THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXVII. GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911. NO. 44

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FOLEY'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

THE CHILDREN'S HEROISM

By F. A. MITCHEL

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The Breton coast of France is a wild but very beautiful region. Artists go there to get subjects for their pictures, which they find not only in the scenery, but in the simple peasantry which lives there. On that coast are lighthouses such as really protect ships from going ashore in every civilized country.

One of these lighthouses was recently the scene of a story—a real story—such as few authors of fiction can invent, a story full of pathos, of heroism, of a great work in protecting the lives of many who were sailing or steaming over the ocean unconscious of what was going on under the light.

In the dwelling portion of this lighthouse the keeper lay dying. He had that morning been in his usual health, but was suddenly taken ill. Nevertheless he kept at his work of preparing the light against the evening. His wife knew nothing about the lamps or the machinery by which they were made to alternately shine and disappear. His children were a boy and a girl—the boy nine, the girl eleven years old. There was no one near the lighthouse to call upon to take up the lighthouse keeper's duties when the night came.

Nor was there any doctor that could administer to his physical ailments. The keeper grew worse. Still he kept at his work till the afternoon when he was obliged to give up and go to bed. He had cleaned the lamps, filled them with oil and in every way got them ready to be lighted, but either he had not had time or the strength to wind up the great weights that turned the machinery, causing the revolutions—revolutions by which the light was made to flash.

When night came on the keeper was drawing his last breath. His wife was praying by his bedside; his children were standing wondering at this their first sight of death—death that made their mother a widow and them fatherless. There were a few long breaths, the intervals between them growing greater, a rattle in the throat and the keeper was dead.

As soon as the widow could sufficiently recover from the death scene she thought of the lives that might be wrecked from her husband's being thus suddenly taken away from his work of protection. It was a dangerous coast. Skippers had been used to seeing the light and counting the seconds between its flashes, and then they knew where they were. If it failed to shine they would run out of their courses.

The widow roused herself, and, taking her children with her, went up into the lighthouse. She lighted the lamps, but she could not make the machinery revolve. A light that did not flash in the place where a flashlight should be would be as misleading to sailors as no light at all.

The little girl placed herself at the revolving apparatus and found that it turned easily. She pushed it around, making the circuit under her mother's direction in the time it was used to revolve, then she said to her mother:

"Mamma, go back to father. We children will turn the machinery and make the light flash."

So the mother, whose grief, more keen than that of childhood, sapped her powers, went back to the bedside of her dead husband to pray, leaving her children the only barrier between lives out on the ocean and the rocks that were ready to engulf them. The girl turned till she was tired, then her little brother took up the work. When he became tired she relieved him.

And so the children worked on while their father lay dead below and their mother prayed beside him. And the captains and the sailors on the vessels that passed, coming and going, looked at the light and wondered that it now lost, now gained, a few seconds. And persons in their berths below slept soundly, not dreaming that they owed their lives to a girl of eleven and a boy of nine.

Midnight passed, the small hours of the morning came, and the children, toiling on, began to think of the rest that day would bring them. How they, especially the boy, kept awake is a marvel. And now a faint but welcome gray streak appears in the east. A dim outline of the uneven land begins to be apparent. But the children work on, turning, ever turning. What though the interval between the flashes lengthen as their little legs grow hard to move and their steps shorter! The dawn lightens, the white breakers first grow plain, then the black promontories against the sky, then both land and ocean.

"Mamma," called the girl, "may we not stop now?"

"Yes, my child; it is light. The sailors can see where they are without you children to tell them."

There come persons who have heard this story of heroism and ask to see the little hero and heroine. They find a family unconscious of having done anything remarkable. The children open their eyes and wonder what it means. They only turned the apparatus all night because without the light the sailors would be lost on the black ocean.

But they are not their own judges. Their work is heralded in foreign lands—is flashed across the waters and read by millions of people not only in America, but all over the world.

Verily, the human heart may still be touched.

Road Made of Leather.

After nearly a year a road made of leather waste treated with tar at Handsworth, Birmingham, England, shows practically no signs of wear. Heavy wheels make no impression on it, and it is a comfortable material for horses to tread on. Waste leather which was shredded until it virtually became a pulp was treated with bitumen and tar. It is stated that hitherto no real use has been found for leather waste.—London Daily Mail.

SIGNS AND HABITS OF HEALTH IN HORSES

Attitude.—Stands with feet flat on ground, limbs placed evenly side by side, with equal bearing and weight on each. The horse occasionally "stands at ease" by resting the hind limbs alternately; the joints are partly flexed, the fetlock is knuckled, the heel raised and the toe rests lightly on the ground. The fore limbs are never so rested in health.

Rests at night and during the day when undisturbed by lying down with the knees and hocks flexed and the body inclining slightly to one side. Rises by raising the forequarters first, then gathers the hind limbs under the body and springs to the upright position. Gait even and rythmical movement of limbs and even distribution of weight.

Coat.—Sleek, flat, glossy and even (no harness marks) when groomed; greasy to the touch when not.

Skin.—Supple and loose to handle; clean and free from scurf when groomed; scurfy when ungroomed. Pigmented (black) in most horses. Equable warmth and sensibility to touch all over.

Ears.—Mobile, alert, and evenly pricked.

Eyes.—Eyeball bright and glistening, without excess of moisture or tears; sensitive to touch or approach of finger. Pupil transparent, in shape oval or oblong, with rounded ends; sensitive to light contracting in a bright light and dilating in darkness. White of eye (sclerotic coat) clear, even white; not bloodshot or tinged with yellow or other color. Haw of the eye and conjunctiva (lining of eyelids), carnation red, and moist. Eyelids mobile and sensitive.

Lips.—Mobile, dry, smooth, velvety and sensitive to the touch.

Nostrils.—Dry, except for an occasional drop of moisture below the tear duct.

Mouth.—Lining dull pink color, moist and free from clamminess.

Teeth.—Incisors free from chipping or signs of wear, except on nipping surface; molars, even grinding surfaces, free from jaggedness at edges and from decay. Gums.—Upper bars level with teeth, soft and springy, but not tense, painful or swollen, except during teething. Tongue. — Mobile, moist and free from furriness.

The Belgian is one of the breeds of heavy draft horses that has proved its worth in the collar. The Belgians would seem to have so many of the general characteristics of the Percherons, barring color, that there is not much room for comparison. The same clean legs and general makeup bring them nearer together than any of the other breeds. Still Belgians do not seem to strike the general public so favorably as Percherons, although they are very drafty in appearance and mature early. It may be that the rather heavy appearance of the head, neck and shoulder detracts somewhat from the Belgians' popularity. The stallion shown is a pure bred Belgian of fine conformation.

Hoofs.—Shape approaching the circular on the ground surface. The hind hoofs are somewhat more oval. The natural angle at which the front of the hoof meets the ground at the toe is about 50 degrees in the forefeet, and 55 degrees in the hind feet, the latter being more upright and having usually higher heels. Wall.—The surface of the wall should be even smooth and polished, free from cracks, rings or unevenness of growth. Heels broad and open. Bars strong and thick, to afford bearing surface for heel of shoe. frog broad, full and springy, free from moisture and foetid smell; should show signs of wear by contact with ground. Sole dry and flakey; free from moisture; absence of softness and powdering texture. The hoof horn should be tough and yielding, not rigid, brittle or "shelly." The off and near hoofs should be uniform in size and shape.

The Draft Breeds.

Shires and Belgians probably average the largest of the draft breeds, the former being especially large in frame while the latter is very thickly and heavily made. The largest Percherons are as heavy as any Shires or Belgians. The Suffolk is generally considered as having a less mixture of blood than any draft breed. It cannot be authoritatively stated that any draft breed is stronger or healthier than another. The common black color in Percherons has resulted from the persistent selection of black breeding stock for many years to meet the popular demand, which for years did not favor gray. Black has been present in the breed from its earliest history. Percherons are much more common in truck teams on city streets because more of them are raised and sold on the market.

Treat the Colt Fairly.

The patient horse takes what he gets, the beatings and starvings. He is entirely dependent on your sense of decency, your kindness of heart, your fair treatment.

A King's Beard.

A preacher directed his eloquence against the hirsute King Henry I. of England, and the obedient monarch gave himself into the hands of a barber.

Adana and Angora.

The provinces of Adana and Angora in Asiatic Turkey are known for their fine breed of sheep, which annually yields large quantities of high grade wool suitable for the manufacture of carpets.

ABOUT MILK FEVER.

Symptoms, Prevention and Cure of This Disease.

Milk fever is invariably confined to the improved and high producing cows. The causes of this disease are due to the high production of milk and to calving, and the symptoms are very easily determined, says Hoard's Dairyman. Usually there is a sudden loss of voluntary movement and dullness and hanging of the head in the stall. When the cow attempts to move her steps are unsteady and she often staggers. She will not notice her calf or her feed. In time she becomes so weak that she falls and is unable to rise. Her head is usually thrown to her side. The animal may become so bad that she will lie on her side with her head extended. The animal becomes numb, and pricking the skin with a good sized pin brings no response. The breathing is quicker and becomes more or less violent as the case advances.

The general appearance of an Ayrshire as you look at her is striking, being alert and full of life and reserved energy. She is a healthy cow, rarely having ailments of body and udder, and you seldom see an Ayrshire cow but that has four healthy quarters in her udder and gives a uniform quantity of milk from each. She is a very persistent milker, giving a uniform quantity well up toward calving, and many of them are dried off with difficulty. As a dairy cow she is particularly adapted to the production of milk for the milkman and for table use, as her medium size, vigorous appetite and easy keeping qualities make her an economical producer, while her even, uniform production makes her a reliable supply. The Ayrshire cow shown is McAllister's Betty. She has a record of 14,208 pounds of milk and 580 pounds of butter fat as a three-year-old.

Since the discovery of the air treatment for milk fever dairymen are little concerned about this once dreaded disease. It is prudent for any dairyman to have instruments always ready for the purpose of giving the air treatment, which is very simple and can be performed by any one in a few moments.

When it is observed that a cow is suffering from milk fever her teats should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and rinsed, especially the ends, with a solution of coal tar product, such as zenoleum, lysol, etc. A piece of heavy sheeting, which has been placed in a hot oven for a short time, should be placed under the udder. The instrument used for inflating the udder with air should be placed in boiling water for a few minutes. Care should be taken not to place the fingers on the portion of the tube to be inserted in the end of the teat. Infection is likely to follow, unless care is taken to thoroughly sterilize the portion of the instrument that is inserted in the teat and to keep the teats from coming in contact with the bedding or dirt of the stable after they are thoroughly washed and disinfected.

Each quarter of the udder should be inflated with air, and to keep it in the udder small rubber bands or tape may be wound about each teat. As a rule, in an hour or two the animal will recover sufficiently to rise and will have a desire to eat. If she does not the treatment should be repeated in two or three hours.

The air treatment is almost a positive cure for milk fever, but there is danger of infecting the udder unless care is taken to thoroughly sterilize the instrument used for inflating the udder with air and the teats before starting to inflate the udder.

Rest the Milk Maker.

A cow should have at least six weeks vacation between milking periods. If she is milked constantly she will not last long.

THE FARM DOCTOR.

Overheated Horse.—Clip the horse and work him only in the cool of the morning and evening. Do not feed any bulky food at noon, and do not feed corn in summer.

Ringbone.—If a fore foot is involved unnerving will be necessary, as other treatment rarely removes the lameness. If it is a hind pastern have it puncture fired and blistered by a veterinarian and then allow six weeks' rest in stall.

Thrush.—Cut away all loose and underrun horn of the sole and frog and clean out the cleft of the frog. Then pack with calomel once a day, and use oakum or cotton pledgets to keep it in place. Keep the stable floor perfectly clean and dry.

Warts on Teat.—Twist out any wart that has a narrow base. Then stop bleeding by lightly applying a red hot iron. Rub all other warts twice daily with the best cold pressed castor oil, and they will gradually disappear.

A Discussion on Talk.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between a dialogue and a monologue? Pop—When two women talk, my son, it's a dialogue; but when a woman carries on a conversation with her husband it's a monologue.—Exchange.

A Puzzler.

Willie—Pa? Pa—Yes. Willie—Teacher says we're here to help others. Pa—Of course we are. Willie—Well, what are the others here for?—Chicago News.

THE CARE OF LAMBS AT WEANING TIME

The separation of the ewes and their lambs is simple in itself, but after weaning extra care comes just as it does when the pigs, calves or colts are weaned, writes J. C. Courtier in Iowa Homestead. Separate them and run the ewes in some far field out of sight and sound. They need only sparse grazing now for a time, and if they are allowed clean drinking water and salt and their udders are milked out a little once or twice the first ten days they will give little trouble. The lambs should get their usual share of feed and care and the extra care left over from the ewes. This is a trying time for the little lambs, and unless they are induced to forget their loneliness by filling their stomachs they will grow thinner instead of fatter.

Save the fresh, choice pasture plots for them. If possible turn them into the dooryard in the evening. Save the second cuttings of the clover meadow and when possible turn the lambs on to a small patch of clover and let them mow that down. It is better to grow lambs fat now and sell them on the early market than wait and fatten them on corn or hay after it is in the barn and send them to market later when there are all of the others to compete against. Every day feed these lambs all the corn and oats or corn alone that they will clean up. At first, of course, accustom them to grain gradually and when on full feed keep them there.

Where the farmer was wise enough to think of his lambs and feed them grain from birth almost he now sees the advisability of it, for he has fat lambs while his neighbors' lambs are thin, and his lambs will catch top prices two months before his neighbors' will. Clean water, shade, salt and attention as a guard against maggots make them comfortable. The contented lamb is the fattening lamb, and the fat lamb is the money maker.

Caring For Turkeys.

Young turkeys are delicate, and it is best to hatch the first two clutches or litters laid by the turkey hen under hens. After the weather becomes settled and warm a hen turkey makes a very good mother.

Give them plenty of water and grit from the start and put a very little lard on their heads and under the wings of the hen to keep away lice, which are peculiarly fatal to very young poults. Do not overdo this greasing; a very little lard goes a long way in killing lice and not enough should be used to stick the down to the body. One drop of warm lard is plenty for one poult.

Poults should be fed with care for a week or two. For the first week feed very stale bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed quite dry or cottage cheese made from thick sourmilk. Add a little black pepper to either of these feeds and a small quantity of onion tops minced fine. Hard boiled eggs mixed with bread may be fed after the first week.

Photo by American Press Association.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY.

With the third week begin feeding cracked wheat and cracked corn, but the cottage cheese may be fed with the grain if desired. It is always a good feed. Give the poults more liberty then. Do not forget the supply of grit, clean water and green feed. Feed a little and often at first.

When the poults begin to "shoot the red"—that is, show the red carunculations on the neck, turn them loose and let them go where they will in search of insect feed. After this they are indifferent to bad weather and will not be injured by any storm that may come. Always feed at night to keep them in the notion of coming home.

Scours in Calves.

Scours in calves is caused by overfeeding, bad food or drink, damp stables and filthy surroundings. The best remedy is to remove the cause and to withhold food. Give once daily twenty grains potassium permanganate in a pint of water.—Farm Journal.

Silo a Necessity.

The silo will solve the problem of green food during the winter. Even in the warmer portions of the southwest the pasture cannot always be depended upon to supply the animals. The silo is almost a necessity for the dairyman.

The Milk Pail.

Don't use wooden milk pails. Tin makes the best milk containers for any purpose, provided the seams are smooth and there are no sharp angles to catch and hold minute portions of milk in which bacteria can breed.

Cityman—Do you keep bees?

Countryman—No; there are more up to date methods of getting stung.—Woman's Home Companion.

"The clinging type of girls is disappearing."

"Yes; modern woman, with her numerous hatpins, is more like a cactus than a vine."—Washington Herald.

A novice in deep water
Must either sink or swim
Or yell for help—it all depends
Upon the sinker's whim.
—Chicago Tribune.

SIRES AND SONS.

Young Archie Roosevelt has been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

Lord Inchiquin possesses the unusual privilege of using scarlet liveries, the same as those worn by English royal servants.

Professor Edward Hull, world famous for his work in connection with the geological survey of the British isles, recently celebrated his eighty second birthday at his home in London.

James J. Townsend, the new president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, said to be a millionaire, was a horseshoer at the age of twenty-seven, when he dropped his hammer and apron to become a broker.

Lord Mostyn, who bore the standard of Wales during the coronation, by royal appointment, is descended from a Welsh king who reigned in the ninth century. He is well known in the United States, having frequently visited this country.

There is a newspaper man in Washington named W. H. Taft. In the same city is a president named W. H. Taft. Sometimes the newspaper man gets an application for appointment to a big position, and sometimes the president gets the newspaper man's gas bills.

Current Comment.

If exercise makes health this nation should be composed of some very robust people when fly time is ever.—New Haven Palladium.

Another party is going to try to reach the summit of Mount McKinley. It should take along a notary public to take affidavits.—Albany Journal.

A Dreadnought is improved upon and becomes a super-Dreadnought. Now the British admiralty is looking for a lexicographer to classify the newest fighters.

By speculating on tips given him by a spiritualistic medium a Chicago man has lost $1,000,000 in the last five years—spirited away, as it were.—Detroit Free Press.

Aviation.

It is estimated that France can now put 300 aeroplanes into the field, or, rather, into the air.

China's military councilors and the minister of war have decided in a conference to send officers to England to acquire technical knowledge of air machines to enable them to construct and to fly airships on return to China.

A "harbor" or covered depot is being constructed for airships in the neighborhood of Frankfort, Germany. It will be of iron, with gates on two sides to afford ingress and egress. The harbor will be large enough to receive the largest Zeppelin airships.

Pert Personals.

It's about time for Nat Goodwin to get out a second thriller entitled "Mothers-in-law I Have Had."—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Castro is now called "the world's most undesirable citizen." Time was when Abdul Hamid would have put up a pretty fight for the title.—Denver Republican.

On waking in the morning President Taft's first mental effort must be to realize whether he is on a railway train, on a ship, in a hotel, in the White House or at Beverly.—Kansas City Journal.

A SUCCESSFUL GIRL.

Are you tired reading stories about "successful" men and boys?

Here is one about a successful girl. Her home is in Aiken, S. C., and her name is Marie S. Cramer.

You have heard about the boys' corn clubs of the south—how the government, through the medium of the clubs, offering prizes, has opened a new era in corn culture in the southern states and given a great stimulus to the back to the farm movement.

Well—

Observing all this, bright Miss Cramer said to herself: "Why not girls' clubs also? And if the boys have a prior claim on corn why not that fine vegetable, the tomato, for the girls?"

But the prizes?

Her idea was to offer scholarships in Winthrop college, and she tried to interest Rockefeller first and then Carnegie. Being refused, she decided to offer the prizes herself.

How she got the money is another story.

Then she began organizing the girls' tomato clubs, each girl cultivating one-tenth of an acre. She studied and taught and lectured on scientific tomato culture.

The sequel?

A great success. And when the crop was ripe each of the clubs had a canning picnic. One club canned 6,000 cans of tomatoes and sold the product at 10 cents per can—$600.

One girl, a prize winner, got 346 cans from her one-tenth acre.

Now, that was what Miss Cramer did. She interested the farmers' girls of South Carolina in tomato raising and proved to them the possibilities of a healthful, profitable enterprise.

And she?

Why, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at Washington heard about Miss Cramer's work. She was the sort of a girl he was looking for. He hired her instanter to go on organizing girls' clubs in various lines of agriculture.

She had initiative.

Initiative is the quality of thinking out things in advance and doing them before other people think of them.

The world needs girls with initiative—girls who think of something besides dress and parties and boys—girls who are able to contribute something toward the betterment of the world in a special way. There are voids in the world's industry fairly aching to be filled by such girls.

Hats off to the Miss Cramers!

Aptly Described.

"I have been courting her for two years," said the disconsolate one, "and I am certain that she will refuse me when I propose."

"Ah, that is interesting," said the amateur photographer—"a sort of undeveloped negative."—Pittsburg Press.

"Cardui Cured Me"

For nearly ten years, at different times, Mrs. Mary Jinks of Treadway, Tenn., suffered with womanly troubles. She says: "At last, I took down and thought I would die. I could not sleep. I couldn't eat. I had pains all over. The doctors gave me up. I read that Cardui had helped so many, and I began to take it, and it cured me. Cardui saved my life! Now, I can do anything."

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

If you are weak, tired, worn-out, or suffer from any of the pains peculiar to weak women, such as headache, backache, dragging-down feelings, pains in arm, side, hip or limbs, and other symptoms of womanly trouble, you should try Cardui, the woman's tonic. Prepared from perfectly harmless, vegetable ingredients, Cardui is the best remedy for you to use, as it can do you nothing but good. It contains no dangerous drugs. It has no bad after-effects. Ask your druggist. He sells and recommends Cardui.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J 54

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Land Sale!

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an order of Alamance Superior Court, I will, on

MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1912,

at twelve o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Graham, sell at public outcry to the best bidder the following described real property, to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land situate and being in Patterson Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of L. T. Smith, W. E. Overman, J. A. Hornaday, W. T. Smith and others, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone, J. A. Hornaday's corner; thence East 70 poles to stone; thence North 30 poles to a stone; thence East 21 poles to a stone; thence South 60 poles to a stone; thence East 44 poles to a stone; thence south 85 poles to a stone; thence West 101 poles to the middle of a spring; thence West 46 poles to a stone; thence West 73 poles to a gum bush; thence North 105 poles to the beginning containing 97 acres, more or less.

Said land is sold to create assets to pay debts of the late Manliff Overman.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; the other two-thirds in equal instalments due six and twelve months from date, the deferred payments to be evidenced by bonds carrying interest from day of sale until paid, and title to the property reserved until the payment of the purchase money is complete.

This is a re-sale of said property, made because of an advanced bid, and the bidding will begin at the sum of $820.00, the amount of said advanced bid.

This is valuable property, and is an opportunity to acquire a good farm at a reasonable price.

J. L. SCUTT, Jr., Pub. Adm'r,
as Adm'r of the estate of Manliff Overman.
November 30, 1911.

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