

The Alamance Cleaver  
The Oldest Newspaper in the County.  
Established in 1875.  
\$1.00 per Year—In Advance.  
Large and increasing circulation in Alamance and adjoining counties—a point for advertisers.

# THE ALAMANCE CLEAVER.

VOL. XXIV.

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

NO. 13

Judicious Advertising  
"Keeping Everlastingly at it brings success."  
RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.  
Job Printing.  
All kinds Commercial Printing, Pamphlets, Posters, &c. neatly and promptly executed at lowest prices.



**PRICE \$2.25—READ ON!**  
No. 1025. Brass Frame White Washed Mattress, made to fit a standard high width—length 75 inches. It has one-inch springs, two inch brass rods and coils. This bed retails at from \$5 to \$10.  
Buy the maker and save the middleman's profit. Our Catalogue are mailed for the editing. Complete line of Furniture, Draperies, Crochets, Posters, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Bedding, Toys, Baby Carriages, Lamps, Bedding, etc. are contained in these books. Our prices are the lowest. Catalogue showing all goods in hand—patterns colors in the free. If Carpet samples are wanted, mail us 10c in stamps. Drop a postal at once to the money-saving and pleasure-bringing that we pay freight this month on money-saving Catalogue, Laces, Curtains, Posters and Maps amounting to \$9 and over.  
**Julius Nines & Son**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
PLEASE REFER TO THIS NUMBER.



Flower and Garden Seeds.  
Large lot of Flower Bulbs  
To arrive in a few days.

SCHOOL BOOKS.  
Don't fail to try Holmes' Pills.  
Drugs, fine candy, &c.  
**CATES & CO.,**  
Burlington, N. C.

Livery, Sale and Feed STABLES.  
**W. C. MOORE, PROP'R.**  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Trains meet all trains. Good single or double team. Charges moderate. 1-25-0m

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

J. D. KERNODLE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
GRAHAM, N. C.

DR. J. R. STOCKARD,  
Dentist,  
GRAHAM, N. C.  
Office at residence, opposite Baptist Church.  
Office hours: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Mondays and Saturdays.

**\$2.68 PANTS**  
None Better For the Money, Very Few As Good.  
We try to do but one thing, but we do that one thing better, do more economically and more expeditiously than anybody else does it. The lowest cost price and the high value of our pants are our leading goods.

**\$2.68 Pants Exclusively.**  
We try to do but one thing, but we do that one thing better, do more economically and more expeditiously than anybody else does it. The lowest cost price and the high value of our pants are our leading goods.  
**\$2.68, That's All.**  
but you'll often paid \$4.00 for Pants not near so good.  
You'll Always **\$2.68** if you wear wear Nines.  
1875 by North End, Pants Co., Burlington, N. C.  
**HOLT & WHARTON.**

## WIDE TIRES TESTED.

PROVED SUPERIOR TO THOSE OF STANDARD WIDTH.

The Draft of the Wide Tires Materially Lighter Than the Narrow on Nearly All Kinds of Roads—Broad Wheels Better on the Farm—Cost No Greater.

Elaborate tests of the draft of wide and narrow tires, extending over a period of 1 1/2 years, have recently been completed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station at Columbia, Mo., a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. These tests have been made on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and also on the meadows and plowed fields of the experimental farm.

Contrary to public expectation, in nearly all cases the draft was materially lighter when tires 6 inches wide were used, than with tires of standard width. The load hauled was in all cases the same, and the draft was most carefully determined by means of a self-recording dynamometer.

On macadam streets, hard and smooth, as an average of all tests, the difference of draft was in favor of the 6 inch tire, and the same draft required to haul a ton load with narrow tires over this street hauled more than 1 1/2 tons with the broad tires. On gravel roads the results show that the draft required to haul 3,000 pounds with narrow tires hauled 2,910 pounds on the broad tires.

On dirt roads, dry and hard and free from ruts, the broad tires pulled more than one-third lighter, since 2,760 pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same effort required to haul 3,000 pounds on the narrow tires. On a dirt road out into ruts by the narrow tires in the ordinary travel, with hard surface, the results are in favor of the broad tire, after the second run, when the broad tires pulled 2,760 pounds over the ruts made by the narrow tires. On mud roads, spongy on the surface and soft underneath, the broad tires drew one-half lighter than the narrow tires. Three thousand and sixty pounds could be hauled on the broad tires with the same effort required to haul 3,000 pounds on the narrow tires. On the same road, when soft and sticky on top and firm underneath, the narrow tires pulled materially lighter, the difference

amounting to an average of one-third, or a load of 3,600 pounds could be drawn with the narrow tires as easily as 3,000 pounds on the broad tires. When the same road had been wet to a great depth by continued rains, and the mud had become stiff and sticky, so that it would gather on the wheels, the difference was again largely in favor of the narrow tires. In this case a load of 3,200 pounds was drawn with the same draft as narrow tires as a 2,000 pound load on the broad tires.

These two are the only conditions of the dirt road in which the narrow tires showed to advantage—viz: When the surface is too wet, soft or sloppy to compress under the broad tires, and is underlain with a hard, dry substratum. In the nature of the case this condition of road surface is of short duration. If the rains cease, a few hours of sun in the spring, summer or fall will dry the surface materially, or so that it will compress and pack under the broad tires, enabling a given load to be drawn over its surface with the wide wheels with much less draft than on the narrow ones. If more rain falls, this substratum is softened, and the narrow tires cut deeper, resulting in a greatly increased draft, compared with the broad tires.

The second condition of dirt roads favorable to narrow tires is when the mud is deep and stiff, and sticky enough to gather on the broad wheels. A careful observation for the last two years has shown a stiff, poorly drained clay road to be in this condition but a few times, and then for but a short while. On meadows and pastures the results have been strikingly in favor of the broad wheels. When the meadows are set, from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds may be hauled on the broad wheels with the same draft as that required to haul a load of 2,000 pounds on the narrow wheels. On stubble land and plowed ground the results are favorable to the broad wheels.

## GOOD ROADS PROBLEM.

The State Should Aid the Farmer in the Construction of Highways.

With all the advances made within recent years in the direction of better highways there are still many who profess to believe that the cost of these improvements must necessarily fall upon the agricultural portion of our people.

Just as the farmer was the pioneer settler in most of the states, so he has been the pioneer road-builder. At his town meetings he has determined where new roads should be laid out, which of them should be "worked," or improved, and how much of a tax should be expended upon each section. As it was left to him to plan this important work, so its expense has rested to a great degree upon his shoulders.

Now, however, when the call for macadamized highways is to be heard in city and town alike, farmers are prone to believe that they are called upon to share the larger expense of their building. Farmers reply that they have already enough in the way of taxes to pay toward the building of the elaborate systems of gravel or stone roads. It is unfair, they contend, that such a burden should be added to their already heavy load, and whatever may be undertaken in the way of constructing permanent highways should be done at the expense of those who are to reap their benefits. True it is that the saving in the cost of hauling crops would be considerable, and this saving would result almost entirely to the farmer.

This is, however, no reason for asking him to pay the entire cost of building such roads. He is not the only one to use them, because they serve to bring city people and city products into the country as much as they serve to bring the farmers with their products into the city. The merchant who has business with the farmer is as much benefited through a good road to travel over as the farmer who comes to town on business of any kind.

Nor is the use of the roads limited to those living in the near vicinity. The traveler from a distance shares the benefits resulting from the improvement. It would be the height of injustice to the farmer if he were asked to stand the cost of the highway movement. State aid will solve the proper division of the cost of good roads. This is the system by which the macadamized highways of New Jersey have been built.

**GOOD ROADS IN INDIANA.**  
Farmers Awakening to the Necessity of Highway Improvements.  
At a dinner given recently by the state board, Commercial club and board of trade of Indianapolis for the members of the state board of commerce Governor James A. Mount responded to the toast "Indiana's Development."  
He said: "It is the name of the highway which is the key to the future of this state. Indiana now takes front rank among the states of the Union in the march of progress and development. Our state is intersected with railroads and checked by telegraph lines, and the lines. During the last 50 years more than 14,000 miles of free gravel roads have been constructed. The toll roads, with but few exceptions, have been purchased and made free. Good roads being absolutely essential to the higher development socially, intellectually and financially, therefore road improvement is indicative of substantial growth, and no state in the Union can point with greater pride to her roads than Indiana.

The good roads are not only the key to the improvement of the state, but the key to the improvement of the farmer. In every county in the state the farmers are awakening to the necessity of better highways. They realize the advantages of good roads, and in almost every county they are lending their cordial support to any plan which provides for the improvement of the roads. Hundreds of miles of dirt roads in this state are now being made into gravelled turnpikes, and as this work goes on and the different communities are connected with another by good gravelled roads, so will Indiana develop all of her boundless resources."

**STATE ROADBUILDING.**  
Work Done in Massachusetts Produces Excellent Results.  
In scientific construction in Massachusetts the highway commissioners find that the most important part of the work is in the reduction of the hills, as the draft over any road is, of course, measured by the power required to surmount the grades. This explains in part the policy of the commission in doing its work in small sections, the 45 miles constructed during the past year being scattered over 80 towns. The other reason for this scattering is the fact that a good road is to give important object lesson to the authorities of the several towns. This policy is having the desired effect.

## THE WEEDER.

The Right and Wrong Sells on Which to Use It—Its True Advantage.

From east and west come good reports of the weeder. Rural New Yorker contains the following from Professor W. P. Brooks of the Massachusetts Agricultural College:

I consider the weeder one of the most valuable inventions in the line of agricultural implements of recent times: There is, naturally, a right and wrong way to use it; right and wrong conditions for the accomplishment of the objects in view. These objects are, briefly, destroying weeds and pulverizing the surface of the soil, forming a shallow layer of finely divided and mellow earth which will act as a mulch, serving to prevent, to a large extent, the evaporation of water which flows by capillary attraction from the more compact soil beneath.

The weeder does the best work on soil of light or medium character, and when such soils contain but a moderate amount of moisture. On heavy clay soils, saturated with water, the weeder will not do good work. It falls to stir the soil sufficiently, the teeth sliding over the surface instead of taking hold of it. By the very frequent use of the implement, however, never wetting long enough to allow the soil to become thoroughly compacted, the weeder may do very good work, even upon soils which are quite clayey. But upon such soils the harrow is often used with advantage alternately with the weeder. Weeders are effective mainly in destroying annual weeds. The myriad seedlings which start in many fields can be effectively destroyed when the weeder is used right. It must be used, to produce effect, just as these weeds are breaking the ground. If the use of the weeder is delayed until such weeds have made deep roots, it will have comparatively little effect upon them. To prove most effectively as a weed destroyer, the weeder should be used from water and when the weather is hot, clear and dry.

The weeder judiciously used on most soils will almost entirely obviate the necessity of hand hoeing. In my opinion, the weeder can be made even more valuable as a means of conserving soil moisture than as a weed destroyer, and for this purpose it should be used often. Whenever a crust is seen to be forming upon the surface of the soil, the weeder is called for, even though no weeds are apparent, and the drier and hotter the weather the more frequently it should be used.

**THE WORKER BEE.**  
The worker bee is the smallest in the hive and also the most frequently seen, the number in each colony being from 50,000 to 60,000. After a severe winter there may be only a few hundred in a hive and still build up to a colony, while it is possible for a colony to contain from 90,000 to 100,000 of these workers.

But I must confess that for the purpose of the farmer, either in eggs or in meat, for sale in the ordinary market, it will not pay at all to keep any fowl in confinement, and he must select his breed with reference to its habit and temperament in order to have any record. Habit and temperament the fancier does not produce. These, like

**MINOR COCKEREL.**  
Racial differences in man, have their origin in great long past. How, when and where they were implanted we do not know. Man selects and improves form and feather, but the inward racial traits are beyond him.  
As the broods I have referred to are somewhat in order to keep up the stock, more effort will be required. On strictly egg farms I am very sure that it does not pay to raise chickens, except to the extent necessary to keep up the stock to the required number. One of the most serious faults in poultry keeping is stocking the farm with hens for laying to its full capacity, and then hatching out a great lot of chickens, thus crowding the grounds beyond the limit. This fault is also a grievous one with fanciers and with the consumer. Overcrowding is the most common and the most dangerous fault in poultry culture.

Overcrowding hens on the farm is similar in egg results to overstocking a pasture with dairy cows. A pasture which will support 10 cows cannot be made to make a profitable return of milk will fall to pay if stocked with 20 cows. So it is in a general way with poultry on the farm. The hen does not create. She is a machine, and as some machines are better for some purposes than are others. As good a way as any to keep up the stock is to buy enough common hens to care for the surplus. A purchase which will support 10 cows cannot be made to make a profitable return of milk will fall to pay if stocked with 20 cows. So it is in a general way with poultry on the farm. The hen does not create. She is a machine, and as some machines are better for some purposes than are others. As good a way as any to keep up the stock is to buy enough common hens to care for the surplus. 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