# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

## VOL. XXIX.

THEDFORD

**BLACK-DRAUGHT** 

CONSTIPATION

Etht

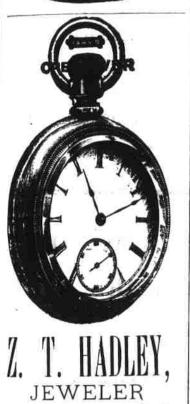
### GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.

THE GRIP

Constipation is nothing more than a clogging of the bowels and nothing less than vital stag-nation or death if not relieved. If every constipated sufferer could realize that he is allowing ensures of the to remain in his poisonous filth to remain in his system, he would soon get relief. contagion. Headaches, biliouscontagion. Headaches, billous-ness, colds and many other ail-ments disappear when consti-pated bowels are relieved. Thed-ford's Black-Draught thoroughly cleans out the bowels in an easy and natural manner without the purging of calomel or other vio-lent cathartics.

Be sure that you get the origi-nal Thedford's Black-Draught, made by The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Sold by all druggists in 25 cent and \$1.00 packages.

Morgan, Ark., May 25, 1901. Braught too highly. I keep it in my house all the time and have used it for the last all the time and have used if for the last ten years. I hever gave my children any other laxative. I think I could serve be able to work without it on account of being troubled with constitution. Your medicase is all that keeps me up. C. B. McFABLAND.



**OF HONOR** By Cyrus Gownsend Brady. Author of "The Southerners," "In the Wasp's Nest," Etc. Copyright, 1900, by CHARLES SCREENER'S HONS 

"Come alongside, then," said the officer, turning inboard and giving a below. Do you know-but I forgot; he sharp command. The way of the ship was checked; she was thrown up into the wind, and as her broadside slowly swung opposite O'Nelll he saw that her mainmast was gone and that she was frightfully cut up and bore evidence of having participated in a tremendous action. Away off to the northeast a little cluster of ships was seen on the horizon, too far off to distinguish them. There was no sign of the Richard that he could see. In a few seconds the boat was brought alongside the gangway. Elizabeth clambered up the ladder with his assistance, and they stepped upon the decks. A frightful scene presented itself. Upon one side, amidships, dead men, half naked, covered with congulated

blood, were literally piled up in a great henp. The deck itself was covered with grime and blood, and a handful of men, most of them wounded in some way, were distributed about the ship endeavoring to effect some restoration to order. Guns here and there were dismounted; ropes cut in every direction were lying entangled in wild confusion about the fife rails and masts The broken mainmast thrust its jagged end a few feet into the air above the

deck. The rest of it was gone. Spars everywhere were shattered, and great rifts appeared in the flapping canvas. The rall and bulwarks were broken and smashed on every side. There was not a single boat left swinging at the davits. Splintered woodwork showed where numberless shots had taken effect, and charred pleces of timber on every hand added heartbreaking evidence of confingration's devastating touch. From the depths beneath the deck came low groans and murmurs of pain, accentuated by the sharp shrick of some deeper sufferer or the delirious raving of some fevered nationt. Elizabeth shrank back appalled.

"How horrible!" she murmured. "Take me away. I cannot stand it!" He caught her in his arms. A little more and she would have fainted. "Good heavens!" he said. "In all my battles I never saw such a ship! What a frightful scene! They didn't get off without a fight," he added

slowly. An officer, with head bound up in a handkerchlef and his arm in a sling, was approaching them. "Sir," said O'Nelll, saluting the while, "I am the officer who escaped

now." answered the surgeon, shaking last night. 1 deliver myself up tohis bead. why, it's Stacey!" he cried in great surprise, recognizing a brother officer "What do you of the Richard. man? "'Fore gad, it's O'Neill!" cried the other. "Glad are we to see you, man. "flyin' an admiral's flag." But this lady-this is no place for her.' "She goes with me," said O'Neill Westbrooke," he said, turning toward briefly. "But you?" the gangway. "Show him to me if he "This is where I belong." comes on board." Elizabeth knelt by "And they have captured you, I supthe side of the dying man, who had pose?" aunk into silence again, and bathed "No; the ship is ours." his head with her handkerchlef while "And the old Richard?" cried O'Neill. the doctor applied some simple restora-"Abandoned and sunk after the surtive. render," answered the young officer. of the old admiral stepped through the "She was cut to pieces by the Serapis gangway, and he looked about him in fire, but we have this ship." astonishment. "Thank God!" answered O'Neill fer-"God bless me, what a fight! I knew vently. "And Captain Jones?" that rebel was a desperate man, but I "Aft there on the quarter deck." never imagined anything like this! "Come, Elizabeth!" he cried, seizing Captain Pearson?" said he imperiousher by the arm, and, he assisting her, they made their way with difficulty in "Here, my lord," said Pearson the confusion to the quarter deck. mournfully, coming out of the cabin, "Ah, O'Neill, thank God I see you where he had withdrawn a little. alive again!" said Jones, springing for-"I congratulate you, sir, on"ward, his face beaming. "We got "Stop, sir!" cried the captain in there in time, then, I see."

the young man. "Will he live to know "Yes, sir. When he last officiated for me, think you?" said the admiral simme he was reading my funeral servply to the surgeon. "I think so, yes," replied the physi-

"Some people would say it's much the clan. As if he had heard the question, same thing," laughed the captain; "but Coventry opened his eyes. There was we know better. Ab, well, that's over recognition in them. now, thank God, and this indy-"Father," he murmured faintly. Madam," he said, turning to her, "[ "My boy-my boy!" said the admiral, bade you welcome to a ship once be- bowing his head and striving, manilke, fore. It is a different ship now, but

ice," replied O'Neill, smiling.

membered.

tain.

ed, sir?" he asked.

He began to comprehend.

death-not in vain-then."

he murmured. "Make-her-happy.

His mind wandered a little. "Father,"

he cried suddenly, "don't look at me in

"Oh, doctor, can nothing be done?

CHAPTER XXIV.

her; her happiness before mine."

-not like"-

attending surgeon.

was your friend."

but in vain, to conceal his emotion. the welcome is just the same." "You told me-not to see you-again. "Know you aught of Major Edward I tried to obey," said Coventry faint-Coventry, Captain Jones?" cried Elizly. "The charge"abeth. This time it was she who re-

"It is withdrawn; I dismiss it. You have done nobly, Captain Pearson "Why, he lies on the deck yonder, says, and fought like a hero. You are dying. He wouldn't let me take him forgiven. I commend you," said the old man, catching his other hand. "Ah, so," said Coventry, smiling "Take me to him," she cried hastily, wearily. "Now I must go."

and in a moment she was kneeling by "Not yet!" eried the admiral.

his side. They had made him as com-"I-my lord"- said the young man, fortable as possible with cushions and wandering again, "may it please the boat cloaks, but his hours were num- court-may it please the court"- ife bered. His head was thrown back, his struggled for breath. "Lift me up." face ghastly pale. Blood stained the he said. linen shirt about his breast. His eyes "'Twill be his end," said the doctor. ere closed. The end was at hand, lifting a warning finger. "Poor fellow!" said O'Neill in great

"Lift me up!" cried the dying man sorrow. "He died for me." And then more strongly than before. The adhe briefly recounted the circumstances miral nodded. The young Irishman of their escape to the astonished cap- lifted him a little. "Higher!" he cried. O'Neill lifted

"Do you know how he was woundhim to a sitting position. "Not guilty, my lord." said the young

"It was my own hand that struck man resolutely in a loud, clear voice the blow," answered Jones. "Would it had been otherwise! There was a still smiling. The blood gushed from moment in the action when they his lips, and when they laid him back sprang to board. He leaped upon the his plea was heard in that higher rail, cutlass in hand. He was a fair court before which the rich and the and easy mark. I met them with a poor must all finally appear, before plke, which I buried in his bosom. He which the admiral and the sailor fell back smiling. I remember that I equally must plead. thought it strange to see him smiling "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath

at that time, even in the heat of the taken away; blessed be the name of battle. Too bad-too bad!" he said. the Lord," said the chaplain of the "Oh, Edward," cried the girl, tears Serapis reverently. The men stood streaming down her face, "I never around him in a silence broken only thought to see you thus! I never by the woman's sobs.

meant to bring you to this! If you "He has died like a hero, sir." said could but speak to me-to say that you Jones at last, removing his hat, "and forgave me for it all! If I could have I venture to say that no one of his your blessing before"- The man stirgallant race in all the years of their red a little and opened his eyes. He history has ever made a better end." "Ah," said the admiral, rising and looked about him vacantly, but consciousness began to dawn again, and nournfully regarding the little group. with the dawn came recognition. It Elizabeth praying by the side of his was the face of Elizabeth bending over son and O'Nelli still supporting his head, "I made my plans. I tempted him. She was the woman whom he loved. There, back of her, was O'Neill, this honorable gentleman to do a shameful thing. He refused, and it "Elizabeth." he murmured. "my has all come back upon me. I've wrought my own undoing, gentlemen "Forgive me-forgive me!" she cried The hand of God has worked his will, brokenly. "Oh, forgive me! I did love not mine. I am punished; I am overruled. He has written this old man childless. I go down to my grave alone "Yes," he said, faintly smiling, "but forever alone!" He glanced at O'Nelli. "You, too,

"Not so," unswered O'Neill, rising. "You have Elizabeth. Let me, too"-"Peace, sir!" said the old man way ing him back. "The young cling together-think of each other-there is that way! I did it because I loved nothing left for the old. Our ways lie apart. I bear you in no unkindness: I wish you well. Elizabeth, I had hoped Is there no hope?" cried O'Neill to the to call you daughter. 'Twas my own pride defeated the wish. May you be "Nothing, sir. 'Twill not be long happy with this honest gentleman! He deserves you even as did this, my son." "My father-my father"- cried the

girl, catching his hand. HERE'S a boat comin' along-side, sir." The old man shook his head; his lips trembled. Gray faced and broken, all his years upon him, he turned away unsteadily, as if to go to his barge. man to Captain Jones, "Stop, sir," cried Pearson, "You for get we are not in possession of the "Ab, that will be our friend Lord ship. We are prisoners," he whispered. "Ab, yes," said the admiral; "I had forgotten it. Well, it matters little to me. Captain Jones." he continued turning to the little Scotsman and proffering his sword, with a painful gesture, "I am your prisoner, it seems." "Sir." said the little captain, and In a moment the stately form twenty generations of gentle blood could not have done it better. "allow me to match the act of an American sailor against the word of an English officer. You are free, my lord. Your boat awaits you. If I can do aught"-"Be it so," said the admiral simply, 'Let me have my boy, and we will go

FOR BETTER ROADS. LABOR UNIONS AND AUTOMOBILE

MANUFACTURERS JOIN HANDS. The Use of Prison Labor in Building Public Highways - A Labor Leader's Plan For the Employment of Convicts in This Work.

The convention of American roadmakers which met in Detroit was remarkable in this respect, that Mr. George Burns, the great labor leader and president of the Michigan Labor

union, advocated the use of prison labor either in building roads or in preparing material to be used for hardening their surfaces. He is the first great labor leader to advocate this course, although it has been suggested

by many speakers and writers on this question during the past ten years. Mr. Burns sees that it would be clearly in the interest of such prison labor and also in the interest of free labor to have the great army of prisoners now in the jails in the various states who are doing no good for themselves and adding nothing to the common wealth applied to the road proposition in some

form or other. Many people object to a suggestion of this kind because they say that the use of such labor for such a purpose would have a contaminating influence in the community where the work is done. But to avoid such a result Mr. Burns showed that this inbor could be applied in the preparation of material, either brick or broken stone, where the prisoners could be worked in inclosures as they now are. The products so produced would not come in contact with free labor as the articles generally produced by such labor do. Consequently by this course you avoid competition with the manufacturer who offers for sale the manufactured article or competition with the free laborer who works to produce these articles, and at the same time the prisoner is receiving more useful instruction, having more healthful exercise and adding greatly in the course of years to the common wealth. If Mr. Burns' idea, which is undoubtedly a sound and wholesome one, should be adopted by the labor unions of this country generally, it would bring to the road cause great ald.

The great meeting of the automobile manufacturers of America held in Chicago soon after this Detroit convention developed the fact that all of the automobile manufacturers of America are heartily in favor of some general plan of road building that shall be applicable to all the states in the Union. Be ing unanimous in this view, they adopted a resolution indorsing the pas sage of the Brownlow bill, which provides for a system of national, state and local co-operation in the permanent improvement of the public highways. It is very evident from the logic of events that the time is rapidly approaching when the friends of the good roads cause will be able to unite many forces in favor of the general plan of road improvement that have hitherto poor boy. He after all is the only one been either indifferent or hostile. The labor leaders generally have for the children of the rich are usually prison labor to this work, but now one grow of the most progressive leaders of organized labor has come forward and looking over the fence to see what his indorsed in the most hearty and intelligent way the idea of applying this labor to the general welfare of the community by building up the public roads In order, however, that this shall be made possible the road building authorities in the various states and counties must be provided with necesin a neat package and have a distinc sary funds in order to obtain proper tive merk machinery, engineering skill and ex pert labor so as to make use of the for their dinner army of prisoners who would be put at their disposal under the new plan. In order to secure this necessary fund t is more and more evident that the aid of the national government should be called in to supply a portion of the money. This is all provided for by the Brownlow bill, which was not only indorsed by the Chicago convention, but also by the Detroit convention of American rondmakers. Every convention met to consider this question since the Brownlow bill was introduced in congress has in ... sed the bill and urged its passage. - Hon. Martin Dodge.

best remedy for these llis. Cut close and often. If the cutting be heavy MAKING A LAYING STRAIN. baul it off; if light and the weather be A Poultry Man Who Thinks It Can dry it may be left for a mulch. This frequent clipping is very important. It Be Done Without the Trap Nest. Suppose a poultry man wants to esdiminishes the evaporating leaf surface, it promotes branching, and it

keeps down the weeds and lets in the trap nests. sun and air. Alfalfa should never be allowed to stand beyond early bloom To do so weakens the vitality of the plant and makes it less able to recover. It should not, however, be mowed so late in the fall as not to leave a cover to protect it during winter. W. T. L. Talinferro

#### Convenient Notions.

Where trees are in a position to be used as hitching posts it is wise to make some provision like that shown In the cut. Many a fine tree has been rnined by horses gnawing the bark.

the spring.

an egg comes from and whether it will

do for him to set it or not. In other

words, he must watch the eggs instead

of the hens and use in incubation only

those eggs that he is convinced come

from prolific layers. If an egg of a

certain type makes its appearance

about Thanksgiving and is followed all

through the winter by eggs of the

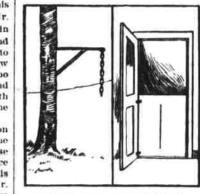
same type it does not take a very gl-

gantic intellect to reach the conclusion

andotte hens mated with a sturdy

egg which looks

whether another hen is ahead of her



REPORTING CHAIN AND HALF DOOR. but with an iron arm and a short hitch chain at the end that danger is avoided. A blacksmith can make such device in half an hour.

that it would be a good idea to use It is often the case that a doorway these eggs in incubation. must be closed against animals, but It is surprising what a difference there is in eggs of hens of the same ventilation be still desired. The dou ble door here shown will fill the bill. breed kept under the same conditions. It is a half door binged to the regular They differ in size, shape, color, markdoor as shown. When the half door ings, smoothness or roughness of shell is not desired it can be buttoned up against the full door and the whole and in other ways too numerous to mention. There is the most difference, used as one or it can be used as shown of course, among the so called "brown In the cut. This use of the half door eggs," but even in white eggs there are keeps the air from blowing in on animals lying down, but keeps the air cirdistinctions. Let me illustrate from the pens with culating above them.-Farm Journal. which I am most familiar. I have four

#### A Horse Famine.

Some of the sagacious horse dealers and twelve females, which I designate. respectively, pens A, B, C and D. I predict a horse famine, claiming that have made such a study of the eggs the demand for coach and draft horses that I can tell at a glance from what is greater than the supply. This is the pen an egg came and whether it is apkind of famine that farmers with good pearing with sufficient frequency to brood mares would like to see, says warrant me to use it or not. Farm and Ranch. Pen A is made of twelve white Wy-

What Others Say.

cockerel. It would naturally be sup-A progressive farmer frequently posed that the eggs would all look makes mistakes, but he doesn't keep alike, but they do not, at least not to on making the same ones. me. Each egg has its distinct and It is a good time for the young man characteristic physiognomy, markings who is willing to work and give all his I recognize the moment I see them. energy and make it his life work to There is a large brown egg big enough grow good fruit. That man will get good prices for his fruit. and symmetrical enough to be placed on exhibition in the poultry and eggs

San Jose scale is like one of the peodepartment at the Boston show. There ple who come and stay with us and is a large white egg, not quite so symnever know how or when to go home. metrical, with curious blotchings at the Let us not waste sympathy on the big end, as if the lime of which the shell is composed needed sandpapering in this country who has really a chance,

tablish a laying strain without using The first thing he will do will be to introduce some new blood from the pens of a breeder of established reputation who has solved the problem of large egg production. He will send away for two cockerels to put with his You need light to raise best hens. He will expect to pay for them from \$3 to \$5 apiece, and all that Tobacco he will demand of the breeder is that he will send him sturdy, well grown profitably. Be sure your fertilizbirds of typical shape and from an egg er contains at least 10 per cent. producing strain. He will then mate up each of these cockerels with twelve or Actual Potash tifteen of his best yearling bens, with the purpose of breeding from them in from Sulphate. We mail free, on request, our book The man is now face to face with his problem. There are in the two pens, let GERMAN HALI WORKS, New York. us say, some hens that will lay only fifty eggs a year and others that will lay 150. Without the trap nest how is he to tell which hens to breed from and which not? Easy enough. All he has to do is to make such a careful study of the eggs that are laid in each pen that he can tell at a glance which pen

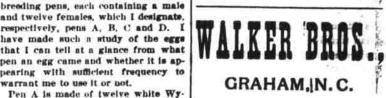


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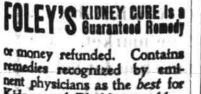
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GRAHAM, . . . .

"Yes, sir, thanks to this lady," an swered O'Neill, pointing to Elizabeth. "Madam, you are fit for a sailor's this the Serapis?" bride," said the Mttle captain. "'Tis high praise, sir, from Captain Jones, I protest," she answered, rally-

ing herself in the relief of assured safety. "Would God that I had been with you in this battle!" cried O'Neill gloom-

117 "We missed you. I wished often for you," answered the captain. "The poor

She was kneeling by his side.

old Richard was torn to pieces under

our feet. We could not stay on her

"And I not there! I suppose that I

longer, so we had to come here."

me, str?

whispered.

N. C.

be married at once, sir."

Serapis for that purpose."

"Good God!" said the old man, turning to Jones. "And the Richard?" "We sunk her, sir," answered Pear-

"Where is he?"

This ship-we were not successful."

If you have need of one, my lord"-

"Aye, but she belongs"-

"but it was useless." 80D. "You have done well, Captain Pearson," said the admiral. "Here is evidence of the fight you made. Never fear; you shall receive reward. "Twas a defeat as poble as a capture." "Aye," said Captain Jones. "I can bear witness to the desperate nature of

the resistance. 'Twas such as I have never met before in twenty battles on the sea." "Pearson, my-my-son"- said the

admirst huskily. "How did he bear himself in the fight?" "Well and nobly, sir, as I can tes-

tify," added Pearson. "I, too," said Jones. "I saw him. 'Twas he who led your boarders, Captain Pearson, when they tried to sweep our decks."

"And is he well?" said the old admiral, striving to school himself into composure. "That charge, you know, Pearson. I think we need not press It now," he added. "No, not now, nor ever, sir," said

Pearson mournfully. "Compose your self, my dear admiral; be"--"I am a veteran," said the admiral. have looked death is the face for fifty years. Speak plainly. You would say that he is dead."

have forfeited everything forever for going up to the castle. Shall you break "Not yet, sir," answered Jones gently.

"Nothing, nothing shall be done, my "Where is he? Take me to him?" poor boy," answered the captain kindly. "He lies aft there on the quarter You have been punished enough by not having been with us in the greatest deck, sir."

The little group sround the dying battle ever fought on the sea. But it man made way for the old admiral. He seems to me you have not entirely lost the game. You, too, have a prize in kneit down on the deck opposite Elizabeth, not heeding the others, and tow. How go your love affairs?" be gazed long and earnestly in the face of

"Well, indeed, sir. The Lady Elizthe dying officer. "The last of his line," he murmured abeth is here, as you see. We are to "and he is gone!" A single tear "You may have the chaplain of the trickled down the weather beaten check and splashed upon the face of

away together, and I shall remember you differently in the future. If in England you ever need a friend, remember this moment and call upon me. Farewell."

And two hung over the taffrail and great agony. "You do not understand. watched the white sails of the little bont bearing away to the verdant "What!" cried the admiral. "Is not where the old castle still shop shore. in the sunlight-two, sad, yet exultant Their troubles were over now. They "To the navy of the United States, had lost everything else, but had gained each other in the losing. "We ought to be very good to each other," said the sweet voice of the wo-man, "to make up to God at! that he sir," said a caim voice at his elbow, which made him start. "And she is now commanded by Captain John Paul Jones, at your service. I shall be glad to supply you with a yardarm.

bas preserved us from." "Aye," said O'Neill, "and to give due value to the sperifice of Isim who loved you, even as I do myself."

THE LND. Making Ont Hey.

It is sometimes good polley to cut oats and burley while green and cure them for hay. As to the process the

Iow's Homestead says: Some prefer to allow them to color slightly in the straw before cutting, while others adopt the practice of cut ting when they are in the green coudf tion. Just which is right depends somewhat on the use to which the fodder is to be put. Where the oat hay is to be used for feeding horses during the work season, or even during the winter, it is an exceedingly good plan to cut when the grain is in the late milk or early dough condition. At this period the amount of total digestible food in a crop is at its maximum. However, there is one objection to cutting a crop while in this condition. Should there be frequent rainfalls at the time of cutting it will be found to be exceedingly difficult to make good hay when it is cut in the condition mentioned. However, if the weather is dry and warm, as is commonly the case at this season of the year, an exceedingly good quality of hay may made even though the cutting is done early. Under such conditions the binder may be used, and handling the corm in this way saves much labor.

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## ALFALFA IN MARYLAND.

Outting and Curing For Hay-The First Summer of the Plant. For hay alfalfa must be cut when in

arly bloom. It is then in its best feeding condition and will recover readily for the next cutting. If the harvest be delayed the quality of the hay will not be so good and recovery will be slow and incomplete.

Wing makes a strong point of early mowing. When the crop is ready he says, especially if the leaves have begun to yellow, it must be cut promptly. even if the weather be so stormy that it is impossible to save the hay. It is better to lose that one mowing than to lose two or three later mowings or perhaps the entire field by walting. Alfalfa is liable to loss if not care-

fully handled. If put away before it is sufficiently dry it is liable to heat. If it gets too dry the leaves fall off and the feeding value is lessened. The best plan seems to be to mow in the morn ing after the dew is off. When the hay is wilted, but not dry enough to drop the leaves, rake it up and let it cure in the windrows. If the weather seems stormy it may be put into cocks for the night and opened out the next morning. It is important that the hay be handled as little as possible to avoid loss of the leaves, which come off read-

fly when dry. Alfalfa hay is easily injured by wet. losing as much as half its feeding valne when exposed to one or two rains. Like clover hay, it does not turn water readily and should be put under cover. or if required to be stacked the stack should be topped with straw. It is recammended by some growers to pack alfalfs hay in the mows in alternate layers with wheat straw. It is claimed that this prevents heating and that the straw becomes so strongly flavored that the stock out it as greedily as they do the true hay.

The Young Alfalta Plant. The first summer is generally a criti-

cal time in the life of the young sifalfs. plant. Weak as it nanally is, it is called upon to withstand extremes of wet and drought and, worse yet, the amothering of greedy weeds. The mower is the

spar, it is so smooth and glistening: a been hostile to the idea of applying the stunted by laxury before they begin to pink egg with little white patches on it, as if it had been rolled in flour be-

The man who spends built his time fore it was dry; a straw colored egg. with little polks dots on the shell; a neighbor is doing never wins. The dark brown egg which if looked at in winning horse keeps his nose straight a strong light will show little black before him and sticks to business. points like pepper dust on the shell. Any commission house will tell you And so I might go on. But it is not today that the most prosperous truck necessary. Not one of the twelve hend growers are those who grow well what in pen A but puts her hall mark on her they plant, sort it carefully and pack eggs. Then, too, there is another way by

which I keep track of the eggs. The Don't tie the team to the load of hay hen is a born conservative, a creature of habit, the slave of a system. If she laid in a certain nest yesterday she means to lay there today, no matter

SUGAR CANE FOR SIRUP. bummary of Fertilizer Experiments in Georgia.

Velvet scans have a high value as fertilizing agent for sugar cane, but this value reaches its maximum only when other essential elements of plant

the fertilizer In the application of fertilizing materials it is far better not to apply the whole amount at the time or before planting, but to apply part of the fertilizer at the time of planting and the rest at intervals during the growing season.

In general, it may be said that on land which contains a high percentage of fertilizing materials it is not advisable to use over 800 or 1,000 pounds of normal fertilizer per acre, while on land possessing only a normal natural fertility 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre of normal fertilizer may be used to ad

vantage. It is evident that fertilizers such as phosphoric acid and potash, which contain large quantities of fertilizing in gredients, give better results than those which contain small quantities. Muriate of potash apparently gives somewhat better results than kainit. especially on land of only normal fer tility.

Nitrate of sods, upon the whole, seems to be a more satisfactory source of nitrogen than cotton seed and cotton product per chicken and an average seed meal at practically the same cost. Sodium nitrate, however, should be added in small quantities at a time and at rather frequent intervals to avoid Russian sunflowers make an excelloss by leaching during the heavy

lent shade for the poultry yard and rains. Cotton seed is a more expensive produce a large amount of the finest fertilizer than sodium nitrate or cotton poultry food that can be produced. ared meal. That sunflower seed possess the spe-cial property of polishing the plumage On soils of only natural fertility more nitrogen is needed in the fertiliis pure fiction. Any feed that will per in proportion to the potash and phosphoric acid than on soils that con-

tain a high percentage of fertilizing materials, and vice versa. It is evident that excessive amounts of any single fertilizing ingredient are inadvisable, because the plants cannot assimilate the excess. The ration for a plant should be carefully balanced to

meet the requirements, basing character of the fertilizer on the amount of available plant food already in the soil and adding to the fertilizer larger quantities of the elements missing in the soil and diminishing in the fertilizer those elements which are abundant therein.-Dr. H. W. Wiley.

or not.-Edgar Warren in American Poultry Journal. Perching the Chicks. Some breeders put in their perches at the start. If you do this see that your food other than nitrogen are applied in perch is simply a board three or four inches wide running full length of the coop. Two perches of this kind are still better at first to prevent piling up of the chicks. Until the past year we have not put in our perches until the fail, al lowing the chicks to spread themselves

around on the floor. Early perching is desirable in that it teaches the chicks the habit while young. The "floor perchers" are bard to teach when old-

er. Even when put into the breeding ouses in November many of them will persist in staying on the dropping boards instead of the perches .- Stock man and Farmer.

Massachusetts Leads.

To Massachusetts, which has long taken the lead in thoroughbred poultry culture, belongs the credit of the largest annual value of eggs per chicken, 0 with Connecticut a close second. Is it not surprising. too, that New York 6 state, which has in many respects 00 even greater advantages in the shape of unrivaled markets for poultry products, should fall so far below the be ade joining states of Massachusetts and 6 Connecticut in annual value of the egg

8 In Fruits. price per dozen of eggs also ?- H. F.

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do that as well as sunflower seed. The iden that the oil in the seeds gets on the chickens' feathers and makes them glis ten is folly. You can't make feathers greasy by feeding fatty foods .- Farm and Ranch.

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But by far the most profitable farming is to have your land worked by wage hands. Get the best of farm implements. Do the best kind of farm work. Save your soll. Deepen you soil. Enrich your soil. Grow heavy crops of food and hay for forage. Keep cattle and hogs and chickens and feed this food to them. Sell fiesh and butter and eggs, and thus you will get dou ble price and double profit. Save the manure and thus make your land rich. -Dr. Hunnicutt.

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