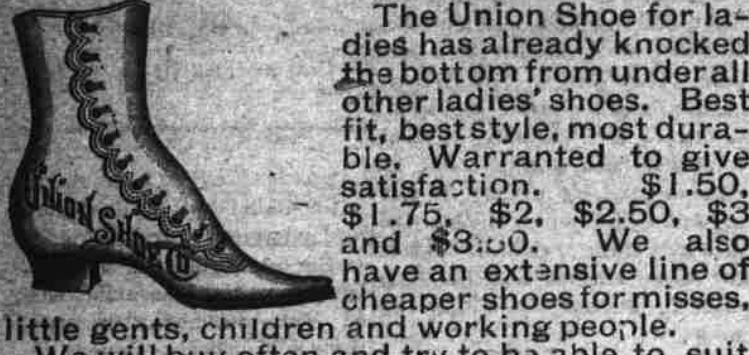


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Advertisement for 'THE LONGFIELD APPLE' featuring an illustration of an apple and text describing its quality and availability.

THE LONGFIELD APPLE. What Good Authorities Think of Its Quality and Commercial Value. Frequent reference in the horticultural journals to the Longfield apple as exhibited at the New York state fair, has 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, he was abundantly justified in passing this judgment.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JACOB A. LONG, Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, N. C.

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DR. J. R. STOCKARD, Dentist, GRAHAM, N. C.

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THE LONGFIELD APPLE GROWS IN CANADA. Wind heavy windfalls. Again the waxy transparency of the skin with the soft character of the flesh make it a difficult apple to ship safely. Like the Fameuse, it lacks the qualities which constitute a good export fruit.

THE LONGFIELD APPLE GROWS IN CANADA. The fruit is of medium size, round and regular; skin bright yellow blushed with bright pink; cavity narrow, almost wanting in some specimens; stem medium to long, slender; basin small, smooth; calyx closed; flesh white, rather soft, melting juicy, mild subacid; quality good, with a suggestion of subacid flavor. Its season in western New York is October at Ottawa, Ontario, October to December. In north-eastern Quebec it keeps throughout the winter.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. Maintaining a Balance Between Animal and Plant Life. Many of the diseases which afflict animals, writes Stephen Baskin in The Country Gentleman, are directly or indirectly due to ignoring the need for maintaining a true balance between animal and plant life.

GEORGIA HIGHWAYS. Professor McCallie, assistant state geologist 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 3 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. Furthermore, the law authorized these road

NECESSITY OF RUNS. 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 large 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 the air will not get down into the soil so readily as it would in a sandy soil. I have known poultry kept successfully in very small runs, but this was where every few weeks the earth was entirely renewed to the depth of six inches and probably dug up meanwhile. Where a manure is not so readily absorbed, the better plan is to divide the ground into two parts, and use only one-half at a time, transferring the birds every six months. If these runs are in turf, it will be enough to allow the grass in the unoccupied portion to grow long, cutting it once in summer when the manure is not so readily absorbed, 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 the preferable plan is to dig over the manure in the direct of the ground so freely. By so doing much of the ammonia will be exhausted and nitrogen restored to the soil.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. The burning of sulphur in the poultry 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 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 sulphur 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 are their escape to that fact. If the walls of the poultry house are sprayed with kerosene emulsion or painted with any good liquid lice killer, the fumes will remain for a number of days, and if any of the lice seek to get away from them by escaping through the cracks they will encounter their death-dealing odor on their return. Sulfur in the poultry house, but do not place your dependence entirely upon this for keeping the premises free from lice.—Wallace's Farmer.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. CASTORIA. The Little Early Risers. DeWitt's Little Early Risers. The famous Little Early Risers.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. The young duck does not come forth from the shell as quickly after it has broken its way to get out as it does the chicken, says the Boston Cultivator. While the chicken, if strong and vigorous, will be entirely free in a few hours, the ducking may be 48 hours before it makes its way out, and during that time the pipped egg must not be allowed to turn downward, lest the young duck may be smothered. If they are hatched under a hen, her instinct leads her to see to this, excepting that she may chance to roll some over if she leaves her nest.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. Sometimes the outer shell of the egg is pipped while the inner skin or membrane 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 cases break this inner skin carefully with a knife point or a needle, taking care not to pierce it where it can wound the duck, as, if pricked near 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.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. 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 them from wandering, and they do 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 lose ducks, chickens or young turkeys before their first day was over, while others are content to remain very tight by near one spot. When we have the uneasy kind, we usually try to give her charge to a quieter one if we can, as even when shut in a coop she will travel about, walking over the little ones and keeping them in such a turmoil that they are apt to be as wild as quills, or almost so, when given liberty.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. One of the largest duck raisers on Long Island uses equal parts of corn meal, wheat bran and a No. 3 grade flour, and thinks cracker crumbs and 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 raiser who rears them by thousands and cannot change his feed, or thinks it will not pay to do so as often as those who have smaller flocks, would keep on with the same mixture of grain, adding to it sand as before, with 15 per cent of beef scraps and 15 per cent of green food, such as green peas or clover, etc., cut short and mixed in. Mix with water, but not sloppy. Have it crumble when stirred with the paddle.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. From this time until 10 weeks old he would give by measure two parts of corn meal, one part each of wheat bran and beef scraps, 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 the feeding hours are 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 and 9 o'clock in the afternoon. These meals are for ducks to be fattened 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, corn meal and green food, with 5 per cent beef scraps and 5 per cent coarse sand, will keep them growing.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. They should have plenty of water to drink, but none to bathe in, and it should be fresh and pure. If there cannot be running water in the duckyard, give them fresh, clean water just before each meal. The ducks will get their mouths 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 permitting them to bathe in it.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. Don't let the lice eat 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 once to clear out the invaders and make conditions favorable to growth of poultry.—Maline Farmer.

NECESSITY OF RUNS. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER, \$1.00 per Year in Advance. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous Little Early Risers.

Advertisement for ROYAL BAKING POWDER, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its quality and availability.

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