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DANCE WITH DORIS

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

TOMMY WEBSTER called himself every known kind of an idiot, but it didn't help matters in the least.

He was in love with a girl whom he had not met and never expected to meet, for she was a girl who danced in one of the famous "Revue's." It was called dancing, but it was in reality just floating about the stage like an exquisite bit of thistledown.

Tommy hated the audience for their wild and noisy applause that clamored for Doris until she slipped out of time and time again to bow her prettiest thanks and kiss her snow-white fingers. He knew she must be very shy and annoyed Tommy that she would stand there with that sparkling smile on her lips and in her eyes, and yet great requests for her name would not be granted.

It was a few hours before a little party, on the night of the 27th, had been arranged for her to become acquainted with her admirers. Tommy was present, but to one who seemed destined to reach the height of her profession Tommy felt the odds too much against him.

So he had decided that the best thing for him to do was to forget Doris.

It was not going to be easy, Tommy was not the kind of man who loves often and lightly. And Doris, the stuffy bit of white thistledown, with her fair curls and laughing blue eyes, drifted through all his dreams, clinging, beautifully appealing.

So, before taking up his office career in the great steel business of his father, Tommy started on a six months' travel course and made up his mind that he would return to New York heart and fancy free.

Tommy reached England during the month of June. The days were a bit dull, but the change to glorious sunshine made Ascot, the Derby and the river life a thing of joy. He learned to punt up and down the river quite like an old hand and met many a charming, gaily-decked damsel with whom he passed sundry and varied hours.

It was Ethel Danvers who, while reclining gracefully among various hued cushions at the other end of his punt, who asked him if he was going to the theatrical garden party.

"Sure. I have to see everything I can in the next month and then work, endless, but interesting, work for me. I'll take you and we'll do all the stunts they have to offer. Is it a go?"

"Sure!" laughed Ethel, mocking his American expression.

So it was that Tommy found himself in the Royal hospital grounds at Chelsea enjoying himself immensely. Every type of girl, in every type of garb, from modern Eve to ancient Turkey and all the stars and minor constellations of the stage were there.

Ethel was beginning to think she might spend the rest of her days at Tommy's side, when, standing in front of a dance club which they were about to enter, she felt his arm tighten against his side.

He was reading over the list of stage favorites with whom one could have a fox trot for half a crown, but only one name stood out to Tommy in bold relief—Doris Deene.

He tried to make his voice sound natural as he turned to Ethel.

"Are these names all famous over here? I—I don't know many of your English stars by name."

Ethel read the list. "All pretty much in the public eye. That Doris Deene is from your part of the world and has taken us quite by storm since her dancing. Come on, let's go. I'd just love to dance with you. Jack Buchanan and you two fellows, fancy you'd love to chat with me on from home."

"Together they were," Ethel was out on the floor with the tall Jack before Tommy could make his way to Doris.

It was she who began to talk.

"I am from New York," said Tommy, feeling like a first-class fool for the shake in his voice. "I used to watch you dance nearly three nights out of the week—a bit soft, wasn't it?"

Doris looked up and smiled straight into Tommy's eyes.

"Oh, I am glad to meet you," she said wistfully. "I'm so homesick for New York and home folks that I could just cry about it." She shyly glanced again at the big, honest boy and knew she liked him—liked him very, very much. "I wonder—I wonder if you would come out to see me some time and just take me out on a bus or up the river or—just any place away from theaters? I don't like dancing, but I have to earn my living some way, could you?"

"Doris Deene," said Tommy, softly, with all his awkwardness gone, "I could do anything on the face of the earth that you ask. We'll have a pic-

nic up the river Sunday—all to ourselves, and every day that you spare me we will lunch together. I am sailing for home on the 27th, and if I can manage to tell you heaps of things that I have wanted to tell you long before this—perhaps you will sail back too."

Tommy Webster had never expected to have his picture in the London papers, but when he sailed away with the famous little dancer—Doris Deene—as his wife it was no wonder that the newspaper photographers were busy while the happy couple stood on deck.

Fitting Stock for Show Requires Careful Work

Fitting cattle for show means the preparation of an animal to appear at a show. With the meat-producing animals, fitting is the most important part of fitting, and the fitting of the animal is the most important part of fitting. The fitting of the animal is the most important part of fitting. The fitting of the animal is the most important part of fitting.

The failures of new exhibitors are mainly due to poor fitting and showing. Most judges prefer to encourage new exhibitors where possible, and generally regret to turn down good possibilities for lack of condition.

Fitting an animal is not enough is only part of the problem. It is a greater problem to get it at its best at just the right time. After show cattle have reached their prime, they may get hard or too fat.

Sleep. Sleep is a very important part of fitting. Sleep is a very important part of fitting. Sleep is a very important part of fitting.

They are practically ruined for breeding purposes. Ideal condition or "bloom" is reached when the covering of fat is evenly distributed over the body and is springy, but firm and smooth. Rolls or lumps of fat that appear on the ribs or around the tail-head are objectionable, but are sometimes hard to avoid. Where animals are to be carried in show condition over a fair season lasting five or six months, they are started in comparatively light condition, both on account of the warm weather and the danger of overdoing them later.

Hand-Rearing of Orphan Foals Is Difficult Job

With the best of good fortune there are always a few orphan foals to be cared for every year, and their feeding is a problem to those who have never attempted it on artificial food supplies.

Hand-rearing is not an easy task and involves close attention to details. Naturally cow's milk is the common substitute for the milk of the dam, but it requires some slight modification. If possible choose a cow that has calved recently and one whose milk is not rich in butterfat.

Dissolve about a tablespoonful of sugar—preferably white sugar—in a little warm water. To this add three to five tablespoonfuls of lime water, and then a sufficient quantity of cow's milk to make a pint. Lime water not only serves to dilute the milk, but it also tends to correct digestive troubles.

The amount to feed is about one-quarter to half a pint at each feeding at first. The feeding periods should be about one hour apart for the first few days.

When a foal suckles, it does so frequently, but it only takes a small amount at a time.

Hogs Get Little Benefit From Unadulterated Grain

It is a common mistake to think that hogs will benefit from unadulterated grain. In fact, hogs get little benefit from unadulterated grain. In fact, hogs get little benefit from unadulterated grain.

Mineral Mixtures Quite Necessary for Hog Herd

Swine growers who are puzzled about mineral mixtures will find their questions answered in the following formulas which include the essential ingredients combined in the right proportions. A careful survey of experimental work with minerals suggests the following mixtures:

Four parts acid phosphate, or two parts rock phosphate, or one part bone meal with four parts ground limestone, or six parts unleached wood ashes, or one part air-slacked or hydrated lime with one part salt.

FARM LIVE STOCK

Young Cockerhens Are Poisonous to Stock

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cocklebur, variously thought to have been troublesome only as a weed and because of its stiffly armed burrs, has been demonstrated definitely to be poisonous to live stock in the early stages of its growth, as was reported by other observers. The report on this demonstration is made by C. D. Marsh, G. C. Lee, and J. B. Clavson of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the results published in department circular 283, Live-Stock Poisoning by Cocklebur.

Only the very young plants, before leaves have formed, produce a poisonous juice, and the dose which produces sickness or death is about 1 1/2 pounds of a 100-pound animal. This means that young pigs up to 9 pounds in weight, which have been found to be most susceptible, are poisoned by 12 ounces or less of the small cocklebur plant. Cattle or sheep also may be poisoned if they eat enough of the plants in proportion to their weight.

Little can be said so far as to medical treatment for this kind of poisoning. Feeding of whole milk was found to prevent pigs feeding on the cocklebur plants from being poisoned. Saturated bacon grease, lard, and raw linseed oil also gave good results. The best method, says the circular, is to keep pigs off pastures infested with cocklebur until the plants are large enough to be harmless; or to kill out the plants by mowing them before they seed. It must be remembered in this connection that each burr contains two seeds and that ordinarily only one of them will grow the first year after ripening, consequently it is not possible to kill out a patch of the plants the first year.

Copies of the circular may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

Easy to Lead Sheep If You Know Proper Method

Most sheep lead well if properly handled, old shepherds say. Even the stubborn, fine-wool breeds will come along if they are started right. No real shepherd tries to drag a sheep by the neck or wool. From the sheep's left side he guides it, with his left arm around its neck, tickling the base of the tail with his right hand. The sheep moves—sometimes faster than is expected—but it moves.

In catching a sheep, too, there is a right way to hold the strongest ram, and a wrong one; the wrong one may let him go and will cause a bruise that takes two months to heal. Wise shepherds know that the skin is only lightly attached to the flesh, and that holding by the wool tears this tender skin loose from the flesh even farther than the hand's grip; the resulting bruise not only is painful to the sheep, but damages the carcass for market until it heals.

The best of practical ways that old shepherds pass among themselves make up a large part of the correspondence course in sheep and wool production recently included in the extension service of the state agricultural college at Ithaca.

The course is being held only by requirements being rendered in New York state and a chance to work with sheep while taking it.

Milk Is Excellent Food For Developing Calves

Milk is a most excellent food for young calves as everyone knows, but it is also very important to furnish the young calf with hay as soon as it is two or three weeks old. Legume hays are the best for the youngsters because they are rich in protein and mineral matter. Roughage helps distend the stomach of the calf and thus aids in developing the digestive system.

For the sake of economy the whole milk ration should be changed to skim milk at the end of the first two weeks or such a part. The change should be made gradually, at the rate of about one pint per day, otherwise digestive disorders are apt to creep in. It is a good plan also to feed a little grain when the change is made from whole to skim milk.

Big Points on Calves.

Remember that the important things to consider in raising dairy calves successfully are: First, cleanliness; second, regular and prompt attention both in feeding and care; third, proper proportion of ration to produce uniform growth.

Knows Value of Sires.

Every good dairyman knows the value of a pure bred sire of good record and what such an animal may accomplish in the way of improving a grade or scrub herd.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

"ONESY, I FEEL SORRY FOR SOME PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN WHO AIN'T NEVER SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING! 'MA AFRAID WHEN THEY GET TO HEAVEN, THEY AIN'T GOING TO LIKE IT THERE!"



Pigs Fed Standing Corn Will Do Little Rooting

Pigs fed standing corn with all the tankage that they would eat did no rooting. The pigs fed corn, only, did the most rooting. Pigs fed four-tenths pound per day of tankage with access to a third corn alfalfa did a small amount of rooting. Each lot also received coal and salt. The above results were secured in experiments conducted by Prof. J. H. Shepperd at the North Dakota Agricultural college experiment station.

Efficiency in Use of Food Makes Good Cows

It is the cow that gives the milk that makes the money, and naturally the more milk she gives, the more money she makes. Efficiency in the use of her food is what makes a cow a good one; lack of efficiency is characteristic of a scrub. Feeding corn or other feed to scrubs is just as wasteful as burning fuel in a poor stove, because it could be used to a far better purpose by good cows.

To Hunt Fossils in Patagonia.

A five-year hunt for fossils of extinct species of mammals which appeared ages ago, will be begun soon, when Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and three assistants will sail for Buenos Aires on the first leg of their expedition. After exploring the Argentine pampas, the party will strike southward along the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan. In places the work will be along beaches where the ledges are accessible only a few hours each day. In the extremity of Patagonia, a land of strange legends and folk-story, the party will search for fossil remains of unique and much more ancient animals, which existed in South America in the ages when it was almost as widely separated from North America as Australia is now separated from Asia. This isolation accounts for strange fossils.

Acts to Save Animals' Teeth.

The Royal Zoological society which runs the "Zoo" in Regent's Park has a new curator and one of the first things he did when he assumed office was to put the pigs in a lot of arduous work to save their teeth, which were becoming loosened on a diet of bananas, potatoes, cabbages and bread. The iron is secured to be a hanging of the teeth by pyrites. The unwilling boards at the zoo take to the hard task and seem to prefer it to the soft food.

Shades of Meaning.

"When a man refuses to take a tip you say he lacks vision."
"Yes."
"And if he takes it and loses?"
"Then we say he lacked foresight."

No Doubt of It.

"Well, Vera, I must say I don't think it's fair to your husband to run up so many bills."
"My dear, to do his best work he needs a strong incentive."—Life.

Dangerous Suggestion.

Boy—Father, do you know that every winter an animal puts on a new fur coat?
Father—Hush! Not so loud! Your mother's in the next room!

One of the Requisites.

Politics insists on the square deal among the leaders. They must understand each other.

DAIRY HINTS

Suitable Age of Dairy Heifer for First Calf

The proper age of heifers for first calving is always a fruitful source of discussion among dairymen. One group points to the necessity of proper physical development before the cow begins on its very arduous task of yielding milk through ten months or more of the year. The other holds that late calving gives the best results in the cow time to develop and encourages a tendency toward coarseness in the dairy animal.

In the terms of ordinary dairy, the question turns on which system, in the long run, makes the most money. Does the production of the mature cow make up for the extra feed put into her during the non-producing period? Does the added year or two of production in early life of the early calver balance the possible loss in vitality and in long-time average production?

An experiment that has been conducted at the Connecticut experiment station throws an interesting light on this question. Ten cows were included in the experiment. Five calved at the average rate of two years and one and four-tenths months. The other five averaged three years and one month at calving time.

In the first lactation period, the late calvers produced at nearly double the rate of the early calvers. During the second lactation period the late calvers made a record 60 per cent greater than the early calvers. In the third period the early calvers made about the same record as the late calvers.

One interesting point about the results is that it was not until they reached the third lactation period that the early calvers made as good a record as the late calvers made in their first lactation period. The late calvers, aged three years and one month at the time of freshening, made 13,128 pounds of milk and 443 pounds of fat in their first period. The early calvers, aged four years, nine and one-half months at the third freshening, averaged 13,552 pounds of milk and 467 pounds of fat.

All the cows in this test were of the same general breeding and all received the same care. The numbers involved are too small and the test covered too short a period to warrant any positive conclusion. It does seem, however, that late calving has sound ground for being considered good commercial dairy practice.

Find Relative Value of Different Dairy Feeds

Feed stuffs as a rule are divided into concentrates and roughages, says the dairy department, North Dakota Agricultural college, in discussing the relative value of different dairy feeds. The concentrates are grains and factory by-products, oats, corn, barley, oil meal, which contain little crude fiber and are highly digestible. The roughages are bulky material like hay and silage and contain considerable fiber.

Corn is valuable chiefly on account of its carbohydrates; although it contains about 10 per cent of protein, other sources of this material are usually cheaper. It is deficient in mineral matter. It should not be fed alone to the dairy cow as the only concentrate; however, it is an excellent dairy feed in combination with other feeds. Corn and cob meal is valuable in the dairy ration because it supplies bulk and allows more thorough digestion of the grain.

Oats contain one pound of protein to six of carbohydrates, which in itself is a balanced grain ration. No grain is better for milk producing cows than about to freshen. It is for supplying the unborn calf with nutrients for growth. It should be ground if it can be done on the farm.

Wheat compares in feeding value with corn, but is little fed because of its price. Wheat bran is high in protein, ash and embolized, but its market price usually prohibits its use. It has a good effect upon the system, but it is advisable to feed it only to cows before and after freshening, and young growing stock. Middlings are not palatable or easily digestible.

Barley can be used to supplement corn and should be rolled, or preferably ground.

Heavy Grain Feeding Is Not Always Profitable

Heavy grain feeding may make a better showing on a milk sheet, but not in the net profits, except with the dairy farmers who live near desirable markets where they can sell their hay and dairy products for extremely high prices. If the roughage is tough and fibrous the proportion of concentrates must be larger.

LOST AN AIRSHIP BARGAIN TORTURED TO GAIN BEAUTY

By Mistake in Orders United States Failed to Get Zeppelin for \$10,000 in 1914.

Fashionable Parisiennes Now Make Their Noses, Eyebrows and Lips Treated by Specialists.

The United States army nearly got possession of a Zeppelin of 100,000 cubic meters content in the closing months of 1913, immediately after the armistice, and the officer who cleverly put through the deal was Maj. William N. Hensley, now in the army air service and the commander at Mitchell field, New York.

Major Hensley fairly weeps when spoken to of the incident, for at the price the Germans then agreed to take for the levitation of the air the army would have secured a property worth millions for exactly \$110,000. It was to have been a cash transaction at the then prevailing rates of exchange, for Hensley had been given the money to pay for the airship.

At the time Major Hensley was acting upon orders directly from the War department in Washington, but by some mistake the general staff of the American Expeditionary Force in France had not been informed of his mission. Nevertheless, he closed with the Germans, secured their signature to a contract, and delivery would have been made but for the reported loquacity of one man in the entourage of a high American officer in Paris. Certain of the allies that learned of the contract and protests were filed through the State department, and America lost the greatest of airship bargains. It is not unlikely but that the "slip-up" will have airing in the next congress.

"Not one word will I say for Zeppelin matter," said Major Hensley the other day when asked for the details of the affair.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Total Returns from Ewe Estimated at About \$50

A sheep or lamb carcass has value only once as such, and that is when sold for slaughter. Spawning generally, a ewe, when bred for her first lamb, is at the most valuable period of her life. If the sheep and lamb market does not fluctuate. If worth \$10 then, she is worth, on the average, only about \$4 when discarded after having produced, say, five lambs. During her useful life of seven years she produces seven fleeces of about eight pounds each and worth 45 cents a pound at present prices.—She therefore grows wool to the value of \$25.20. On the average she will raise about four lambs during her five breeding years, and one of these will be retained to replace the dam, three being sold for slaughter or fattening at \$7 each, or \$21 for the lambs. The ewe will sell for about \$4, making \$25 received from animal sales and \$25.20 from wool sales, or a total of \$50.20.

Lack of Cleanliness Is Cause of Many Diseases

Nearly all disorders or diseases of calves, says the United States Department of Agriculture, are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness. Fifth, whether it is in feed, pens, bedding or stalls and utensils, is dangerous to the health of the calf. To be on the safe side use nothing but clean milk (sweet or sour), scald the pails or sterilize them with steam, remove old feed from the boxes and clean them daily. Fifth and dirt are the natural breeding places of many bacteria that will cause diarrhoeas in the young animal's stomach. Freedom from filth usually means freedom from disease.

Good Health Necessary for Success With Pigs

If you have ever gotten weighed before and after a spell of sickness you will remember that you lost weight. The same thing is true of the pig, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division, who states that good health is necessary for successful pig raising, and adds that if a pig is not in a good thrifty condition it may lose weight instead of gaining.—Clemson College Bulletin.

The Whole Truth.

"That man called me a liar, a cad, a scoundrel and a puppy. Would you please me to fight for that?"
"By all means. There's nothing nobler in this world, young man, than fighting for the truth."—Tit-Bits.

Argument for Industry.

Old Hen—"I'll give you a piece of good advice."
Young Hen—"What is it?"
Old Hen—"An egg a day keeps the butcher away!"—Progressive Grocer.

Parisiennes are going such lengths to achieve beauty as quite to risk in the shade the painful operation of "dimpling" (making a hole in the skin by means of a diamond needle). Many women think nothing of having their noses bleated and rose in a different shape, says a Paris correspondent of the Washington Post. Others actually have the eyebrows moved upward or downward, as the fancy dictates. This necessitates a careful removal of the hair and either a false or forced growth in a different position of makeup.

One beauty expert, who undertakes to change the form of a woman's lips, has performed many operations. His latest experiment is to make her upper lip turn up, giving it an alluring pout. To do this he stretches a thin hair from the upper lip to the tip of the nose. This effect, naturally, is limited to actresses, who, as it is on the stage only. Some fashionable women are being lured at for their insistence on having their cosmetics flattered.

For Much for the Hawk. When a hawk swooped down on a barnyard at Salmon Arm, B. C., where there were a small tom cat and fox terrier the cat sprang, landed on the hawk's back and brought it to earth by "slashing" it. The terrier then took a hard hit, the hawk, which was a good fighter, when it attacked the dog, the cat would jump on it and pull it off. After a bit the cat seemed to resent the dog's interference and turned on him. While they were fighting it out a farmer killed the hawk's with a stick.

Old Iron Mines Closed. The oldest iron mines in the United States, located at Stearns, N. Y., have been closed. They have been in continuous operation since 1760, and only taken from them was used to forge the famous chain that was stretched across the Hudson river in the Revolutionary war to prevent the British ships from ascending the stream. Iron for every war in which the United States ever fought has come from these mines.

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