, which did not cost him one-eighth as much per acre to plant. Give the open field the same culture. Each apple can be protected from sunburn by wrapping with the straw covers which beer bottles come packed in, or by staking, at a very small cost.

Ten years ago, before shedding had been practiced to any great extent, where the climate permitted open field culture we used to wrap each apple in Spanish moss soon after it bloomed, and I never had a single apple which was not as bright and free from sunburn as if grown under a shed. Whatever the variety which proves the best, whether the Porto Rico, Cayenne, Queen or Red, it can be grown to perfection at a less cost in the open field, and when the prices are reduced to very close figures, largo fields under open culture must supersede the sheds as a matter of course.

However, not many of the growers are at present realizing nearly the net returns per scre or per dollar invested that they might do by following the system of intenso culture. Instead of planting ten acres and fertilizing it enough to produce an average crop of good average fruit, five acres with the same amount spent for fertilizer and labor used on the ten, would produce three-fourths or seven-eighths as many crates, at a very moderate estimate, and instead of 50 per cent thirty-sixes or over to the crate, we will have 50 per cent of twenty-fours and under. Now the latter sizes always bring 50 cents to \$1 per crate more than the former, so that when the smaller ones are netting little above the cost of freight and picking to pay for their raising, the latter are paying a good profit on every crate. Then, too, fields pushed from the start remain productive for several crops longer than the ordinary field and they recovered much better from the freeze of 1895. It is the growers who are following this intensive who are making money.

SHEEP IN NEW ENGLAND.

A Vermont Farmer Tells About the Profits A Massachusetts correspondent writes as follows to The New England Homestead: "Kindly inform me whether man with a fair knowledge of sheep could make a success of the business here In New England by leasing two of more sill farms, stocking them with from 300 to 500 ewes and devoting all time and practical to raise for the consumption of the sheep, thus making the she only source of income from the farm.' To this query a Vermont farmer replied "A man with a fair knowledge of the sheep business could lease a farm in my locality that would carry 200 ewes for \$125 cash yearly rental—a mountain farm, I mean. He could do the work on the farm with, say, \$50 for help in hay-ing and in the out harvest. He would with bright pink; cavity narrow, almost wanting in some specificaus; stem medium to long, slender; basin small, smooth; calyx closed; flesh white, rather soft, melting julcy, mild subacid; quality good, with a suggestion of Pameuse flavor. Its season in western New York is October; at Ottawa, Ontario, October to December. In northestern Quebec it keeps throughout the winter.

A South Carettau Tea Garden.
The tea garden of Dr. Shepard, of Summerville, S. C., is described by the St. Louis Post Dispatch as containing about 800 vigorous bushes, each one composed of many stems, the result of outling out the original main stem and inducing a luxuriant sucker growth. There are also about 200 younges plants occupying the places where older ones died; they naturally produce less lesf. Altogether this garden of less than an aers may be fairly regarded as containing the equivalent of 900 plants in good bearing.

The output of green leaf from it has the flock. If be raises his five acres of the sould have 200 almbs to sell and leave 20 of his best ewe lambs in the flock. If be raises his five acres of the sould have 200 almbs to sell and leave 20 of his best ewe lambs in the flock. If be raises his five acres of the sould have acres had her acres had her acres had her acres had acres had acres had acres had acres had not be so likely to succeed with two farms. The question of personal super-vision would enter into the problem to

sheep, he should have 200 lambs to sell and leave 20 of his best ewe lambs in the flock. If he raises his five acres of rape and takes care of the lambs, he will get \$6 each for them the 1st of November, which would amount to \$1,000. Allowing for losses, which should not accord 10 ewes, he would have 10 ewes to sell fat, at \$5 each, for \$50. Now we have \$1,350 income from the sheep.

them consfortable for lambing first year,
"Now, without looking ahead to see
where my figures would land I have
bit upon an even \$1,000 with which to
pay taxes, interest and support the famlly. To this should be added the income
from the two cowe and the poulity and

NECESSITY OF RUNS.

Maintaining a Balance Between Ant-mal and Plant Life.

mal and Plant Life.

Many of the diseases which affect animals, writes Stephen Besle in The Country Gentleman, are directly or indirectly due to ignoring the need for maintaining a true balance between animals and plant life. The debris of animals is food for plants, but poisonous to animals themselves; hence the necessity for keeping this fact in mind. Tainted soil—that is, charged with the manure of fowls—is fatal, as much so as would be tainted atmosphere. Moreover, when the earth is exhausted of those elements for which fowls seek, they cannot thrive nearly so well. I they cannot thrive nearly so well. 1 want to make clear the necessity for changing the runs, provided that the number of birds kept is too great for the earth to utilize their manure. Where there is free growth of grass or other crops this presents no serious difficulty if the houses are moved now and again.

If the conditions are such that the birds must be kept in confinement, then the question of soil becomes of even serious import. Much has been said and written on the point under consideration. Statements have been put forth that 200 birds can be kept healthily on an acre of land, but frankly I do not believe them—that is, I do not believe that the same birds to this number have been kept on the same piece of land year after year without an outbreak of disease. All past experience, not only with poultry, but larger stock, goes to condemn a system which is an-tagonistic to natural laws and which ommon sense declares to be a bad one. Of course I know that something may be done to reduce the danger by removing the top crust of soil as it become impregnated with manure and substi-tuting fresh earth for it, but the end will only be delayed, not prevented. Even when the run is large enough and the fowls not too numerous, so that the grass is not destroyed, the ground will ultimately become foul unless the grass grows long and heavy and the soil misdemeanor convicts or to hire free given a rest. So far as confined runs are concerned,

it is necessary to show how the ground can be kept sweet, for if this were impossible the limitation would shut out arge numbers of those whose opportunities of poultry keeping are necessarily limited. There is much difference in soils. In the case of heavy clay, the manure lies more upon the surface and is not absorbed to the same extent as with light soils. Therefore the effect would be more rapidly apparent. I have mown poultry kept successfully in very small runs, but this was where every probably dug up meanwhile. Where a fair amount of space is available, the better plan is to divide the ground into two parts, and use only one-half at a time, transferring the birds every six wheeled scrapes, wagons, from 10 to 20 the unoccupied portion to grow long, ing from the county seat and consists cutting it once in summer when thick, for the air will not get down into the chines, giving them the proper crown, clover seed or plant quick growing cabonly is the danger of tainted soil minimized, but at the same time the manur fitable. Many of those who tested this system have expressed their surprise at the splendid vegetables obtained, but this is to be expected, for the earth is rich in those elements which form vegetable matter. If, however, the poultry runs can be planted with fruit trees, they will render very great service in the direction indicated. But they should not be planted too closely. Under these circumstances it would only be necessary to take off one crop of vegetables or roots in the year.

is obtained from the soil, and the vari one elements are utilized to the full, preventing their being wasted. The question is frequently asked as to how many birds can be kept on an acre of land. If they are to remain there per-manently, I should not advise more than 40, but when the system already advised is adopted—that is, changing the run twice that number may be kept. At the same time crowding is inadvisable, because, if birds are to live in one place, they are more likely to quarrel if in too great numbers. Further, crowding is an many is that they actually obtain more

By adopting this system a double crop

sulphur as a Lice Killer. try house is not a very reliable process for getting rid of lice. The sulphur smoke will kill the lice in the building if produced in sufficient volume and continued long enough, but a greater or less proportion of the lice will decline to stay in the building to be killed if they can find any way of escape, and in the poultry house of the ordinary pattern they can find a way of escape through the cracks and will camp on the outside until the smoke is gone and will then return to their old quarters. This explains why the fumigation of the poultry house with sulphar often fails to clean it of lice. It seems that nothing could live in such a smudge, but the lice are not "in it" when it is at its worst and owe their escape to that fact. If the walls of the poultry house are sprayed with kerosene emulsion or fact. If the walls of the poultry nones are sprayed with kerosene emulsion or painted with any good liquid lies killer, the fumes will remain for a number of days, and if any of the lice should seek to get away from them by escaping through the cracks they will encounter the death dealing odor on their return. Burn sniphur in the positry house, but do not place your dependence entirely upon this for keeping the premises free from lice.—Wallace's Farmer

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GEORGIA HIGHWAYS.

ystem of Working the Roads With Convicts or Free Labor. Professor McCallie, assistant state logist of Georgia, in a paper read at Omaha, explains the system of road improvement of the state as follows:

"The law inaugurated in 1891, now called the 'new road' law, authorized the commissioners of roads and revenues of each county, upon the recommendation of the grand jury, to fix and levy a special road tax, not to exceed 2 mills on the dollar, and also to exact of each male inhabitant a commutation tax, not to exceed 50 cents per day for the number of days' work required. Further-more, the law authorized these road



[From L. A. W. Bulletin.]

uthorities to organize chain gangs of labor for the improvement and the mainenance of the public highways, the expenses of which being met by the special road and commutation taxes.

"About one-fifth of the counties of the state have since adopted this new road law and are now keeping up and improving their highways, either by convict or hired labor. This system meets with general approval wherever it has been tried, and it is now only a question of time when it will be universally adopted throughout the state.

"The usual method adopted in this system of road working is as follows: few weeks the earth was entirely re-newed to the depth of gix inches and into squads, consisting of 15 to 45 men, months. If these runs are in turf, it mules, plows, etc. The work usually will be enough to allow the grass in commences on the leading roads radiatcommences on the leading roads radiat of hands employed. The second time the damizing is frequently done, and the work in general is of a more permanent and lasting nature.

"It is the intention of the road managers adopting this plan to keep up this process of gradual road improvement until all of the principal thoroughfares at least in their respective countles are properly graded, macadamized and otherwise put in first class condition."

Location of Roads, In the early pioneer days our sturdy ancestors naturally chose the billsides and sidges, preferably to the valleys, when bailding their homes, for the obvious reason of preventing surprises from the crafty, cunning and restless "children of the forest." The beater paths between adjacent homesteads which eventually became highways, followed the hillsides for the same reason, and the muking of such beater tracks into roads, in those days involv ing only the minimum amount of labor and expense in leveling the hillsides or numbers. Further, crowding is an slopes to admit of wheeled locomotion omic mistake. The experience of sufficed for the moderate needs of the times. With a rapidly increasing population and multiplying needs these "roads," these lines of communication rendered the properties through which The burning of sulphur in the poul- they passed more and more valuable until at the present time one of the mos-atrenuous objectors to a change of loca tion for bettering the gradient is the property owner adjacent to a large city where eligibility for building sites is a potent a factor, and who deems a sligh uge of location "financial ruin."

Importance of Drainage. The first essential in building a goo-road is drainage. The road must be graded and drained so that water car neither stand upon the surface nor soal in under the foundation. Water is ruin to a road in either of these loca tions, and if allowed to remain in ther will speedily work complete destruction. An expensive stone road that is inadequately drained will suffer just as surely and fatally from water on or in it as the most ordinary country road. Disintegration and complete breaking are only a matter of time, and a ort time at that. Drainage is the first, damental and most importative neces-

The Wilmington champer of comnerce endorses Frank McNeil for allroad commissioner.



FATTENING DUCKS. com the Egg to the Market In Ten

The young duck does not come forth from the shell as quickly after it has broken a place for its beak to get out as does the chicken, says the Boston Cul-tivator. White the chicken, if strong and vigorous, will be entirely free in a few hours, the duckling may be 48 hours before it makes its way out, and during that time the pipped side must not be allowed to turn downward, lest the young duck may be smothered. If they are butched under a ben, her in stinct leads her to see to this, except ing that she may chance to roll some

over if she leaves her nest. Sometimes the outer shell of the egg is pipped while the inner skin or mem brane seems to be so tough as to remain unbroken. We are not sure that this happens more frequently with ducks



than with chickens, but think that it does. In such case break this inner akin carefully with a knife point or a needle, taking care not to put it where it can wound the duck, as, if pricked even but slightly, it may bleed to death. We have had to do the same thing for chickens, and by making the opening opposite the beak we had no trouble. If this is done and at the same time the outer shell is picked away for a little distance around where it is broken, the young duck, like a young chicken, will usually free itself without further trouble unless it may have been exhausted

by a long attempt to get out.
While we would confine young ducks, as we do young chickens, in a wire cage or pen as a protection from cats, yet where these are not dreaded a pen of boards six inches high is enough to keep been crowned and properly drained others are content to remain very quiet bages, the latter preferred. By so doing This first working usually requires from a dual advantage is obtained, for not one to two years, depending upon the uneasy kind, we usually try to give her condition of the roads and the number charge to a quieter one if we can, as even when shut in a coop she will is utilized in a way which makes it roads are gone over more attention is travel about, walking over the little paid to grading, and considerable mac- ones and keeping them in such a turmoil that they are apt to be as wild as partridges, or almost so, when given liberty.

When the ducks are first taken from the nest, they need but little food, per-baps nothing for 24 hours after coming from the shell, but we would prefer to feed in less than 24 hours than to wait 36 hours. For a feed during the first seven days a mixture of bread or cracker crumbs, with cornmeal in equal parts. mixed with water or milk is exo It should have about 5 per cent of clear, clean sand mixed with it. Some hard boiled egg chopped with it might be an

One of the largest duck raisers on Long Island uses equal parts of corn-meal, wheat bran and a No. 2 grade four, and thinks cracker crumbs an boiled eggs are not necessary. He uses about 10 per cent sand. Either of these feeds should be given four times a day. For the next seven weeks the Long Island man, who rears them by thouthinks it will not pay to do so as often as those would who have smaller flocks, would keep on with the same mixture of grains, adding to it sand as before, with 15 per cent in bulk of beef soraps and 121/2 per cent of green food, such as green rye or oats, clover, etc., out short and mixed in. Mix with water, but not sloppy. Have it crumble when stirred with the paddle.

From this time until 10 weeks old be would give by measure two parts of corumeal, one part each of wheat bran and No. 2 flour, one-eighth bulk of this in beef scraps, same bulk of green food as of scraps and 10 per cent coarse sand. For last two weeks feed only morning, noon and night, but for first eight weeks noon and night, but for first eight weeks the feeding bours are 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 and 6 o'oclock in the afternoon.

These rules are for ducks to be fatted at 10 weeks old. For those intended to be kept for breeding purposes it is not desirable to force their growth so much. After the first week the use of equal parts by bulk of wheat bran, commeal and green food, with 5 per cent beef scraps and 5 per cent coarse sand, will

keep them growing.

They should have plenty of water to drink, but none to buthe in, and it should be fresh and pure. If there cannot be running water in the duckyurds, give them fresh, clean water just before each noul. The ducks will get their restrikt cleaned up with the noft. their nostrils clogged up with the soft food and must wash it out after a few mouthfuls. A grating over the water may allow them to do this without per-

Get Rid of Lice. Den't let the lice ess your chicks and then wonder what made them die so fast. Listen for the plaintive chirp which will tell the story of a crowded house under the downy feathers. Go to work at cuce to clear out the invaders and make conditions favorable to growth of poultry.—Maine Furmer.

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or the air will not get down into the ground so freely. By so doing much of the ammonia will be exhausted and nitrogen restored to the soil. But this method cannot be adopted for small runs, as the birds will kill the grass, and then the preferable plan is to dig over the unoccupied portion and either sow the unoccupied portion and either sow the unoccupied portion and either sow the grade and recovery and replant quick growing calls. Chines, giving them the proper crown, opening up the side ditches, macadamize them from wandering, and they will do ing the bogay places and occasionally better so than when allowed to roam at will, but there is much difference in hens about the inclination to stray far away. Some hens would tire out and to the less important roads, until all of the public highways in the county have the public highways in the county have before their first day was over, while others are content to remain very quiet-ROR HIGH PRICES.

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