

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

**A FACT ABOUT THE "BLUES"**  
What is known as the "Blues" is seldom occasioned by actual existing external conditions, but in the great majority of cases by a disorder of the LIVER.

**THIS IS A FACT** which may be demonstrated by trying a course of

**Tutt's Pills**  
They control and regulate the LIVER. They bring hope and buoyancy to the mind. They bring health and elasticity to the body.

**TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.**

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS**

**DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.**  
DENTIST  
Graham, North Carolina  
OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

**JACOB A. LONG, J. ELMER LONG,**  
**LONG & LONG,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
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GREENSBORO, N. C.  
Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 1913

**ROBT C. STRUDWICK**  
Attorney-at-Law,  
**GREENSBORO N. C.**  
Practices in the courts of Alamance and Guilford counties.

**Mamma, go to Thompson Drug Co's and get a box of Mother's Joy and a bottle of Goose Grease Liniment.**

You can't afford to be without these in your house. **MOTHER'S JOY** is made of pure Goose Grease and Mutton Suet with the most costly medicines known.

**Cough Caution**  
Never, positively never poison your lungs. If you cough—ever from a simple cold—never should you take any medicine that irritates the throat. Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure is a safe, soothing, and refreshing remedy. It is made of pure Goose Grease and Mutton Suet with the most costly medicines known.

**Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure**  
GRAHAM DRUG CO.

**60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE**  
**PATENTS**  
Scientific American.

**THE TAILOR**  
SCOTT BUILDING—UP STAIRS.  
Suits Made to Order.  
Cleaning and Repeating.  
Pressing and Pressing, a suit 60c.

**POLEY'S KIDNEY CURE**  
Beware of Imitations and cheap imitations.

## A Poem for Today

**CUSHLA MA CHREE**

By John Francis Waller

**B**y the banks of Shannon I wooed thee, dear Mary,  
Where the sweet birds were singing in summer's gay pride,  
From those green banks I turn now, heartbroken and dreary,  
As the sun sets to weep 'o'er the grave of my bride,  
Though the sweet birds around me are singing,  
Summer like winter is cheerless to me;  
I heed not if snow falls or flow'ers are springing,  
For my heart's light is darkened, my cushla ma chree.

Oh, bright shone the morning when first as my bride, love,  
Thy foot like a sunbeam my threshold crossed o'er,  
And thiest on our hearth fell that soft evening dove,  
When first on my bosom thy heart lay, athorless  
Restlessly now, on my lone pillow turning,  
Wear the night watches, still thinking on thee,  
And darker than night breaks the light of the morning,  
For my aching eyes find thee not, cushla ma chree.

Oh, my loved one, my lost one, why didst thou leave me  
To linger on earth with my heart in the grave?  
Oh would thy cold arms, love, might open to receive me  
To my rest 'neath the dark boughs that over thee wave!  
Still from our once happy dwelling I roam, love,  
Evermore seeking, my own bride, for thee,  
Oh, Mary, wherever thou art is my home, love,  
And I'll soon lie beside thee, my cushla ma chree!

## A PUZZLING CLIMATE.

### The Curious Way Rain Falls in Balmly Honolulu.

Downpours Half a Mile Away That Threaten to Drench You Every Moment, but Never Arrive—A Riot of Broken Up Rainbows in the Valleys.

The most perplexing thing about Hawaii's climate to the new arrival is the matter of rainfall. You begin to experience this perplexity before you have set foot on the dock at Honolulu, when you consult anxiously with your fellow travelers as to the advisability of digging out an umbrella or rainproof before you go ashore. The chances are that you are convinced that the heavy veil of black clouds which shut out portions of the mountain scenery from view and the raindrops of rain which the fresh shore breeze dashes in your face like flashing jewels torn from that bit of rainbow are warnings too plain to be ignored, and you prepare accordingly for the downpour which seems imminent.

## A PERPLEXING SPECTACLE.

Five minutes later we leave the car at the foot of a great jagged pile of volcanic rock. The road is a riot of color that causes one to gasp and exclaim in admiration. There can be no doubt that the rain we have seen falling is real and that it is as near as it seems, for the wind now and then carries refreshing dashes of it into the open car, causing a few of the passengers to change their seats to the opposite side. But still the street is perfectly dry and the sunshine as bright as ever.

In time one learns that Hawaii's climate is purely a matter of locality; that the report of the rainfall for any given time, published by the United States weather bureau, does not mean for every place in the territory nor for the island of Oahu nor even for the place where the rain gauge stands. It would not be true for a place half or three-quarters of a mile away. One learns that it may live in Honolulu under very different conditions as to precipitation, according to location. In some of the valleys rain falls practically every day of the year and varies in amount in different parts of the island, which may be only a mile or two long. There are other sections in which the splendid rains and bowers of green foliage which surround beautiful homes are only possible through constant irrigation. And there are to be found almost every degree of moisture between these extremes.

Like everywhere else, one finds people of every turn of mind in Honolulu as to the most desirable places in which to live. In sections where the rainfall may amount to two or three hundred inches per year, vegetation flourishes most luxuriantly. There is also an absence of humid feeling in the atmosphere or disagreeable dampness which one usually associates with much rainfall. This is accounted for by the fact that the rain comes in showers, of which a down or more may come in a day and may occur while the sun is shining brightly, while the never falling rain, the surface and a porous soil dry up the surface moisture within a few minutes after a shower has passed. The heaviest precipitation also usually occurs at night. In the dry sections, if one has plenty of water with which to irrigate (and Honolulu has a splendid system of waterworks with ample supply), one may secure easily control what he would

## THE DEMAND FOR SHORTHORNS

Writing of the demand for Shorthorns at the Chicago stockyards, a representative of the Breeder's Gazette says: "Proverbially industrious, the cow jobber is probably the busiest trader that frequents cattle market alleys. He is ubiquitous, and wherever a desirable milker is detected getting down his bid with avidity. Of mean scrub cows there is always a superabundance. Medium milkers are never scarce, but what the trade knows as 'good to choice' milkers and springers are never found in supply equal to demand. With the steady congestion of population in the great industrial and commercial centers located in the northeast corner of the United States, the call for good milkers grows more urgent.

There was a time not many years ago when milk and springer trade was a fall and spring affair. Now it is a continuous demand all the year around, and the good ones are never under the necessity of seeking a purchaser. Unfilled orders are continually on the market, eastern dairymen are always clamorous for cows to fill vacancies in their herds, and the present supply is unequal.

"If you want to see a pair of cows you don't meet every day in the stockyards, size up those," said a buyer recently. "They cost \$65 each and are the cheapest stuff I have picked up in a long time. They're both springers, will weigh nearly 3,000 pounds together and are each good for thirty to thirty-two quarts of milk every day. They have capacious udders and frames that indicate ruggedness. When they dry up they can be turned on grass with a little corn and easily fattened to sell at \$95 to \$75 each. That's the kind of cow the eastern dairymen like—something he can milk for a term and then get his money back. Your thirty-five dollar cow isn't worth much for beef when culled from the dairy herd."

Every scrap of evidence adduced in jobbing circles confirms this testimony

to the popularity of the Shorthorn cow of milking propensity. Always in demand at \$30 or higher, she costs actually no more to produce than the thirty dollar scrub, and the latter is always conspicuous in the market, while the sixty dollar cow is denied the representation it merits. There comes marketward a never ending procession of wretched bovine specimens, poor performers at the pail and worthless when beefed. They had a legitimate value at only one stage of their career, and that was when they could have been profitably valued. By intelligent breeding methods a good cow could have been produced instead and the breeder profited in the aggregate to an incredible amount.

Nothing herein contained is to be construed as disparaging the special dairy cattle, The Holstein, the Jersey and the other dairy breeds all have their spheres of usefulness, but the milking Shorthorn is distinctively the cow for the farmer and especially for the small dairymen. The cheesemaker and the butter manufacturer find the special dairy cow best suited to their purpose, but there is little market demand for such cattle, especially when they are merely grades. On the other hand, present and prospective demand for the healthy, docile, milk producing Shorthorn that is worth as much for beef as a steer, and her days of use are long. Besides, they are very hardy—no musty dirt, already split and ready for use.

## THE KING OF FRUITS.

Whatever temporary allegiance we may owe to other fruits in their season, the apple is the acknowledged king. The orange, the pear, the plum, the grape and other products of the orchard all have their place of honor, but it is only the apple that is with us always. Scarcely have the winter apples of last season disappeared, scarcely has the last well preserved Baldwin been taken from the bottom of the barrel, when the summer apples of the new season are ready for eating. And what is more welcome, what is more fragrant, what is more luscious to the taste and more beautiful to the sight than the reddening August boughs of the summer apple tree?

But, however delightful the summer and autumn apples may be, their short life deprives them of the perennial place in our esteem that we award to the Baldwin, the Northern Spy, the Hubbardston, the King and dozens of other varieties. Ripening when the first snows of winter are imminent, if they receive their deserved treatment of a cool habitat in a well ventilated cellar they will remain sound and retain their flavor through the winter and spring.

## Waste of Silage.

The following is a Canadian farmer's method of preventing waste of silage:

"Each year as frequently as silos are filled there is considerable waste owing to the surface layer coming in contact with the air. The loss varies with the condition of the corn and with the attention it has received after it is placed in the silo. In seasons of plenty it is a common practice to simply fill the silo and take chances on what would spoil. This is a very wasteful practice. It is possible to bring this waste down to a minimum by a little attention after the silo has been filled and thoroughly tramped. Last year, owing to the scarcity of corn, we made an extra effort to prevent all that we had. As a result of these efforts there were scarcely two inches of spoiled silage. After the silo was filled and thoroughly tramped we put a two inch layer of clover chaff on it. We then damped this chaff with a barrel of water in which had been dissolved a ten quart pail of salt. This brine proved to be the most effective preservative we had ever tried. On the surface, where we cannot feed the silage, the two inch layer on top peeled off slick and clean and left good silage immediately underneath. Try this scheme on your silo this fall, and you will save much fodder that would otherwise be spoiled. It is much better than chaff and growing grains such as commonly used."

## The Manure Spreader.

There are not many farm implements that will pay for themselves more quickly than a manure spreader. It saves labor, but that is not the big part of the profit. Some men must hesitate about a purchase if it means only a saving of labor. The use of the spreader means a great increase in the efficiency of the farm supply of manure. Some men cannot see this point. They say that they get the manure on the land and that is all that is necessary. But it isn't. Manure gives life to a soil even when the application is light, and it is poor policy to give one spot more than is needed while another acre without manure. We now know that it pays to make the manure go over a relatively large acreage. Director Thorne of the Ohio station has said that eight loads of manure per acre applied with a spreader have about as great efficiency as twelve loads put on roughly with a fork. Every foot gets a little of the material, and the effect is seen in the soil that follows the application. Land which does not have a heavy dressing of manure when other land in the farm does, manure. Make the application light and even, and only a spreader can do the work well. In the interest of better soils, which are the life of a soil, add to the efficiency of the manure by using a spreader. Some farming communities have learned this lesson thoroughly, while others have barely awakened to it.

## First Office Boy—

I told the governor to look at the cat's whisker under my eye and see if I didn't want a dog.

Second Office Boy—What did the old crowd say?

First Office Boy—He said I needed a bar of soap—London Mail.

"Wouldn't you like to have been Thatcher, Scribner?"

"No," said Scribner; "I'm very glad I wasn't."

"Prefer your own suit, eh?"

"Not a bit of it. I think Thatcher was harder to write than to read. I have the easy end of it."

## THE "GOLDEN ROOF."

Why One Breeder Prefers Ramboullots—Baiting the Flock.

While the man who is going in for sheep usually selects the breed best adapted to the soil and climate of his locality, the experience of F. G. Scott of New Hampshire may prove of value. Mr. Scott prefers the Ramboullots, and he tells why as follows: "Fencing has not been a difficult matter at our farm. One barbed wire or stone wall of ordinary height is sufficient for my sheep. In this connection it is important to get ewes that are not breechy. This was one of the things which led me to choose western bred Ramboullot ewes. They simply don't know how to jump a fence, owing to conditions under which they were raised in the far west. They also flock closely together in pasture, which is a commendable trait. This is especially desirable if the pasture has many bushes in it, as all the sheep are easily located. The pasture fence, if stone wall, should be examined once in awhile. Sometimes a few stones will fall out and leave a hole large enough for sheep to pass through."

## THE HARDY GOATS.

Good Profit in Raising Them, Say Breeders of These Animals.

Goat raising has been taken up by comparatively few breeders in this country, although those engaged in the industry say there is big profit and little work in handling them. Pure bred individuals should be secured at the start for breeding purposes. The goats which are most popular and which command the highest price today are the Swiss breeds—that is to say, the Toggenburg and Alpine varieties.

The milk of these animals brings high prices in the cities, and goats bred from a milking strain and properly housed and fed will give, as a rule, after their third kidding, between three and four quarts per day. The winter of last year's crop at the English dairy show gave nearly eight quarts in four milkings. In choosing

## INDEX TO HORSE'S CHARACTER.

According to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, the horse's face is a good index to his character. If there is a general curve to the profile and at the same time the ears are pointed and sensitive, it is safe to describe the animal as gentle and at the same time high spirited. If, on the other hand, the horse has a dent in the middle of his nose he is likely to be treacherous and vicious. A horse that droops his ears is apt to be lazy as well as vicious.

## Prevention of Malaria.

Prevention of malaria is a difficult matter, but I have now found a remedy that keeps me well, and that remedy is Electric Bitters; a medicine that is medicine for stomach and liver troubles, and for run-down conditions," says W. C. Kiestler, of Halliday, Ark. Electric Bitters purify and enrich the blood, tone up the nerve, and impart vigor and energy to the weak.

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## Farm and Garden

### AN INEXPENSIVE ICEHOUSE.

No Reason Why the Farmer Should Be Without It.

An icehouse and cool room may be constructed as follows: Excavate a half cellar in a perfectly dry place, from which the surface slopes (or may be made to slope) in all directions, so as to prevent danger of moisture from want of drainage. A stone or brick wall is built around this and laid in hydraulic cement. The floor is cemented. A frame or other building is built upon this basement to contain the ice. Twelve feet square will be large enough for a moderate sized family.

For salting in pasture I find large lumps of rock salt most effective. These should be placed about eighteen inches from the ground in a rack or trough having a bottom made of slats or poles with two inch spaces between to allow dirt to fall through. There should be at least one lump of salt for each ten sheep, and the lumps should be replaced before they are entirely used up.

Plenty of good, clean water is essential. See that the spring is frequently cleaned out. Have it so the sheep can easily reach the water without standing in mud. They don't like to get their feet dirty and will often go thirsty rather than drink from a mud puddle.

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### AN INEXPENSIVE ICEHOUSE.

No Reason Why the Farmer Should Be Without It.

An icehouse and cool room may be constructed as follows: Excavate a half cellar in a perfectly dry place, from which the surface slopes (or may be made to slope) in all directions, so as to prevent danger of moisture from want of drainage. A stone or brick wall is built around this and laid in hydraulic cement. The floor is cemented. A frame or other building is built upon this basement to contain the ice. Twelve feet square will be large enough for a moderate sized family.

For salting in pasture I find large lumps of rock salt most effective. These should be placed about eighteen inches from the ground in a rack or trough having a bottom made of slats or poles with two inch spaces between to allow dirt to fall through. There should be at least one lump of salt for each ten sheep, and the lumps should be replaced before they are entirely used up.

Plenty of good, clean water is essential. See that the spring is frequently cleaned out. Have it so the sheep can easily reach the water without standing in mud. They don't like to get their feet dirty and will often go thirsty rather than drink from a mud puddle.

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## THE KING OF FRUITS.

Whatever temporary allegiance we may owe to other fruits in their season, the apple is the acknowledged king. The orange, the pear, the plum, the grape and other products of the orchard all have their place of honor, but it is only the apple that is with us always. Scarcely have the winter apples of last season disappeared, scarcely has the last well preserved Baldwin been taken from the bottom of the barrel