'How Institutes Have Educated Farm-

Among all the educational agencies

known as university extension the farm-

ers' institutes have been most influen-

tial. The progress that has been made

in the study of commercial fertilizers

ago farmers, as soon as they began to

the soil, jumped at once to the couclu-

sion that the one thing necessary to be

done was to get a chemist to analyze

their soil for them and tell them what

it needed. They had an indistinct sort

of notion that there were certain things

needed to make plants grow, but just

what these things were they imagined

that only a chemist could tell. But the

them just what things were needed for

the growth of plants and taught them

that these things were not always in a

state in the soil in which plants could

use them, and that, while a chemical

analysis might show them that the

might be there in such a shape that

plants could not get them and that fre-

quently it might be better to apply these

things in a fertilizer than to wait for

the slow purposes of nature to give them

When manufacturers of artificial fer-

tilizers first began to prepare special fertilizers for different crops, they were

looked upon as quacks, and intelligent

men called the practice humbuggery and said that a fertilizer that was good

for one crop was just as good for all.

But the chemists have learned that

these makers of special fertilizers were

right, and now we all pay more atten-

tion, to the needs of the plants we are

growing than to the soil in which they

row. Farmers have learned, too, that

while the three things essential to plant

old soils, make a complete fertilizer

they must be in varying percentages to

meet the demands of different crops,

and the recent discoveries concerning

pea family get nitrogen for themselves

supplied with potash and phosphoric acid, have shown them that they need

they use the mineral plant food to grow

they have got to have a higher percentage

particularly in sections devoted to the

while a crop may need potash partic-

have the desired effect if there is a de-

stitutes more than to any other agency.

There are three things about the po-

All over the south farmers and garden-

From the Kentucky experiment sta-

tion comes the caption that bluestone when used in very strong solutions de-

stroys the vitality of a portion of the wheat soaked in it. At that station the

hot water treatment has the preference.

It is said that only 3 per cent of

farmers fail, while only 3 per cent of men in other lines of business escape

Rural New Yorker says that the

French bur mills do the grinding quite

as well as the large mills and do not

require very much power to do the work.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is becoming ularmed at the rapid spread

of the San Jose scale and is considering the matter of establishing a rigid quar-

antine against it.
Find time to attend the farmers' in

eciniosing Lost Mendows

in a mixed

the legumes.

from the soil.

needed elements were in a soil, they

ers' in The Farmers' Institute Bulletin.

HE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

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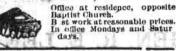
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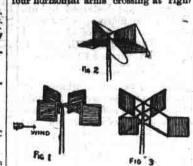
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HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

ew Forms Tested and Reported Upon by

"Before investing in a steel mill, towers and tank for farm uses I had studied at length a number of contrivances for barnessing the winds. The weak point of the Go Devil and kindred devices is found in its inability to meet winds from varying points. In most localities much time is lost by calm weather through having to wait for favorable winds. I concluded to adopt the following modification of a child's toy, as combining cheapness and power with extreme simplicity of construction. It is made as follows: A vertical axis of any suitable dimension is provided with four horizontal arms crossing at right



THERE FORMS OF WINDMILLS.

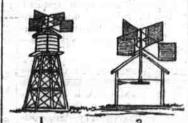
angles, at the ends of which are vertical ossbars for the support of the vanes. Upon these crossbars should be hinged ses covered with canvas or other light material, as in Fig. 1." Thus writes a correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who accompanies his remarks with descriptive sketches. He adds:

"As the arms are revolved the wind forces each vane in turn against the horizontal arm, until on reaching the farthest point to leeward the wind, striking the back of the vane, causes it to unfold and swing freely in the wind till it completes a revolution. Two of the four vanes are thus always under wind pressure and two drawing the way in which certain plants of the into position.
"The principal expense in a motor of

this form is the cost of the canvas, if

that material should be used, while if old lumber be substituted it could be not in all cases use the complete ferticonstructed perhaps more cheaply than lizer at all, but that for the ordinary the Go Devil. This is the simplest form farm crops they can get the nitrogen Livery, Sale AND Feed of the device and could only be stopped by means of a brake and afterward backing until all the vanes are free from pressure on the arms. It would revolve either way, as it might be started. There are a number of modifications of this the purchase of ready made fertilizers motor, varying in the manner of hinging by paying for nitrogen that is of no use the vanes, as also in adapting it to be thrown out of gear, etc. Fig. 2 shows rectly from the arms and held against of some of the elements than any of the the wind by ropes. This form would ready made fertilizers supply. Hence revolve only one way, according as the | we find farmers all over the country, restraining cords are connected and ould be thrown out of gear by having culture of market vegetables and tobacthe ropes run over pulleys and slacken-ing them as required. In Fig. 3 the vanes swing between parallel arms, be- they need. They have learned, too, that ing held against the wind pressure by a movable bar or lever, which will in one position allow the vane to swing through the whole circle, and in another stop the vane on coming into the either in the soil or in the fertilizer The size and power of these mom the use to which it is to be put and

the pocketbook of the owner. The power will be considerable with bacco needs a large percentage of potash feet in length will support a vane of 10 feet square—that is to say, a surface of into the form of the potash 100 square feet to be opposed to the fertilizer. And this general diffusion of



SHAPT THROUGH TANK-SHAFT THROUG UPPER FLOOR.

wind. With a fair wind this would be equal to several borsepower. Probably vanes one-fourth that size, 5 by 5 feet, would suffice for ordinary pumping, es pecially if placed on arms of 10 feet in length.
"The vertical axis must be high

enough to reach above wind obstruc-tions, yet in case of the motor being placed on a barn or on a tank with a tower the axis could be considerably reduced. The manner of supporting the axis, as well as the means of transfer ring its slow rotary motion to machinery, is left to the judgment of the reader in each particular case. For most purposes a large sprocket wheel with the usual linked chain would seem to be most suitable. See figures in the second cut, which illustrate connecting windmill which illustrate connecting windmill with chain and sprocket."

The Bazorback Hog.

We cannot certainly hold to the opin-ion that the genuine "rail splitter" somes up to the modern idea of the mercantile hog; still it is possible, by care Full Associated Press dispatches. All the news-foreign, domestic, sational, state and local testing and feeding, to bring him up to the point of being a fair naimal for the production of ment on our plantations and farms. It will be some time before the "razorback" can be classed as an excellent animal in the south, and what we ought to do with him, as with all our other farm animals, is to cross him with improved breeds and ultimately secure a hog that will better meet the demands of the market.—New meet the de Orienne Pie

stitutes. Take the adult members of your family. Had Roads to Rismo.

The Leavenworth Times, in torial on the good roads more says, after speaking of the import good roads to the The geological survey of New Jersey has revived the subject of the reclamation of the Hacksnauck and Newark salt meadows. State Geologist Smock recently visited Holland to study the system of diking and pamping, and State Engineer Vernmele has prepared Gentleman estimates that the meadows have an area of 27,000 screa, and the gest of reclaiming them by diking and monopoles assistanced at only 84 or 82

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Their Educational Value as Explained by a Well Known Southern Authority. TAUGHT AT THE RHODE ISLAND AG-Professor Massey of the North Caro RICULTURAL COLLEGE.

ina state experiment station writes on Two Years' Course on Highway Buildin Provided -- Instruction Both Theoretical Following are extracts from his paper: and Practical-Students Will Perform of modern times in the line of what is Actual Work on the Roads.

A most excellent departure has been made in Rhode Island, where a course of instruction in practical roadbuilding has been justituted in the Agricultural and their proper use during the last 15 college at Kingston, and the papers anyears is a surprise to those who bave nounce, with justifiable exultation, that not watched the course of events. Years 'this state leads the world" in such an indertaking. think at all about the manurial needs of

The course of instruction is to extend over two years and has been laid out after consultation with General Stone. In the classroom theoretical instruction will be provided, and the readmaking plant of the college will furnish ample opportunity for the acquirement of practical knowledge. Students who wish to enter the course must be well grounded in the common branches, inchemists at the institutes explained to cluding algebra and geometry. During



WE SEE THEM EVERY DAY.

[From Good Roads.] the first year the course will include higher geometry, trigonometry, survey ing and other English studies. In the ography, geology, mineralogy and steam engineering will be taken. The practical work will run side by side with the theoretical during the course. It will the farmers that the plan now in use include actual work on the roads, handling the shovel, driving borses, run life—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—which are generally deficient in and road roller and all machinery operning the stone crusher, traction engine ated by the department. The student will thus actually perform all the varied operations connected with roadbuilding as well as receive competent instruction in all that pertains to the art. In this way not only will a large number of young men receive most valuable training, but a demand will probably quickly arise for special instruction for older men, who now are superintendents of streets, commissioners of highways and

farm crops they can get the nitrogen There is here a field which is not yet without money and without price if prowded or even full. As the Providence Journal remarks: "Of late years The farmers are rapidly learning there has been a demand for competent roadbuilders all through the states that that they have been often defrauded in have been constructing macadam high-ways. In most instances either theoretical engineers or highway superinto the plants because of its insoluble tendents have risen to fill the places. condition, and that for special crops And to the sorrow and costs of the big ciffes and the disappointment of the counties, in many instances, the latter have been compelled to pay for the lack of practical knowledge of the civil engineers and the lack of theoretical

co, mixing their own fertilizers, and owledge of the highway supervisors. thus making sure that they have what "But even with this school of mer who have been educated by building the roads there have not been enough to go around in all the localities where good ularly they cannot expect the potash to roads are needed and where the money to build them. A man who thorficiency of nitrogen and prosphoric acid oughly understands road construction today may easily get a position. What is used, and that to get the best results tors are limited only by the length of from the use of any one of the forms of needed is the educated man, who not and grew up no one knows exactly how. arms and axis and the area of the plant food there must be either in the only knows how to build a costly, ideal vanes, which will depend, in turn, up- soil or supplied to it artificially a due road, but one who can economically conpercentage of the other elements. They struct an eight foot country road—a form of procedure and yet show no im- didn't hear you. have learned that while a plant like to man who knows both the theoretical provenent. The "viewers" who select and practical and of road construction. very little expense, as an arm of 10 in a fertilizer it wants it in the form of This is the style of graduate which the by too many friendly and personal con- chair until it must be mashed flat." a sulphate, and they look particularly intelligence in regard to fertilizers and their action in plant life is due to the inthe road; a man who knows the busithe steam roller to drawing the plans-

tato market to be considered by those who are holding their stock for a high a road engineer. "There are a number of openings price in the spring. The total crop of the country is small. In ordinary years farmers do not ship large quantities of which a practical readbuilder may fill. He may become a road expert for the United States government. By passing second sized potatoes. This year small the civil service examinations of the potatoes have found a ready sale, and road division, department of agriculthousands of bushels that in other years ture, he will be put ch the list of eligiwould not have been sent have been bles, and as soon as a vacancy occurs sold early at fair prices. Thousands of will receive an appointment from the government. Then the builders of road machinery have a constant call for men stock or thrown away have this year been saved and used for home consumpto set up their plants in the various tion, thus leaving free for market as many more bushels of good potatoes. towns and cities which are 'constantly acquiring such equipments. They have to send with the machinery men who ers are planning for an immense early know all about operating it. As a rule, the men they send out are shop bands, and, beyond the rule of thumb expericrop, which will begin to come before the old stock is fully cleared up. The ence with these identical machines, they chances are fair, therefore, that the know but little. The builders say there farmers who are holding their potatoes is a constant demand for roadbuilders with these plants and that they consider. in expectation of a high price in March or April may be disappointed.—Rural New Yorker.

that this is a good field for young men. "But the largest field for men edu-ented as readbuilders will probably be found as highway superintendent among the various counties and towns There are few first class men in this line, and, with the spread of the good roads movement, the demand for such experts is growing."

Gnard the Spanish Sovereign. One of the most curious customs in connection with the court of Spain is the provision made for the safety

of the sovereign at night. The cording to ancient tradition, be natives of Espinosa and have served with distinction in the army. It is by them that the palace gates are locked at midnight with ceremonious solemnity and reopened at 7 o'clock in the morning. Their affectionate fidelity to the person of the sover-eign is as traditional as their strange and time honored privilege.

He-Yes. What of it? She-And then if she does anything unusually clever men say, "Well, no one but a woman would

have thought of that."-Chicago

ROAD CONSTRUCTION, GOVERNOR BLACK ON ROADS

He Favors the Plan of Paying the Highway Tax In Money. Governor Black of New York in his annual message calls attention to the

need of improved roads and points out the value of such improvement to the farms of the state. He says: "The opinion is growing that some

nethod must soon be adopted which will improve the country roads. The system now in general use allows the highway taxes to be paid in work. The state any town or county now has the tax in money. In the few cases in which



[From Good Roads.] the latter plan has been adopted the result has given great satisfaction. The town, leaving a surplus to be devoted certain that the other was the burglar. each year to the roads most in need of

the legislature should enact a law compelling all highway taxes to be paid in such law is passed the towns and connadopting the money system. The experience thus gained will probably entisfy

should be abandoned. "I call special attention to this subbenefits following it would be extensive. Many sections of the state unsurpassed of the highways affording the only approach rakes them difficult of access.

A good raid is one of the chief elements of the value of a farm. If its fertility and the approaches suitable.

"In many parts of this country, notably in New England, farm values which had been reduced by the competition of the west have been in great measure rehomes. Every such community finds itself benefited to the extent of its power to attract investments from the towns and cities. Its markets are enlarged, the price of all commodities raised, railroad facilities are improved, and those changes which the expenditure of money is likely to create are largely renlized. New York has natural advantages unsurpassed by any state. Better roads will bring them more generally into

LOCATION OF ROADS.

The Importance of Correctly Selected Country roads almost as a rule are hadly located. The older ones followed the tracks of bridle paths and form lines but many of the later ones have been Where was your man?" laid out and accepted under some official and recommend the routes are influenced Rhode Island institution aims to turn siderations and too often divert the out. At the end of the course they will roads from their proper courses, regardhave graduated a man who can plan the less of the rights and needs of the trav- to rags and pretty nearly scalped me. highway, draw the contracts, and who eling public. They seem to feel that is able to run the machinery to build their immediate local interests are the only ones concerned and do not realize ness from the hoe handle to the tripod, that not only they, but all who use the from shoveling conl under the boiler of roads for all time to come, will be obliged to travel circuitous routes and clamber up and down hills, to the enor-

mous loss of time and energy, because of their mistaken and shortsighted policy. Verily "time is mongy," and grades and square corners constitute a beavy perpetual tax upon the public, for rarely is a route once in use changed to other

The importance of locating a read correctly at the outset, according to out your burglar's hair and splinter up competent surveys and thorough examination, can hardly be overestimated. Where reports are made by viewers to some supertor body with whom the final decision rests it is of great importance that the viewers be liberal minded, intelligent and public spirited and that one of them should always be a thoroughly competent engineer. A full report of every examination should be made and should contain sufficient data to make it possible to tase an intelligent and accurate opinion on it.

Pipe Drains. Frequently it is impossible to make

open ditches deep enough to drain the enter of the roadbed, and in such cases side or central drains should be used The foundation course of a macadam road needs to be sufficiently porous so that such rain as may soak through the top oovering or work in from the sides may find its way into the earth, where it can be led off by drains. A drain of four inch earthen pipe placed beneath each gutter at a depth of fully 3½ feet of the sovereign at night. The below the crown of the road and cover-slumbers of the little king are watch-ed with coarse gravel pebbles or broken ed over throughout the night by a stone nearly up to the surface should body of picked men, who must, according to ancient tradition, be navery wet place a larger drain located under the center of the roadbed is more effective. A slight fall is essential and also a free, open outlet. With attention to these details and a system of continuous repairs it is not difficult to maintain good readway.-L. A. W. Bulletin.

Southern and Western stock men know a good thing when they see it therefore for scratches, sweeny, ring-born, strains, sprains, bruises, saddle and harness galls and She—if a woman is mixed up in ailments of horses, they are anything foolish, men always say, Goose rease Liniment, it is good for man as heast. Sold and guarailments of horses, they use Rice's anteed by all druggists and general

CASTORIA.

Of late several burglaries have been

committed in the neighborhood in which Mr. James Simpson lives, and, of course, the folks are not a little alarmed. In Simpson's row alone enough firearms bought a whole army of weapons and leaded them to the muzzle. Simpson's brother-in-law, George Washington Budd, commonly known as Wash, lives with him, and for weeks past Wash, result is poor roads, with little sign of upon going to bed, has made such a improvement. Under the law of this preparation and display of various kinds of engines of destruction that a looker on right to adopt the plan of paying this might have concluded that his purpose was to conduct a kind of battle of Gettysburg on his own responsibility.

The other night Wash, after recap ping all his revolvers, running his thumb along the edge of his broadsword, half cocking his gun and laying his bowie knife on the chair, thought he heard a bugglar prowling about down stairs. Buckling on his artillery, Wash, in stocking feet, crept down the back staircase, determined to annihilate the

thief.

Simpson heard the noise at the same moment. They stopped and listened. Wash thought be heard the burglar in the parlor. Simpson felt sure the rascal was in the dining room pocketing the spoons. So, while Wash trod noiselessly money system can be so pursued as to frontward, Simpson stepped stealthily insure the expenditure of a stated to the rear. Midway in the hall they mount upon each mile of road in a came into collision. Each felt perfectly

Wash grappled with his antagonist instantly. Simpson knew that a death "It is urged by many whose judg- struggle had begun, so he took hold ment and experience are valuable that with all his might. Neither had a chance to draw his weapons.

Wash strove to throw his burglar money. This may finally be done. I down, and Simpson, perceiving the would recommend, however, that before game, made a huge effort to prostrate Wash. They pushed and pulled and second year physics, electricity, physi- ties of the state avail themselves of jerked and shoved and panted, bumping their privilege under the statute of up against the wall, kicking up the carpet and making such a hubbub that Mrs. Simpson, up stairs in her room and afraid to come out, lifted up her voice and screamed with awful vehemence.

After a fearful and desperate strugject because the need of improvement is gle, during which Wash had his coat apparent and admitted and because the torn to rags and a couple of handfuls of hair pulled out and Simpson had his jammed against a chair until it in beauty and fertility are neglected and | felt as if it had swelled to the size of almost unknown because the condition watermelon, Wash let go a moment to get his breath. Thereupon Simpson made a rush for

the front stnirs quietly in the dark, and Wash, pretty well scared and tired of be slight, it may still be desirable if its war, dashed off up the back stairs, relocation and surroundings are attractive solved to go and see why Simpson didn't come down and help wipe the burglar As Simpson got to the landing he saw Wash's form by the dim light from the

bathroom in the back entry.
"Who's that?" shouted Simpson nervously feeling for his revolver. "Me-Wash," replied the brother in-law.

Simpson went up to him and said: "Thunder and lightning, Wash! Why didn't you come down sooner?" Why, where've you been' I've had the most awful time you ever heard of.

"So've I," replied Simpson. "There' a burglar in the house, and I've been tearing him to pieces." "You don't say so? Why, my gra-

cious, I've had a fight with one, too, and think I laid him out!" "Von did? Where?" Why, down stairs there, in the front

entry."
"Not in the entry, you don't mean? "Yes," said Wash, "in the entry. Nearly banged the head off of him. "Why, in the entry too. Queer

"It is queer," replied Wash, "because I hammered his nose against a Whose nose?

"The burglar's. And he tore my coat

"The burglar." Simpson was silent a minute and

"Come here to the light." They entered the bathroom, and Wash looked at Simpson and Simpson looked

at Wash. 'Wash!" said Simpson.

"What?" said Wash.
"Wash, you're the biggest idiot in the state. Hang me if I don't believe you've been fighting with me! Look at my nose!" "No! You don't say? Did you pull

"I am afraid I did," said Simpson. "Mr. Simpson," said Wash calmly,
"if there is a bigger ass on the conti-

nent than I am, I think I can lay my hand on the man—a party by the name of Jim Simpson." Just at this juncture Mrs. Simpson flew from her room down the hallway and into the bathroom, where she fell on her knees and clasped her hands and

"Save me, James! Oh, save me, Washington, save me! Don't let me be murdered! Don't! Don't, oh, don't!" Simpson looked sheepishly at Wash then, without saying a word, he seized Mrs. Simpson by the arm, ran her over



A FRARFUL AND DESPERATE STECGGLE. to the bedroom and slammed the door. Then George Washington Budd went endly up stairs, disgorging his murder-ous apparatus, locked his bowie knife in his trunk and went to bed.

Both combatants swore secrecy, but
Simpson couldn't help telling his wife,

and she spread it, of course, and so here it is.—Max Adler. Itch on human, mange on nores, dogs and all stock, cured in 20 minutes by Woolford's come in wid bery little Smitary Lotion. This never falls. Sold by goes out wid none at all T. A. Albright, druggist, Graham. N. C.

TO DRESS POULTRY.

Pointers Concerning the Proper Prepara Poultry should not be fed for 24 bours before killing. A full crop not and animunition have been collected to only injures the appearance of the conduct a very fair sized war with dressed bird, but is liable to sour, and Mexico, and Simpson particularly has low prices are the result. Poultry should be killed by bleeding in the mouth or by opening the yeins in the neck, then bang by the feet until they are properly bled. The crop and intes-tines should not be removed, and the feet and head should be left on.

> ing or dry picking-will do, as those dry picked sell best to shippers and scalded best to the home trade. For scalding chickens have the water as near boiling point as possible without boiling. Hold by the head and legs, which should be picked dry before scalding; then immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed, it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance which leads buyers to think the fowl has been sick. The feathers and ninfeathers should then be removed immediately, very carefully and without breaking the skin. They are then "plumped" by dipping ten seconds into water nearly boiling hot and then put immediately into cold water, where they should remain until the animal heat is entirely removed, after which they should be hung in a cool place.

To properly dry pick poultry the work should be done before the bodies get cold and while still bleeding. Dry picking is much more easily done while the bodies are warm. The work should be done very carefully that the skin may not be torn or broken.

A GREAT DUCK FARM. Breeding Conducted on a Big Seals by Millionaire Jacob Rupport.

Jacob Ruppert, the wealthy New York brewer, has invested about \$40, 000 in a dack farm, says the New York in real carnest. Commercial Advertiser, at his country place, Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, where a wooded point extends into the river. Only White Pekins are raised, being hatched in gas heated incubators holding 400 eggs each, and automatically regulated. The brooder rooms are 150 feet long, with 60 compartments, each holding 100 ducklings, each batch being kept separate until sold. The brooders have cozy cuddling places under steam pipes. When sufficiently strong, the ducklings are removed to pens outside, a day's hatching in each. Killing for market begins with the pen nearest the house and continues to the most distant. None are sold over 10 weeks old, and during this time they do not see water. They weigh five or six pounds when killed and are sold to leading hotels. During the breeding season, from December to July, the ducks are confined in ten pens, each holding 100 fowls. Each pen has r shoot extending into the water. The rest of the year the breeders are turned loose and ream at will. About 300 of last year's breeders are retained and 700 young ducks added for next year.

Rock fowls. WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.

Breed Highly Recommended to Ama-

teur Poultry Raisers. White Cochin bantams are growing more popular year by year, demonstrated by the large show of 46 of the variof any painstaking person and one who has a sufficiency of shade. The percentage of fertility in eggs and the number of chicks reared equal in ratio any of the lantam family. To breed good birds, breed from small, typical shaped hens with yellow legs and beaks, mated to a good, typical shaped male. Get shape in the sire by all means, for he will put his stamp and individuality on his progeny. Beware of breeding from birds whose white plumage is tinted with

stuff. They relish and thrive on any food, but yellow corn is bad-very bad. In rearing chicks catmeal soaked in milk is good after having fed them crumbs and fine hard boiled eggs rolled

This breed will be both a pleasure and a profit to any painstaking amateur who takes them up. Their beauty attracts admiring comments even from people who cannot ordinarily see any beauty in "chickens," as they call them .- Poultry Monthly.

Protection Against Frost. It has been noticed that the liberal anplication of potask fertilizers, especially

the crude salts, lessens to a certain ex-tent the injuries which the crop may suffer from frost. This is an item of considerable importance, especially in the case of tolucco, which is eften greatly injured by frost in the early autumn. The cause of the protection which kainit, for instance, offers to plants against frost is found in two sources. In the first place, on account of the hygroscopic nature of the salt the moisture of the soil is more securely held and there is a less rapid evaporation. One of the prime conditions of the formation of frost is a rapid evaporation and consequent cooling of the surface of the soil. Anything which prevents this, of course, tends to diminish the intensity of the front. In the second case, the presence of a potash fertilizer produces a more luxuriant vegetation, and thus seenres a more perfect cover of the soil, affording in this manner a less rapid which are neither too full nor too all evaporation. These two causes combined andoubtedly have a tendency to diminish the danger from frost to which a crop may be exposed.

Regular and Stendy. "How many regular boarders have

you, madam?" asked a census taker of a lady. "Well, really I can't say as any of 'em is any too regular. They stop out." "I mean, madam, how many stendy boarders have you?" "Well, really out of 19 there's not more'n two that I'd call stendy."

A negro once gave the following toast: "De guberner ob our state—he come in wid bery little opposition; he come out wid some at all "

STAGE REALISM.

Judicious advert

"Keeping Everlustingly at It br

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A Series of Exciting Incidents That Ware

Several purchearsed and highly co ing incidents occurred at the production of "The Prairie King" s the Lyccum theater, Sydney. The play is one of the wild west order and is full of sensationalism, which the ment sought to make more inte the introduction of a "real" scene and a collapsible bridge effect. A mischance began just before the beat of the drum in the overture, w a canvas tank, which fills so many fr Either manner of dressing-by scaldtions during the performance, the water escaping into the may below the stage the management had to send an apologist to crave the indul gence of the audience while repairs were

being effected. The performance crawled along some-what sadly, as if the escaping water had washed the heart out of the notors, uutil it was known that the tank had been refilled. Each member of the company then played up to the great abduction scene in the second act. The part of the heroine was filled by Miss Maud Williamson. Her final escape was to have been made across the unincky tank, and up to this point all seemed to be going off admirably. An Indian warwhoop rang through the theater, and the heroine was dragged shricking across the stage, and finally flitted breathlessly into a cance-moored to the side of the tank. Then came a mighty splant, the

cance having capsized. Miss Williamson fell head over heels into the tank. The audience was appreciative of the realism of the situation, for it did not know that Miss Williamson had been caught in the cance and was in most imminent risk of being drowned. Some of the performers kept the play going, but Mr. King Hedley and some stage hands groped anxiously and unsuccessfully for the leading lady. Then the curtain was rapidly rung down, and a fireman and a stage hand plunged in to the rescue of the distressed beroine

Exactly how long she was subt cannot be said, but when pulled out from beneath the cance she was unconscious. Though the shock was consider able Miss Williamson insisted upon re-appearing, and the audience, which had her mishap, received her with rapturous cheering.

Then there followed a hitch in the bridge scene through Mr. King Hedley's alleged mustang refusing to face the risk of plumping down into the tank. The star, however, seized the untried horse and forced him at the bridge which collapsed exactly at the right moment and let him down with a huge splash juto the tank. The play was thus converted by sheer courage and quick wittedness from a threatened failare into a huge success.—Melbourne

Napoleon at Pibe.

Notwithstanding his apparent affability toward the Elbans, intended, we must believe, rather to mislead outsiders than the people themselves, Napoleon was not popular in the island. Being in continual want of money, he was obliged to tax the people beyond Steam power is used to grind the different kinds of food, bones and shells to was obliged to tax the people beyo keep the birds in good condition during their resources, and they naturally saw clearly that, whatever he might my and however condescending he might the winter months. Besides ducks Mr. Ruppert has a flock of White Plymouth show himself, the money he drew from them was by no manner of means ap-plied to the improvement of their posi-tion. His tax gatherers were insulted. Riots took place in the very churches when the priests gave out the date by which the taxes were to be sent in. In one village troops were billeted on the inhabitants until the last penny should ety at the late New York show. This is be paid. The cries of "Vive l'empereur!" which had originally greeted him on his various expeditions' ceased to be

Before matters reached a veritable climax, however, Napoleon had played out his part and had left the island in which he had landed with so many fine promises. He had shown himself a claver actor, a skillful intriguer to the ontside world of European diplomacy; debauched, tyrannical and exacting to the inner Elban world, into which foreign diplomats could pry with difficulty. yellow, as once in a flock by breeding it is very hard to eradicate.

As to feed, they are fond of any of the grains and should have plenty of green backward through history and takes his place beside the Borgia, the Orsini, the

> Medici of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries - Good Words. A California Wedding In the Old Time.

It is said the Californians are born on horseback. It may also be said they are married on horseback. The day the marriage contract is agreed on between the parties the bridegroom's first care is to buy or borrow the best horse to be found in the vicinity. At the same time be has to get by one of these means a silver mounted bridle and a saddle with embroidered housings: This saddle must have also at its stern a bridal pillion, with broad aprous flowing down the flanks of the horse. These aprens are also embroidered with silk of different colors and with gold and silver thread. Around the margin runs a string of little steel plates, alternated with slight pendants of the same metal. These, as the horse moves, jingle like a thousand

mimic bells.

The bride also comes in for her share in these nuptial preparations. The bride groom must present her with at least six entire chapges of range the through any sentiment of delicacy, even through any sentiment of delicacy, even six entire chapges of raiment per forget, the chemise. Such an oversight might frustrate all his hopes, as it would be construed into a personal indifference— the last kind of indifference which a California lady will forgive. He the fore hunts this article with as much solicitude as the peri the gift that was to unlock paradise. Having found six der, he packs them in rose leaves and sends them to his lady as his last bristal present. She might naturally expection to come next.—Rev. Waiter Gettin in "The Land of Supshine."

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