

IS A VOLUNTEER FOR CHIN GANG

Claud Miller Takes His Own Commitment, for Assault, to the Sheriff.

It is not a usual thing for a man who has been sentenced to imprisonment to take his own commitment and start to hunt the sheriff, preparatory to serving his sentence, but this is what happened in the case of Claude Miller, who was this morning sentenced in Police court to 20 days on the roads for assault. Miller was up for assault on Baker Edwards and Fred G. Jones, yesterday afternoon, and was at first given a fine of \$20 and the costs. This was changed later, presumably at Miller's desire, to the road sentence. The judge then had his commitment made out and Miller said he would take it himself to the sheriff. It seems that Judge Adams felt confident that he would do this, for notwithstanding Miller has been in court several times, it is said he will do whatever he says he will.

The assault took place in Mearns' garage on the main street. It was in evidence that Miller had been visiting for Mr. Edwards on his Buck Shoals farm but had been discharged yesterday morning; that Mr. Edwards had also discharged Frank Weaver from his employ as chauffeur, that Weaver had a car and gloves belonging to Mr. Edwards and when asked for them refused to give them up, saying that he would go so when Mr. Edwards paid what was due him.

Then, it was testified, Mr. Edwards undertook to take the things from Weaver and Miller came in and told Mr. Edwards to jump on a man of his size. In the fight that followed Miller was brought out that Miller knocked Mr. Edwards down and then Mr. Jones a bystander interfered and Miller attacked him also.

The scene of the mix-up was then transferred to the office of the garage and there, too, Miller seems to have had the best of it, knocking both men down more than once.

The charge was simple assault but Judge Adams said he would almost consider Miller's fist as a deadly weapon.

Besides the assault case there were few cases of interest and these were soon disposed of.

The next case taken up was that against P. C. Coker, in which he was charged with the malicious destruction of personal property. He pleaded not guilty of the charge but was adjudged guilty and fined \$2 and the costs.

Edgar Clark, a negro, was bound to court for the larceny of a suit of clothes from Mrs. Sorrels. He proved to have a good character, and his mother was allowed to go on the bond.

Sam Burton was tried for passing a

TWO VETERAN DRIVERS OF FAMOUS TROTTERS



JOHN SPLAN. BUDD DOBLE.

The portraits above are those of two veteran trainers and drivers of famous trotters. "Budd" Doble it was who drove Dexter (2:17 1/2), Goldsmith Maid (2:14) and Nancy Hanks (2:04). John Splan, whose portrait appears on the left, will be remembered as the famous driver of Harus.

worthless check but was found not guilty. The charge was that he had given the check to Jake Murray and there was no money to meet it when it was presented at the bank. It was in evidence, however, that Burton had told Murray to hold the check a few days and he would deposit the money and he would deposit the money and he immediately presented it for payment. There was evidence that Burton had deposited the money the day after the check was presented.

Origin of Head Hunting.
Harper's Monthly.

Head hunting, the greatest passion of the Dyak, has its roots in his courtship and in his idea of immortality and filial affection. A Dyak legend tells that "the daughter of their great ancestor, who resides in heaven near the evening star, refused to marry until her betrothed brought her a gift worthy her acceptance."

"The man went into the jungle and killed a deer, which he presented to her, but the fair lady turned away in disdain. He went away and returned with a mias (ore-goutang), the great monkey who haunts the forest, but this present was not more to her taste."

"Then in a fit of despair the lover went abroad and killed the first man

he met and throwing the victim's head at her feet, exclaimed at the cruelty she had made him guilty of, but to his surprise she smiled, and said that now he had discovered the only gift worthy of herself."

And to this day a Dyak girl will often refuse to marry a man who has not taken at least one head. Still more binding upon the Dyak is the obligation to furnish a fresh head to attend the spirit of any dead member of his family.

A recent decision of a court at Trieste occasioned much indignation among young Austrians, for by that decision lovers render themselves liable to a summons for lese majeste if in but if any disappear they are almost sure to be found in the best protected and snug spot within their reach.

Warning words are often given not to have sows farrowing in the short days, when cold weather prevails, as they can make no progress against low temperatures.

In summer pigs at large pick up a great deal of their food in the fields, but little is available now that will do them any good, and although those in a run out daily, they should all be housed at night and some altogether.

All being fattened for pork or bacon should be kept in constantly. And sows suckling little pigs should never be allowed to take them out and around as absolute shelter and constant comfort assist their development, while chills hinder or are indeed dangerous.

Some have a fashion of letting the pigs run about the yard in winter, sometimes shutting them in at night, and in other cases letting them find their own accommodation, but this is a bad way.

They certainly make themselves most comfortable at times, but the exposure which is equally freely indulged in has the reverse of a satisfactory result, and it is much better to confine them all to their proper quarters.

These should be in good order, with absolutely waterproof roofs and surroundings that will prevent draughts. There should be no holes in the floors, as these make the bedding muck very quickly, and comfort is thereby reduced, and progress impeded.—W. R. G.

There are excellent inducements to feed range lambs, especially for the man who does not desire to keep live stock on his farm during the whole of the year, and many farmers are fixed so they could probably convert winter stock feeding at a profit, but who have too much other labor on their farms during the crop growing season.

There is money to be made by feeding range lambs if a man understands the fundamental principles of the business and grows a wide variety of forage, fodders and grain crops.—W. M. Keller.

Store squash and pumpkins in a dry cellar or basement. Even though it is quite warm, they will keep better than in a moist cellar.

GREENWOOD'S OUT POLITICAL GAME

Becomes a Champion Hog Raiser and Doesn't Care Whether School Keeps.

Old Baltimore is still ahead. Baltimore is the place, C. C. Greenwood is the man, and a big hog the prize winner. Mr. Greenwood killed two hogs the day they were 15 months and 8 days old that weighed 526 and 563 pounds each. That's raising some hog. Mr. Greenwood invites all his friends out to help him eat backbone and spare ribs. Yet he is no candidate for office. He ran for census enumerator in 1910 and all the leading politicians, both democratic and republican, endorsed his papers. These papers incidentally and unwittingly on his part figured very prominently in the celebrated Baltimore postoffice muddle. Since then he has eschewed politics altogether, and devoted his entire time to farming and hog raising.

He's indifferent whether congress revise the tariff schedules upward or downward, or takes the rates off altogether on hog meat. He's fixed. He doesn't care whether the railroads combine to raise or lower the freight rates on bacon. His smoke house is no bigger than an ant, and he is not a candlestick and then set it on a high hill so that all other hog-raisers may see. We challenge Western North Carolina to beat this. Till we hear of something better we shall mark out town A1 in hog raising.

G. M. GARREN.
Baltimore, Dec. 25, '11.

Barbers Elect Officers.
At the regular monthly meeting last night of the local organization No. 63, J. B. L. U. of A., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. M. Muncie, secretary; E. E. Stanberry, recorder; J. C. Snowden, treasurer; M. Kellen, guide; A. J. Floyd, M. E. Meadows, guards; Messrs. Floyd, C. Stanberry, Muncie and Myers, delegates to the C. L. U.

The Greatest Basket-Ball Game of the season tonight, 8:30—Washington & Lee vs. Y. M. C. A.

Of the 250,000 people in Zanzibar only two are Americans. The climate is not friendly to white people. Zanzibar has no mines or valuable forests, but it furnishes about 90 per cent of the world's supply of cloves.

HE OFFENDED A KING



THE MAHARAJAH GAEKWAR OF BARODA

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who recently offended the King of England, is named as correspondent in a divorce suit brought by George Wellington Stratham in the London courts. At the recent Delhi Durbar the Indian ruler was expected to be present in his royal regalia, but instead he appeared in what was termed "casual attire." When it came his turn to greet the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress he made only a single bow, turned away and smiled. The smile was an unmistakable sneer, it was declared. He was later forced to apologize for his want of respect and obeisance to the King.

American Manufacturers.
Scranton Tribune-Republican.

The value of manufactures passing out of the United States in the calendar year 1911 may exceed \$1,000,000,000. This estimate is based upon figures of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, covering the exports of manufactures in the nine months ended with September, 1911, which amount to \$478,500,000 for finished manufactures and \$240,500,000 for manufacturers for further use in manufacturing, making the total exports of manufactures in the period named \$719,000,000 against \$612,000,000 in the like period of 1910.

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PLAYERS IN QUEST OF DAVIS INTERNATIONAL CUP



WHERE THE DAVIS CUP MATCHES WILL BE PLAYED IN NEW ZEALAND

Word has just been received from Christchurch, New Zealand, through F. M. B. Fisher, writing in the current issue of American Lawn Tennis, that the American team which has gone there in quest of the Davis International Cup after two weeks of practice is right on edge now for the matches, which will be started on January 5. Mr. Fisher is one of the leading players of the antipodes. In his opinion, Beils C. Wright looks the best of the trio of invaders at the time of writing, and it is said that he has been showing much of the form he displayed in 1910, when he defeated both Brookes and Widdis.

A Paris Hint.



PRINCE JONAH KALAIUAOLE

"Prince Cupid," as Jonah Kalia Kalani'ole, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Hawaii, is called, has introduced a new dance in Washington. It is called the "mumbo jumbo," or Americanized "hula hula." The dance, it is said, "outrages the 'grizzly bear,' the 'turkey trot' and a few of the other modern ideas."

GIVES WASHINGTON THE "MUMBO JUMBO" DANCE



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NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE FARMER

QUEEN'S GOLDEN POPCORN

With me this has proven the best of all the popcorns. It grows large and tender stalks and the ears are large, both in grain and cob.

Its popping quality is excellent leaving no hard center but large, tender and very palatable kernels, while the large yellow grain reminds one of some of the yellow field corns, yet we are happily disappointed when we pop



and eat it. This corn readily brings \$2 per bushel on the ear in the home market and is a profitable corn to grow, needing only the same amount of fertilization and cultivation as common field corn. The stalks are also good to use for ensilage.—S. Van Aken.

PROTECTING CHEESE BY PARAFFIN.

Nearly all cheese of the Cheddar type made in the United States, is paraffined before it reaches the public. Yet it is not more than six years since it became a general practice, and less than 10 that paraffining to protect from loss of weight was first brought to the attention of cheese handlers.

At first the process was in order to improve the appearance, but when it was found that the protecting coat of paraffin to a great extent prevented the considerable loss of weight by evaporation it became the usual treatment. A circular, No. 121, Bureau of Animal Industry, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture discussing the methods and results of paraffining cheese, contains that it is an effective way of preventing losses in weight and the growth of mold; that for 1 to 10 seconds in a paraffin bath at 235° F. is sufficient; that treatment on the third day after curdling from the press gives the best results; and that cheese should not be allowed to remain in a warm curing room for more than one day after paraffining.

FEEDING RANGE LAMBS.

The great advantage of feeding lambs is the fact that the home-grown forage and fodders together with the otherwise waste products of the farm may be turned to profit. This may be done with a minimum expense for the purchase of highly concentrated by-product foods and mill-feeds that are required to make a satisfactory fattening ration for other kinds of stock.

Feeding range lambs like other branches of sheep feeding is sure to become more popular as farmers appreciate the necessity of cutting out the purchase of large amounts of grain food and feeding a class of live stock that are capable of turning their grain food and forage that is grown on their own farms to a profit.

Practically every line of feeding that is conducted outside of the corn belt states has been developed upon a basis of cheap grain foods and now that every kind of grain foods have reached a price that makes their use almost out of the question, the average feeder is finding his profits growing smaller.

The men who have been feeding sheep have not felt the rise in grain prices as severely as other feeders because sheep can be put in good condition with a smaller quantity of grain and concentrates. In feeding range lambs the feeder not only makes a profit on the original cost of the lambs, but as well on the cost of the food which is grown on their farms, and in addition there is a large return of fertility to the soil, when the manure is carefully handled.

In England this branch of feeding has been conducted for many years and it has been found a very profitable way to increase the fertility of the soil as well as a profitable way to utilize grain, grass and root crops. Many of the English feeders buy their corn, oilseeds and even hay and derive a substantial profit from their feeding. Is it not fully practicable and possible for the farmers of this country to conduct the same line of feeding when they have every requisite from 2,000 to 4,000 miles closer to a base of supply?

There are excellent inducements to feed range lambs, especially for the man who does not desire to keep live stock on his farm during the whole of the year, and many farmers are fixed so they could probably convert winter stock feeding at a profit, but who have too much other labor on their farms during the crop growing season.

HOGS SUFFER FROM COLD.

No animals enjoy freedom more in the summer than hogs, but their desires are altogether different in winter. The natural instinct is for cozy quarters, which may be accepted as altogether suitable for them.

No one need ever look for the pigs on a windy hill-tops when winter sets in, but if any disappear they are almost sure to be found in the best protected and snug spot within their reach.

Warning words are often given not to have sows farrowing in the short days, when cold weather prevails, as they can make no progress against low temperatures.

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A USEFUL SLED

It is sometimes difficult to get manure out to the field in winter, and then a sled comes in very handy.

If it is balanced on a short frame, the contents can be easily dumped in piles as wanted. It is much better to have a sled of this kind, and for



this purpose alone, than to use the bob-sleds which are generally in use. Of course this is a mighty poor substitute for a manure-spreader, but it is better to use it and get the manure out in the fields, than to allow it to run to waste near the barn.

Be convinced of what rough usage of your cows will do by using the Babcock test when the cows are handled quietly and properly and again when they are hurriedly huddled into their stable by some "don't care" person.

These should be nothing in a home life good for use, especially in the living room, or by the man of the house whose bodily strength is given freely that his loved ones may be made happy and comfortable.

It is not well thus to confound values. Surely the man who labors constantly for a home and must have the welfare of his family at heart should be valued above any sofa pillow no matter how dainty or expensive.

Then there are the rights of the wife and mother to be always respected. Her especial domain should be arranged with care and a regard for her convenience. Work in an ordinary ill-constructed kitchen requires more expenditure of strength and nerve power than is needed for the successful carrying out of a large business that is thoroughly systematized.

The ceaseless traveling from one end of the room to the other for articles that should be confined within a small compass, wear out more women than the work.—Mrs. T. L. Andrews.

THE FARM WORKSHOP.
It is hard to estimate the value of the shop on the farm. It is the place where many hours are spent that otherwise might be thrown away, or even worse than thrown away.

The room should be well lighted and of such size as to accommodate a portable forge, two sets of trestles and a long workbench with two sides to it.

On the joists overhead may be stored lumber for repairing the different parts of wagons, sleds, plows and harrows.

Some may say they have no use to do that sort of work so what is the use of having a shop. If there are boys in the family teach or have one of them taught to do repair work such as wood work and blacksmithing.

RIGHT LIVING VERSUS WRONG LIVING.

It should be remembered in the home, that every individual in the family has some rights that every other member of the household is bound to respect.

The husband and father should be made comfortable and to feel that his wishes are to be considered and home a place in which to rest from the daily grind whether it be the wrestling a living from the soil or labor in any other walk of life.

These thoughts were suggested by a neighborly call not long since which showed the thoughtfulness of a wife.

The husband, by the way, the provider, be it remembered, came in from the field in working clothes and comfortably seated himself on the couch inside attractive with cushions of various sizes and descriptions supposed to be for use.

The tired man had no sooner sunk into the downy depths of the supporting pillows than the wife exclaimed "John you ought not to lean against those pillows in your working clothes, you will soil them."

The man was not to blame when he quickly pulled them away from his doubtless wearied body and threw them across the room. One naturally blushed for the thoughtless wife.

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HOW THE MOLE LIVES

Moles feed entirely on earthworms, burrowing grubs, and on insects, and have a remarkable appetite, together with love, passion and hatred in energy and voracity.

They are built particularly for their business—fore limbs and shoulders remarkably strong, full of muscle, and have a hand, spade-like, supplied with claws, making a capital digging machine.

In observing a mole when put on the ground after being caught it will immediately plunge its sharp snout in the earth and give two or three fearful strikes of fore-paws enough to bury most of his body in the air and the mole gets out of sight with a startling quickness and find him if you can.

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Some may say they have no use to do that sort of work so what is the use of having a shop. If there are boys in the family teach or have one of them taught to do repair work such as wood work and blacksmithing.

The shop should be at such a distance from the other buildings of the farm so as not to endanger them from sparks of the shop fire.

In our shop on rainy days during the fall we assort and clean onions, get out seed beans and peas and make our sauer-kraut.

On winter days that are not fit for working outside a few new single-trees are made and ironed off, the broken chips mended on the old ones. A few gates are made each winter and see up and braced against one side of the shop so as not to warp or settle crooked.

If the gate stuff is thoroughly seasoned they are given a good coat of paint; if the material is sappy or green the gates are not painted until the next summer.

All shavings and chips made in the shop are carefully put in boxes and used as kindling for the fires in the dwelling house.

Just build one and stock it with some good tools and material and you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

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