

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XVII.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1892.

NO. 3.

AT COST!

AT COST!

AT COST!

In order to make room for Spring stock we will sell our entire line of heavy Winter goods AT COST.

The above includes a special line of calf skin and oil grain boots. Gents' and ladies' underwear, flannels, blankets, all winter clothing, plush and curtain draperies, ladies' knit skirts, ladies' and misses' cloaks, heavy dress goods, millinery, hoods and shawls, cassimeres, kerseys, Ky. jeans, and woolen hosiery.

We have a large stock of plows, castings, nails, horse and mule shoes both finished and unfinished, seed oats, clover and grass seeds. A car load of genuine Cuta molasses. Have bought seed oats, potatoes, flour, meal, castings, nails, etc., in car lots and can make special prices to those buying in wholesale quantities.

We Have a Large Lot of AA Sheeting.

Can sell our merchants J. & P. Coats' spool cotton in handsome desk cabinets, delivered, at Northern Prices. Have a large stock of hardware, harness, furniture, guano, chemicals, oils, paints, and as near everything as can be kept.

Have taken the county agency for Devoc's celebrated paints.

L. B. HOLT & CO., Graham, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. C. LAIRD, M. D.,
HAW RIVER, N. C.
Feb 15, '92.

J. E. ROYD, W. B. FORBESON,
Graham, N. C. Graham, N. C.
BOYD & ROBERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Graham, N. C.

J. D. HERNODLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
GRAHAM, N. C.
Certificate in the State and Federal Courts
will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '92.

J. R. STOCKARD, JR.,
GRAHAM, N. C.

GRAHAM, N. C.

Can be found at office in Graham on Monday of each week. Calls promptly attended anywhere in Alamance county.

WATKINS

O. A. SNOW & CO.,
GRAHAM, N. C.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE!

The Sunny South,

The Sunny South Family Weekly, should be read by every household. The paper is published every week, and contains the most interesting news of the day. It is published by the Sunny South Publishing Co., Graham, N. C.

WEEKLY BEE

A PROGRESSIVE DAIRY.

How Butter is Made at Ellerbe from Vice-President Koenig's Famous Dairyery.

Numbered with the well-equipped dairies of this State is the one at Ellerbe. A correspondent writing from Oglethorpe furnishes these items concerning the modern appliances used there. The building, which is a model in every respect, includes in its furnishings a butter accumulator and separator. These, with the churn, are run by a four horse-power steam-engine. Separating the cream from the milk is accomplished by centrifugal force, a machine called a separator being used for the purpose. The milk is taken into the separator while it is revolving at the rate of 7,000 revolutions a minute. The milk being heavier than the cream, is forced to the outside, while the cream, being lighter than the milk, rises to the top and there escapes into the side. This cream is allowed to stand until it has just begun to rise, when it is put into the separator, which has a capacity of sixty pounds of butter, and in a short time is ready for the packing-rooms.

A new machine, the butter accumulator, is being used there, and instead of separating the cream from the milk, separates the butter from it at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty pounds an hour. The milk passes through the separator into the accumulator, which revolves at the rate of nearly eight thousand revolutions a minute. The centrifugal force thus attained separates the butter, and it comes out of a spout in granular form, falling into a tub of water heated to the proper temperature. Here it is gathered the same as any other butter would be. It is claimed that the butter made with these modern appliances is far superior to the old style of a kin but or, and the time saved will pay for the cost of an accumulator in a very short time.

The breed of cattle kept at Ellerbe is registered Guernseys, many of which are prize-winners. The average yield of such cows is from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk a year, or from seven to ten quarts a day. The milk tests from 8 to 7 per cent. better. At present, with about fifty-five cows in milk and after employing the employees with milk for their own use, the butter yield is from forty to fifty pounds a day. To make this amount of butter it requires in the neighborhood of three hundred quarts of milk. To obtain such a ready-made supply on the farm and the care of the cows, the farmer would be well advised to purchase a few head of Guernseys, and a half-point steer. Mr. Conner, the superintendent, who has been successful in his dairy, has other points of interest, and the Ellerbe

is the best for producing milk containing the greatest amount of butter. This model dairy is worth seeing by everybody interested in butter-making.

Peach Rot

In North Carolina peach orchards are happily free from "Y. low," but are badly attacked by "Peach Rot," a disease which causes a loss of from 40 to 100 per cent. of the crop. "Peach Rot" and "Targ Blight" are the same disease. It is caused by a very small parasitic fungus, *Monilia fructigena*. The spores or "seeds" of this fungus lie dormant during the winter in the withered and dried-up fruit of the preceding season, which usually remains hanging on the branches or in the ground beneath. The warm, moist weather of spring causes the spores to grow and they soon burst through the skin of the withered peaches and infect the young growth, causing "blight" on the twigs and "rot" on the fruit. The fruit when attacked soon changes color, becomes dark brown and withers away. The skin usually remains unbroken and becomes tightly stretched around the stone.

The most practical and promising remedy for this disease is clean and thorough work. Diseased twigs and fruit must be promptly removed and destroyed as soon as found. All diseased fruit which remains on the tree or in the ground must be removed as early as possible in spring and committed to the fire. They contain millions of spores. Besides the peach, the plum and cherry are attacked by this disease and should be treated in the same way.—Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

Care of Stock in Winter.

Now is the time when every stock-owning man makes some valuable trials for himself in testing the value of advice for winter care for stock. Of two or three which cover try giving one a comfortable stall well lighted and ventilated without being too dry and without being too warm. Turn the horses off in the usual way and see how they stand and milk produced, and remember that there is left to feed a complete work over the winter as valuable as all the fertilizing manure that were in the food and all well preserved for use when needed. This advice will pay well for the care of the horses.

Try calves and young cattle, colts, pigweeds and in the same way, and when a better trial is made it will be found to pay well in growth and milk made.—E. E. Emery, N. C. Experiment Station.

The Art of Walking.

Something that is very much neglected nowadays among young women is the art of walking well. Most people reach their desired destination at the cost of a great deal of scrambling, of jerking shoulders, of angular elbows working like the rams of a madrigal, of arms laboring like oars, swinging hips, head nodding as a cow does as she walks, the gown flung up behind at every movement of the heel, the knees bent, and feet lifted with the stiffness of a jumping jack pulled by a string; and, provided they reach the point aimed for, a goodly proportion of their number think no more about it. Others, again, walk with a flexibility (that is to say, the want of it) of a peripatetic rambler, the head, the back, the legs, the feet all moving together with a simultaneous and unjoined precision that gives them the air of automata playing at life, and the imperious restraint no more like the dignity or composure desired than an angle is like the line of beauty.

There are others still who walk with a mince and a wriggle which are painful to see, which make one think of a hitching post, and "welcome" heartily the sight of the no less reprehensible Amazon who stalks onward without minding her steps hit or miss, so that she gets over the ground, or the loose-jointed individual who rattles along as if every bone in her body were hung on a wire, like those of a skeleton in the physician's closet. There, too, is the tripping young thing at whose figure you ever glance without thinking of the tiptoe.

"One, Two, Three, Balance Like Me," and among all others in the great procession there are those also who walk with such pains and effort—as if the proper work and function of each remnant and member were to be remembered first—that you half fancy they may have had the same lesson at the feet of the dancing bear that he gave good Peter in the "Red Bullade."

"Come, walk like this," the dancer said.
"Stick out your toes, stick to your head."
Walk on with quick, galvanic tread,
Your fingers thus extend—
The girl's side's considered quaint."

There are very few who walk with the ease, equable grace that would seem to proceed from an easy, supple mind, neither hurrying impatiently and feebly and with pronounced exertion and evident eager desire to reach some point, or with the effort to conserve delay, or dawdling along as if they had not an object in mind and nothing to do of any consequence.

have the right to obtrude our business and worries and annoy upon observation, as we do by any other than a calm and even motion, whether the motion be swift or slow. Of course one may walk as rapidly as necessary, or as slowly as inclination prompts, but equally, of course, without the personal betrayal of the impatient perturbation of haste or the aimless one of irresolution.—Harper's Bazar.

Wheat Growing in Ohio.

As reported by Chas. E. Throne the average yield of wheat is increasing in the northern and central sections of the State of Ohio, while it is at a stand still in the southern and southeastern counties. Mr. Throne makes it appear that the profitable culture of wheat on the steep hillsides of Southern Ohio is a hopeless undertaking; that the great problem before the wheat-grower of the central belt of counties is winter-killing, a problem which may be partially solved by underdrainage and the intelligent use of clover and manure; and that in the Northern counties climatic influences are more generally favorable to wheat culture than elsewhere in the State. The statistics indicate that the wheat crops of Ohio have been slightly increased by the use of commercial fertilizer, but it appears that the average cost of this increase has equalled its market value, and that a general improvement in the methods of agriculture has contributed more largely to the increase of Ohio's wheat crop than the use of purchased fertility.

The Greensboro Workman says that the Keeley Institute, for curing men of the liquor habit, has had in all 55 inmates and that 24 of them have graduated. There are at present 21 in the institute. A great many useful and intelligent men have been cured of a habit which was a blight on their lives.

Robbville Review: A distressing accident happened near Benja last week. Two sons of the late Geo. Weatherly, who live with their mother near that place, were handling a gun and while it was in the hands of the older one it was accidentally discharged and the younger brother received the full contents of the charge in his body. He died almost instantly.

Mayor R. W. Harris, of Henderson, was in Florida last Friday, and died suddenly at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday morning. He was about 75 years of age and of high character.

Horticultural Brevities.

This month and next are good ones in which to trim the orchard. B. F. Albaugh says that a perfect apple should be of medium size, not large.

Be careful in handling your fruit trees to see that the roots are not exposed to either sun or wind. The Frederick Clay, of comparatively recent introduction, is a promising pear that ripens in October.

The Windsor cherry, one of the best among the new varieties, ripens late. The fruit is large, black and firm.

P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton tells that the principal needs in melon culture are a rich, light soil and pure seeds.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, Feb. 27, B. G. Norbrip, Clinton, Conn., will read an essay on Arbor Day in schools and experts in horticulture.

Mr. Powell says that stable manure, supplemented with wood ashes or some fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphoric acid and potash, is the best fertilizer for apple orchards and most fruits.

The Rural New Yorker says: We believe the grape grower who would put up eight-pound boxes of grapes of assorted varieties, red, white and purple, would find the experiment pay. Will some of our growers try it and report?

In 1890 there were shipped to American ports from Bermuda, 1,600,000 bushels of potatoes. The seed potatoes are grown in the Andromedon region, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and are from there shipped to Bermuda. Nearly all of the potatoes are of the red skin variety, says the California Fruit Grower.

Wilkesboro Chronicle: Lieut. William Linsler carried off two more medals for the U. S. Army last Friday. Total medals to date at this place, 14. Every good work for thirty-four days.

We are glad to learn that quite a building boom will be inaugurated at North Wilkesboro this Spring. We believe our population will more than double this year.



My daughter was taken with convulsions when about 6 or 6 years old; we tried different medicines but without effect. It is now about 6 years since she began taking Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and she has not had an attack of the disease since that time.

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