

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.  
The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.  
You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.  
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## PATENTS

Even then I couldn't comprehend what the man was driving at. Would not he have made a sale involving no small amount of money? And I asked if that wasn't just what he was in business for.  
"I see," he said, "there are a whole lot of things in the roadmaking business that you know very little about."  
I admitted my ignorance, and he continued by saying:  
"Why, don't you see, in that case you would only sell one set of tools to do a large amount of work, whereas with

## A Poem for Today

### THE BRIDE

From "A Ballad Upon a Wedding"  
By Sir John Suckling



SIR JOHN SUCKLING, one of England's minor singers, was a soldier and man of fashion of the court of Charles I. He was born in 1602 and is said to have committed suicide at Paris about 1642. After studying at Cambridge he served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus. Later he enjoyed vogue as a dramatist, and in May, 1640, he became a member of parliament. In 1641 Sir John, being charged with plotting against the parliament, fled from England. His dramas are forgotten, but his lyrics and ballads are still read.


HER finger was so small the ring  
Would not stay on which they did bring—  
It was too wide a peck,  
And to say truth, for out it must,  
It looked like the great collar—just—  
About our young colt's neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat  
Like little mice stole in and out  
As if they feared the light,  
But, oh, she dances such a way!  
No sun upon an Easter day  
Is half so fine a sight.

Her cheeks so rare a white was on;  
No daisy makes comparison;  
Who sees them is undone,  
For streaks of red were mingled there  
Such as are on a Cat's paw pearl,  
The side that's next the sun.

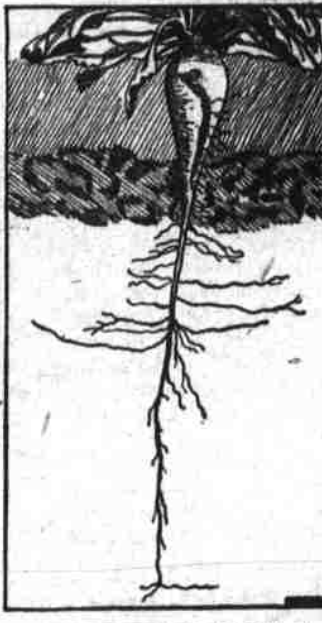
Her lips were red, and one was this;  
Compared to that was next her chin—  
Some bee had stung it newly.  
But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face  
I durst no more upon them gaze  
Than on the sun in July.

Her mouth so small, when she does speak  
Hurt'nt wear her teeth her words did break  
That they might passage get,  
But she so handled still the matter  
They came as good as ours or better  
And are not spent a whit.



## SUGAR BEETS.

Deep Soil Preparation Needed by the Delaware Feeding Expts.  
This illustration of the root system of the sugar beet is given by G. W. Shaw of California in connection with a consideration of the tolerance of the sugar beet for alkali. In cases where practically all the alkali is contained in the top foot of the soil the alkali is largely removed from the more delicate feeding roots of the beet, which extend very deep into the ground, as may be seen in the figure. This point is of interest to sugar beet growers in general, because it shows the necessity of deep preparation of the land for beet growing.



ROOT SYSTEM OF SUGAR BEET.

Bad and Good Roads Contrasted.  
Bad roads prevent a successful season for the merchant, who has to leave his goods upon his shelves to become shelf worn and out of date, making it impossible for him to meet his purchasers promptly to the factory or wholesaler, thus leading to unprofitable and unsatisfactory results. On the other hand, good permanent highways insure an air of prosperity, equalize trade and the exchange of products and prevent congestion of traffic conditions in the market. They improve the system of public schools, add value to lands, encourage social intercourse among the people, bring comforts to the home and opportunities for the children, obliterate the imaginary line between urban and rural districts, establish more firmly the principles of free government, foster a higher and more widespread intelligence and secure withal happy and contented people.

Results in Massachusetts.  
During the year 1904 the Massachusetts highway commission completed about sixty-six miles of state road, bringing the total mileage of completed state highways up to 548 miles, with eighteen miles laid out, but not finished, says the Good Roads Magazine. The average cost per mile of road for the sections completed during the year 1904 was \$3,750.44, and the extremes were \$1,797.38 and \$13,200.82. The cost of maintenance and repairs on the state roads completed prior to 1904 shows an expenditure during that year of \$433.31 per mile. This makes the cost of keeping the road in condition 7 1/2 mills of the cost of construction.

Clean Milk.  
Simple Ways of Improving the Farm Milk Supply.  
Keep the cows clean and do not compel or allow them to wade and live in filth. This means clean yards and clean, well bedded stalls. Everything short of this is positively repulsive and should not be tolerated any longer in a civilized community.  
The filthy practice known as "wetting the teats," by which is meant the drawing of a little milk into the hands and during milking, leaving the excess of filthy milk to drop from the hands and teats into the pail.  
Wash all utensils clean by first using lukewarm water, afterward washing in warm water and rinsing in an abundance of boiling water, then exposing until the next using in direct sunlight, which is a good sterilizer.  
Use milk pails, cans, etc., for no other purpose but to hold milk.  
Keep out of these utensils all sour or tainted milk, even after they have been used for the day. Using them for this purpose at any time infects them so badly that no amount of washing is likely to clean them. Bacteria are invisible and millions can find lodging place in the thin film of moisture that remains after dishes are apparently clean.  
Brush down the cowbarns and keep the barn free from accumulations of dust and trash.  
Whitewash the barn at least once a year.—W. J. Fraser, Illinois.

Yellow Berry in Wheat.  
The trouble known as "yellow berry" or what is estimated by Nebraska authorities as causing a loss of from half a million to a million dollars a year to farmers of that state. Experiments show that the proportion of yellow berry increases as the crop ripens, allowing it to stand overripe on plants growing in a very marked degree. Exposure to the weather after cutting, however, was found to be the most potent cause. Consequently it is recommended to cut as early as the condition of the grain will allow and stack as soon as dry enough.  
Fall Planting of Fruit Trees.  
Fall planting of fruit trees is everywhere considered safe and advisable for good soils, according to Country Gentleman. Poor trees poorly planted in wet soils and exposed to a severe climate are almost sure to suffer winter injury, but when all conditions are good fall planting has distinct advantages. In good soils trees will make some root growth in late fall, which is very early spring is the first to start in advance of the spring planted trees. It is probably not wise to place too great emphasis on the value of fall planting.

How Sea Urchins Swim.  
Sea urchins, or "sea eggs," have a queer method of locomotion. They are protected by sharp spines, but these spines do not cover all the surface. This is divided up into segments, like a rough rinded melon. The narrow segments are pierced with holes. Through these small holes the "sea eggs" protrude little tubes, which act as feet in the following curious way: The animal inflates the tubes in the water from little suckers at the back, and in this way it pushes itself forward. The tubular feet are fitted to every side of the creature, which is thus enabled to move in any direction it pleases.

Comforting News.  
It takes a good deal to upset the New Englander's equanimity. A New Hampshire farmer was driving past a country house and witnessed the tragedy of a child falling into a well. Instead of rushing, appalled, to the scene he observed that plenty of help was at hand and jumped before him. About a mile when the accident had befallen.  
"How do, Mr. Faith?" he drawled to the woman strolling past by the kitchen door. "I just seen your sister's little gal fall down the cistern. I guess she's drowned." Then, having delivered his news, he drove on—Lippincott's Magazine.

Tennessee's Road Tax.  
How It Affects the Cost of Building Public Highways.  
Colonel J. B. Killebrew gives some figures in the Nashville American on the cost of public highways that are full of interest. He shows that the road tax for the several counties of the state ranges from 5 to 16 cents per acre assessed value, or, to specify accurately, two counties have a five cent rate, four counties an eight cent rate, six counties a ten cent rate, nineteen counties a twelve cent rate, two counties a fourteen cent rate, two counties a fifteen cent rate and five counties a sixteen cent rate. The grand

## BERMUDA ONIONS.

As Grown in Florida—Genuine Bermuda Seed.  
Ordinarily four pounds of good seed properly sown will plant an acre. However, unless conditions are right I should plant five or six, much depending on germinating qualities of seed and weather conditions. Sow on old land that is clear of weed seed. Velvet bed land preferred, in drills three inches wide, covering one-half inch deep, and keep moist at all times.  
Seed in October.  
We plant seed in October and plant out sets when the size of salad pencils or slightly smaller, three or four inches apart, on hummock land, and somewhat closer on overgrown muck, as they are apt to grow too large on the latter unless crowded. They will split badly when grown too large, which makes them unsightly and tends to rot them also, as they bruise much more when large or overgrown. We use fertilizer, one ton or one and one-half tons per acre, about one-half of this being put on the land a week before planting and worked in shallow, the remainder in two or three later applications, always working shallow and not toward onions.  
Harvest in March.  
With plenty of rain they will produce 500 or 600 bushels per acre by March following. In case surface irrigation is practiced plant in double rows twelve inches apart and thirty inches apart, or thirty-six inches apart to run water through and slightly elevate these double rows to confine water. I might add that Bermuda onion growing is still in its infancy in this country, and the above is gained from a rather limited five years' experience. Be sure to get genuine Bermuda seed grown on the island of Tenerife and preferably the strain known as Crystal Wax, concludes Walter Waldin in Rural New Yorker.

Alfalfa in the South.  
The sowing of alfalfa has taken hold of the popular mind in the south at last. We do not advise any one to begin on a large scale, but do advise all to plant from one to five acres, according to their means and number of stock, says Southern Cultivator. There is no crop that responds to thorough, clean work and high manuring like alfalfa. To secure a good stand you must have fine till, and to make it grow ahead of the weeds and grass the first year until the roots get a firm hold in the soil it requires a liberal quantity of slightly ammoniated manure. Sow your seed from ten to fifteen pounds per acre, and roll the surface well. Sow in September for fall or in February or March for spring. Cut it every time it blooms, no matter how often. Many lose their stand by allowing it to go to seed. You can cut from four to five times a year, and the oftener the greater yield you will get. If you do not get a good stand let it remain and next season disk with a cut-away harrow, resow and roll again, and thus you can make the stand perfect.

What Georgia Does.  
In his address before the Georgia Agricultural Society President Hughes stated that Georgia in 1900 had eighty-six cotton mills, while in 1904 she has over 130. She is the first peach growing state in the south, the second in cotton growing, the third in cotton manufactures. In her mill she consumes one-third of her cotton production. Georgia can produce all the food crops necessary for home consumption and also her quota of a 20,000,000 bale cotton crop if necessary. We raised too much cotton last year—18,600,000 bales.

When to Sow Wheat.  
The time for sowing varies somewhat. But in the larger part of the south October is the best time. The longer time you can give the roots to develop will be that much advantage. September would be the time but for the Hessian fly. Wheat sown in October develops over that sown in corresponding time in November.  
To Keep Cider Sweet.  
Where cider is used from the cask to prevent spoiling in the partly empty cask pour upon the cider a quart of some antiseptic oil, such as olive or peanut oil. The oil will form a thin film on the surface of the cider and prevent access of the acids and putrefactive fermentations always present in the air.—Gerald McCarthy.

While, as stated above, the black, waxy leaved Texas are far better adapted to corn and small grain than to truck farming, yet there are a few of the truck growers' leading crops that do well on this kind of soil, and the potato is one of these crops.  
Clean Up Around Onion Fields.  
Onion thrips, which cause what is sometimes known as white blight of onions, breed primarily on plants growing on uncultivated lands in and near onion fields. For this reason fields adjoining blocks of onions should be kept cultivated and as free as possible from plants on which the pest breeds. All onion tops and other refuse from onion fields should be burned in the fall after the crop is gathered.  
Cutting Off Asparagus Bushes.  
Asparagus bushes should be cut as soon as the berries are fully colored, as the growth will be sufficiently matured so that no injury will be done the roots by removing the tops, thus avoiding a further drain upon the roots to mature the seed and preventing the dropping of seed, followed by the springing up of innumerable young asparagus plants.

So Young as You Can.  
Let an old woman be afraid some one will say: "Why, she goes about like a young girl!" If you feel light and easy in motion, even if you are old, why be staid, moping, artificial, because you are supposed to be so, being no longer young?  
A Berlin woman's club, of which Frau Casper is the leader, has a membership of 5,000, all working women. The organization publishes a paper and finds situations for the unemployed.

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