THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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MEALTH INSURANCE The man who insures his life wise for his family. The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

ing it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease. which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways TAKE

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ROB'T'C. STRUDWICK Attorney-at-Law, GREENSBORO N. U. Practices in the courts of Ala plum is most in evidence, while throughmance and Guilford counties.



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CEMENT WORK.

Instructions For Making a Watering Trough and Fence Posts. In building a watering trough of concrete a good foundation of gravel should first be laid and then a form of boarding fitted tightly together of the desired shape and size be erected. See that the form is practically water tight and well braced to guard against collapse. Mix your concrete with sharp, clean sand and well washed gravel or broken stone and the very best cement obtainable. I always us portland cement. Mix in the following proportions: One barrel cement, two and a half barrels sand and five barrels stone. The stone should not be larger than two inches in diameter and the most of them not over half an inch, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. Put the mixture in the form in six inch layers, tamping with some heavy tool until water flushes to the top of



the layer. Proceed in this manner until the form is filled and smooth off the top with a half inch layer of cement and sand mixed in equal parts. The waste pipe if desired may be cemented in the bottom or through the side of the trough, depending on the supply of water and the location of the trough. In making concrete posts the concrete should be mixed about as follows: One part cement, two parts sand, three parts stones (small size). Mix quite wet and put into forms of the

size and shape desired. A post to be of service must be put at least three feet into the ground when set. If this is not done the action of the frost will throw the posts out of line. Iron rods are used in the fence. Holes may be made in the forms accordingly, and the cement will bed the ends, making an extremely strong and durable fence.

SOFT CHEESES.

Dairy Experts Tell of a Growing

Market For Them. An indication of the growing popu larity of soft cheeses is the large do mand for the varieties sold under various brands as Neufchatel and cream cheese. The basis for most of these old he began giving the calf cornis the common "cottage" or "Dutch" out Allier and Limogue huge walnut meal, ground oats and bran, equal cheese, and many of them are merely trees transform the dusty highways in- parts. This calf never had milk after sweet or sour curd put in an attractive to shaded and beautiful walks or I got him and was put on a full feed and appetizing form. The manufacture drives. Nor is France alone in the of one-half corn, one-fourth ground of these varieties is comparatively simh practically no danger of loss.

COWS AND THEIR MILK. Interesting Facts For Dairy-

men to Penderr The matter of quality of the milk of cows has been pretty well settled by tests in this country, and English authority is in agreement with us, as shown by deductions from their own

experiments, as follows: That when a cow is in full milk and full flesh she will give her normal quality of milk, for at least a limited time, even though the quality and quantity of food be very deficient. That when in good condition a cow will take off her body whatever is deficient in food, in order to give her normal quality of milk. That an extra supply of nutritious

food at all times increases the quantity of milk, but the percentage of fat is not in any way improved by it; if anything, the tendency is the other That an extra supply of nutritious

food almost invariably very slightly increases the solids not fat of the milk. That a ration poor in food ingredients has a very slight tendency to reduce the solids not fat in milk. but has little appreciable effect on the fat.

That with a poor ration a cow in full weight will lose carcass weight, while on a rich diet she will gain weight. That, although the percentage of fat in a cow's milk may vary daily, we at present seem unable to control these variations or to account for them. That for limited periods, up to one

month or thereabout, all ordinary quantities and qualities of food seem to have no material effect on the quality of the milk. That some foods exercise a material

effect in raising the melting point of butter. That the aim of all producers

milk, butter or cheese should be to feed what will give quantity, in moderate amount and of mixed nature, and the produce will be the best that the cow can give.

That extra quality must be looked for by improving the breeds and judicious selection rather than by any special foods or methods of feeding. That the variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is we at present do not know, though if we did we might be able to influence the quality .-- Farmers Advocate.

> Feeding Calves. Don't feed the calves from the trough

at the same time. Calves, like men, do not all drink at the same speed. One will gulp down three times as fast as another when all are fed together One gets three times as much as he should, while another gets only half as much as he needs. This isn't all. The calf that gets the small allowance goes hungry, yet is more fortunate than the one that gets too much, for he is blessed with good digestion, while the other suffers with the stomach ache, and is inconvenienced with a bal-



cure. Hogs are subject to but few Creamery managers and buttermakdiseases, and these are maliguant, epiera will be serving their own interests demic or contagious of most seriou if they induce their patrons to find out type. It is difficult to give medicine what each cow is doing and to weed the to a sick hog, and this, combined with the rapid course of the disease which poor and useless ones. The patron will make more profit out of milk producaffects them, makes the treatment of the disease unsatisfactory in severe tion if he does so and will thus be cases of hog cholera, pneumonia, etc. encouraged to produce more milk. Now is the time to begin work of this disease hog cholera which affects his kind for 1905. Co-operation in testing hogs, but I do not believe that hogs is the best way to carry on the work. die with cholera every time. Many of On this latter point the New York Rethe milder forms of these diseases ar

lew and American Creamery says: curable when given the proper succial "Not until some concerted action has treatment and care, but it is of the been taken in the matter can we hope greatest importance to remember that for satisfactory results, and hence w fully one-half depends on the previous have again and again drawn attention reneral care. It is almost impossible to make a to the co-operative efforts in this direction in Denmark, and we propose to majority of farmers understand that keep on hammering until the door has when their hogs are sick they must been open wide to the system of cohave as close, prompt attention as he operative testing of cows, with the would give his family if they were ceping of "co-operative" pure bred sick. The diseases which affect hogs sires for the service of such cows as an are so serious and run their course so expect committee may deem worthy.

rapidly that sometimes a few days "Fooding and care are, of course, all neglect will cause the loss of nearly important, and so are regular and coman entire herd of hogs. This explaine petent milkers, but we doubt if there is why one farmer will take a good rem any one point of more importance to edy and cure his hogs, when perhaps his nearest neighbor will take it and profitable dairying than this: To milk the right cows, and not to waste room, not obtain such good results. In nine food and care on the wrong ones. cases out of ten it will depend on

New Thing In Silos.

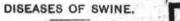
Hoard's Dairyman recently published illustrations and description of a new form of cement silo, which are here reproduced: The allo is twenty-nine feet in height and sixteen feet in diam

ter and is figured to hold 115 tons. Its

STORE BLOCK SILO.

believe that good quality is developed cost is \$340. It is constructed of hol in a soil temperature of 05 degrees to low cement blocks molded to the de-75 degrees, and the tubers growing sired curve. The form and method of from one and two to five inches below tying the blocks together so as to resist the surface are subject to these conditions. Great fluctuation in the soil the interni pressure are shown in the lower cut.

So far as we can judge this is, in many respects, a model silo. If it



Be the Alm of the Grower.

should always have in view the pre-

The average stockman calls every

evention Rather Than Cure Should It is of the greatest importance in the care of swine that the owner vention of disease rather than the

NO. 52

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

Hair Vigor grow, completely cures dan druff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich,

dark color of early life. "My hair was failing out badly and I was alraid I would hose it al. Then I tried Ayer Hair Vicor. I quickly stopped the failing and made my hair all I could wish it to be." "RUBECOA E. ALLER. Zinsbeth, N.J. side a bottle. J. C. AVER CO. Lowell, Mass

Falling Hair

Graham Underwriters Agency

Craham, N. C.

and Life

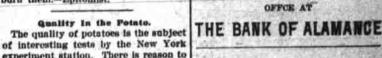
Insnrauce

Fire

whether the farmer is careful and systematic in following directions not alone in giving a good remedy, but SCOTT & ALBRICHT. also in using disinfectants and general

Many farmers realize that when hogs are taken sick the case demands immediate attention if they expect to save any of their hogs. Some farmers are careless and wait until the disease is well started, and even then they do not follow directions. It is surprising that these careless farmers save any of their hogs after disease starts. All these facts simply go to prove that the sensible way is to handle your bogs in a manner to prevent disease Build up and improve the constitu tional strength. This is what will Prompt save you great loss from hog cholers.

Personal Attention When your hogs are sick with the worst form of hog cholera we do not To All Orders. believe anything will help them, an the safer way in such cases is to take Correspondence [Solicited. an ax and kill them at once and then burn them.-Epitomist.





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work, for in Germany, in Belgium and oats and one-fourth bran as soon as I in the duchy of Luxembourg the plan could work him up to a full feed without throwing him off feed. In Septemis largely in vogue. And it is profitble. On the roadsides of Wurttemberg, ber I began adding oil cake and beets for instance, the fruit grown in 1878 to his feed. Clover hay was used at was valued at over \$200,000, while all times as a rough feed or filler, and twenty years later it was estimated at Dec. 5, 1904, I sold the above steer at \$750,000, and Belgium statistics show Chicago, weighing 1,180 pounds at 8% that up to 1896 there had been planted cents per pound, or \$97.35. The weight of this steer could have been made along the highways of that small coungreater if given more milk while try 741,571 trees, from which there had young and a larger grain ration .- Ineven then been realized a net profit of dinna Cor, National Stockman.

nearly \$2,000,000. What the Breeder Should Know. "In the light of these facts, let some Let us consider what knowledge and competent and careful statistician tell characteristics a person must have to us what might be done in this wondersucceed as a breeder of improved live ful land of ours. Surely it would be stock. First, he should have a full safe to affirm that the revenue which knowledge of the history of the parmight be derived from these roadside ticular breed of animals he may trees would be sufficient for building choose to invest in and sufficient adall needed highways and for keeping miration for its qualities to enable them in constant repair." him to stick to it in the face of ob-

GOOD ROADS CLUBS. Scheme of Missouri Farmers to Work

the Highways. Farmers who live along rural free absolute essential, because it is the delivery route No. 2, out of Bevier, in only guide a breeder has in the selec-

Macon county, Mo., have organized tion and culling of his breeding road working clubs of from four to stock. Third, he should know the pesix members, says a Bevier dispatch cultarities of the breed and the directo the Kansas City Star. Each club tion in which it is most apt to dete

has a road drag and assumes respon-sibility for a given number of miles. Improving the Herd. The entire route is worked after every The rural mail carrier, G. A. Smith, ed improvement in the first cross, nor rain

the bad weather. It was found that a

little extra effort would make a first

class permanent road, and the farmers decided to perfect their system. The

nance has to be repeated. The club

ng route No. 2 have demonstrated

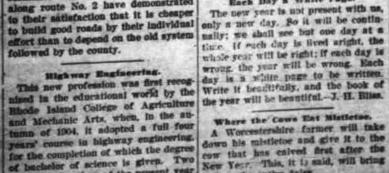
challenges anybody in the state to will he be disappointed, says Farmers produce as good a section of dirt road Advocate. When the improvement of as the one he travels over. By the the offering from this pedigreed sire is clubbing plan no one has to make any followed through its development into great sacrifice to perform his share of the feed lot and out to the packers' the work. There is a keen rivalry be-sales pen there will be no disparagetween the different clubs to make their ment to the man who paid extra monrespective jurisdictions excel in cy for a pedigreed sire. Blood will smoothness. Cniverts, fencing and hills tell, and no one knows the value of the are also treated and repaired by the pure bred better than the man who has

The scheme was inaugurated to furnish the mail carrier a good route in

Write Quick By Barn

BA-ALA, BUSINESS COLLEGE, Macan, Ga

farmer can make half a mile of good coad, and it will remain so until an-ther beavy rain comes, when the per-



or the completion of which the degree f buckelor of science is given. Two of bachelor of science is given. Two of the sunior class of the present year have faken the course and have qualihave taken the course and have quali-fied as highway engineers. The course is attracting considerable attention and has the cordial indonessent of the best highway experts of the country. There can be no doubt of the need of good highways and of the future demand highways and of the future demand

They are sold and eaten when fresh Further, they will yield a larger amount of salable cheese from the same quantity of milk than other varieties, and they bring prices almost as high as the best imported cheese. Very naturally these cheeses form the basis of a profitable industry. But here, too, we find that the common

American product is different from the cheese in Europe going under the same name. The Neufchatel cheese of Europe is a ripened cheese, but the cheese going by this name in the United States is usually unripened curd with an attractive wrapping. Some of these American products, however, are highly flavored and compete favorably with certain ripened types that are imported. All of them command a far higher price than the ordinary hard cheese.

High Profit In Soft Cheese. stacles or in seasons of depression It is certain, therefore, that there i Second, he should know its anatomy

an established and rapidly growing so well as to be able to detect any market for the best types of soft fault in its conformation. This is an cheese. The profit in the manufacture of the hard types of cheese is exceedingly small both to the factory and to the producer of milk, but the prices of the highest class of soft cheese (40 cents or more per pound) are so much higher than the prices of the hard beeses that the introduction of their manufacture should be a great benefit

The man who has bought a good pedto the dairymen. igreed sire-bas a right to expect mark-The fact that soft cheese will not

keep very long gives an especial adeign producers if the products can be made of equal merit. For such perishable products there is a great advanin an intimate relation between lage the maker and the consumer. Factories near enough to a large city

to supply the demand with cheese always ripened to exactly the prime con-dition should easily be able to control their home market if they can once control their product. It seems possi-Recently at Chicago a lot of good ble that there will be an advantage feeding steers averaging 980 pounds nearer the small cities, at least, in the sold at \$4.50 per bundredweight, says production by individual dairymen who could dispose of their dwn product in a restricted market. National Stockman. On the same day and market several other lots of about the same weight sold at different

Winter Spinarh.

In the north the Savoy Leaved and Prickly Winter by some of the best authorities are considered the most de-pendable varieties for fall sowing. The former, we think, is the earlier, but runs quickly to seed when the weather bees warm. The latter, prickly only as to seed, is a very desirable sort and, being almost oak hardy, requires but little winter protection.-Exchange.

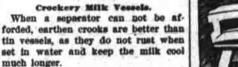
A Few Fairs

fano, Boise

The Goose Census In Germany. Of all poultry in Germany the good

is perhaps the most popular, yet the number raised (about 4.000,000), accord-ing to statistics, has grown less every year since 1892. The decrease in 1902

on middle piece.-Farmer



SILOS AND SILAGE

and indestructible silo. The cost per There are several points that my ton of storage capacity is certainly rea be closely observed in making sliage if sonable. The device for strength it is to be well preserved, and the the blocks appears to be sufficient neglect of any one of these will make, in the final result, the difference be-When laid up, the notches in the ends of the blocks are filled with soft cetween success and failure. These esment, which helps materially to make sentials are close packing when the the wall strong. crop is at the proper stage of ma-turity in an air tight structure having

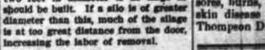
Stertline Milk Cans.

perfectly rigid walls. If the sides of Au interesting test of the effect of the silo are not air tight the air which cleaning milk cans, making them germ passes through will cause the slinge to spoil, and if the walls are not perfree by the use of steam before milk is poured into them, has been made in fectly rigid the pressure of the sliage will cause them to spring out, allow-Germany. Some time during hot summer weather two milk caus were seing the air to enter between the silage lected; one was thoroughly well cleaned in the ordinary way by scruband the wall. In either case the resuit will be the same-decayed slings. --Bulletin Illinois Experiment Station. bing with hot water; the other was subjected to the action of steam for half an bour. In the first, the milk Not more than eight square feet of surface should be allowed for each cow in winter; then, when feeding for-ty pounds of allage per cow, a layer about one and a half inches deep would be fed of daily. When allage is fed in haif an bour. In the nine, the mine, went sour in twenty-three hours; in the second, twenty-eight and one-haif bours, suid the contents of the first can were found to contain twenty-six times as many bacteris as the other. The same experiment repeated in the win-ter showed that the sterilized milk can will here the suffic event for mine here summer it is advisable that the exwill keep the milk sweet for nine how longer than the other. posed area be not over half this size, so that a layer three inches deep may be used daily. However much stock

is to be fed, a silo twenty to twenty Pinesalve is the best Salve two feet in diameter is as large i Thompson Drug Co.

pleted when all the white creases dis appear. This can be determined by to the light.-American Agriculturiat.

sores, burns, boils, tetter, eczema, skin disease and piles. Sold by ter at least twice a day.



Amount of Silago Per Cow. The number of tons of silago needed can readily be estimated from the size of the berd and the amount to be fed daily. Even where it is desired in feed

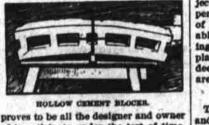
The Size of Silos.

daily. Even where it is desired to feed as much slings as possible not more than forty pounds per cow should be fed daily. Slinge will usually be need-e d about 200 days. Each cow should have an allowance then of 200 times forty pounds, which is 8,000 pounds of slinge, or four tons per cow for the year. A berd of ten cows will require a slio holding forty tons: \$ herd of thirty cows 120 tons: fifty cows 200 tons; a buildred cows 600 tons.

A Word For the Silo.

A Tennessee farmer writing in Hoard's Dairyman says of the silo: "I want to urge my brother dairymen, especially small ones like myself, who Sept. 3-3 Sept. 3-3 Sept. 3-3 Sept. 5-3 Sept. 5-3

Long Flight by Might. Nearly all small birds make their long flights by night, spending the day-time quietly feeding and resting, so that if on any day in May the treetops are full of distribution birds. ing to since 1892. The decrease in 1993 as compared with 1892 was: Prussia, as compared with 1892 was: Prussia, 55,583 and Sazony, 177,503, a total de-crease of 364,133. On the other hand, the imports of gyess into Germany were the imports of gyess into Germany were crease of 364,139. Five-sixths of the imports of gyess into Germany were the imports of gyess into Germany were the imports of gyess into Germany were crease of 364,139. The Russ



and cheese are largely due to the dirt of it anticipate under the test of time, it solves the problem of a cheap, safe which gets into the milk at milking time either from dust in the air or by carclessness of the milker in the stable Sour strainer cloths and sour tinware also contribute germs which may de bad flavor in both butter and velop cheese. Every cheesemaker knows how absolutely nocessary it is to have clean and perfectly sweet milk for making

absolutely pure.

The Drinking Vessels. Make it a duty to wash the drinking restels every Monday morning. Put a strong antiseptic in the water. At this time of year one must fight all chances

ject to this fluctuation. A too low ter perature also injures the developmen of ripening, and the soil texture prot ably has something to do with ripen ing and flavor; hence if potatoes are planted shallower than three inches or leeper than six inches the conditi are unfavorable.

Defects In Milk. The common defects in both butter

Cures all stomach troubles Propared only by E. C. DaWry & Co., Chicago The H. bottle containantly times that the



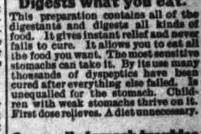
Working the Butter. Two workings are enough for almost any butter. Work first so as to incorporate the salt thoroughly, then allow to stand long enough for this salt to olve, when it is ready for the second working. The working is com-

This time of the year are signals of warning. utting with the ladle and holding up Take Taraxacum Compound now. It may save you a spell of fe-ver. It will regulate your bowels, set your

of disease. Put a roup cure preventive in the drinking water. Change the wa-



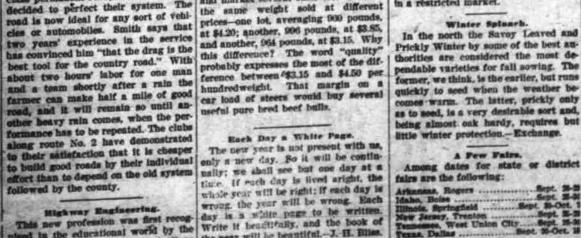
hand on every pack Rold only in 1 fb, pathages. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE











Money In Pure Blood.

lock to the entire dairy.

elty ed.

add to the Value of Land.

Good roads add value to every at They practically bring the country a city ingetier, so that the present cross