THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY. MARCH 20, 1924

CANY A' DEAD TOWN

TOMBSTONE THIS SHORT ERMAPH, "KILLED IN A FAC-

TION FIGHT." WE CAN HAVE

AN HONEST DIFFERENCE OF

OPINION WITHOUT STARTING

CHAPLES

A FEUD, SO IF WE MUST

FIGHY, LET US FIGHY

PEACEABLY

California Utopia Has

Superior court in Santa Barbara.

Socialists and other "fadists," to gether with a number of more con

Santa Barbara and to date not mor

Require Good Attention

Worms in Infested Hogs

The United States Department

Agriculture recommends for worms in hogs: Charcoal, 1 bushel; hardwood ashes. 1 bushel; salt, 8 pounds; alr-hare, max, pounds; sulphur, 4 pounds; pulverized copperas, 2 pounds.

Thoroughly mix the lime, sait and

lphur; then mix with this' the char

coal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas

in a gallon of water and sprinkle over

the whole mass, mixing completely

tore in a barrel under shelter. Keep

some in a shallow trough constantly

the intestines to other parts of the body. The kidney worm is an example of this type. After this worm gets to the kidneys, no drug can reach it. Filthy hog wallows should be avoid-ed as they are fruitful sources for worm eggs. When a pasture becomes infested with eggs, change to another and plow the infested one deeply.

Glits and young boars require the ame care and attention that older

breeding animals do, with the excep-tion that they will not suffer from

than ten houses or shacks have

Gilts and Young Boars,

life on a co-operative basis.

geles Times.

erected.

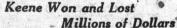
Delicate Gown Made

VOL. L

for Empress Eugenie It is said that the most perishable thing ever made was the gown of Em-press Eugenie designed for her to wear at a ball given at the Tulleries her return from the opening of the Suez canal.

The ultimate in dress was made under the personal direction of the empress. Four women labored steadily for six months embroidering the flounces. It took two months to manu-facture the gauze. The cloth was woven on machinery especially constructed and was the only kind of this material ever fashioned. The threads were so fine that the weavers were obliged to wear powerful magnifying glasses.

The dress was an ivory white. It was made with 15 skirts one upon the other. Thirty-five yards of gauze were required for each and the effect was a diaphanous mist. A thousand yards of material was used, 237 yards being required for each of the two overskirts. The flounces resembled cobwebs, and delicate embroidery marked the lowcut waist. So fine was the material that the two overskirts could be drawn through a bracelet, and two of the underskirts through a finger ring .- Detroit News.



It is to be questioned whether his tying up with Jay Gould or the \$400,000 he wagered that William Jennings Bryan would be elected in 1896 was James R. Keene's greatest error of judgment. To his then associate. Gould, Keene attributed his losses in Western Union and wheat in the late

.

For all of his speculations over 50 years, Keene, when he died, in 1913, left but \$2,000,000, and he scored more failures in his operations than suc cesses. After his experience with Jay Gould, other reverses followed and Keene was a bankrupt in 1884. By 1892 he was on his feet again, through his manipulations for the whisky combination and American Sugar Refining company.

Later in the same decade, he won and lost and won again on Brooklyn Rapid Transit, only to drop \$2,000,000 in Third avenue railway speculations. At the time of the flotation of United States steel he hit the ceiling, only to fall to the floor shortly after with the collapse of Southern Pacific.-New York Times.

Home of Pineapple

The pineapple is of American ori-gin, growing wild in Brazil and Mex-ico. It has been known since the Sixteenth century and was first cultivated solely for royalty in the gardens of their private grounds. Brazil still possesses the best and most appreciat-ed varieties, although in other countries much work has been done to develop a better pineapple. It is claimed that the flavor and

evenness of pulp of the Brazilian pineapples have not been equaled. The season in Brazil comes in December and it has been a source of wonder to tourists arriving in Brazil during the pineapple season why some one has dertaken to make shipments to the United States, where there should be a splendid market for them, arriv ing in midwinter.

"Wanted" Men Hard to Find in the Far East

Major Bailey is wanted, the notice on the boarding told me; and instantly my mind flew back to a land where boardings are heavy with notices of wanted men who are never found. Every town in the East has a lengthy list of men who are wanted for crimes. The natives affirm that no true criminal is ever brought to book, but that the police, to justify themselves, from time to time, make an innocent man

pay the penalty of another's sin. The fact is, of course, that the or-dinary methods of detection as we know them in the West are useless in the East. Few there can read notices, even though they be printed in the vernaculars of the populace, and so a der parades the streets with a little drum (followed by a rabble of urchins) to tell them of the latest man

who is wanted by the police. The people come to their doors, and when the crier has passed and the taps of his drum have grown faint they whisper among themselves. The chances are that they all know where the wanted man is hiding, but they are all resolved never to give him up.

Not all rewards in the world will make them tell the crier what they know; for the East is a land where vendettas still prevail and every native is aware that a man possesses power to strike even after he is dead. So, after the crier has passed, the

criminal leaves his hiding place and moves on to the next township, toward the frontier where also he is sure of

shelter and security. Across the line he will be one of a hundred brigand bands that rove among the hills from Kashmir to Chinese Turkestan, There every criminal is beyond the arm of the law .-R. J. Minney in the Conthiental Edition of the London Mail.

Breakfast in Paris Is

Not Substantial Meal The most difficult thing to find in Paris, aside from a clean theatrical performance, is a substantial break

fast. One can go out on the streets of Paris at seven in the morning, when the noise of the wooden shoe is abroad in the land and the asphalt of the newly washed boulevards reflects the trig figures of the midinettes hasten-ing to their daily eleven hours of work, and hunt diligently until ten o'clock without finding any establish ment that dispenses anything more satisfying than a cup of anemic coffee and a few buns resembling the shoe of an undersized horse.

"Ah, madame! Have you of the It is a necessity that one deeggs? "What, m'sieu, three eggs? Zut,

then, m'sieu! For what reason would three eggs dwell in this establishment? No egg has been demanded here since the time of the trial of that poor Dreyfus, when eggs were thrown many wicken persons. M'sleu is original. perhaps. Three eggs? Heaven !"

"Then possibly madame possesse a small sausage or a morsel of bacon with which she could succor the stary-

ing?" "But no, m'sieu i No man require such things for breakfast! . Is it that m'sleu forgot to devour his dinne last night, yes?"

And m'sieu either satisfies the wild demands of his stomach with the uni-versal horseshoe shaped buns and a cup of coffee that could double for dishwater and deceive the most experfenced dishwashers, or goes without food until the restaurants open for husin ess later in the day.neth L. Roberts, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Creosoled Fence Posts **BILL BOOSTER SAYS**

Last for Many Years The fact that wood is becoming scarce and labor more expensive is tausing farmers to seek means of makhad shall be a set of the set of

Prof. E. R. Gross of the college states Prof. E. R. Gross of the college states that fence posts treated in creosote will last three the five times as long as untreated posts, this being especially true of the softer varieties such as willow, ash elm, soft maple, white cedar and cottonwood. Many consider it inadvisable, however, to creosote the harder woods, including oak, red cedar and chestnut.

The college recommends the use of round posts for creosoting rather than split posts, as the penetration will be more uniform. All bark must be stripped off and the timber well seasoned before creosoting. "Creosote eight to ten inches above

the depth to which the post is to be set since most rotting takes place at or just below the ground line," says Dr. Gross. "Posts three or four Dr. Gross. "Posts three or four inches in diameter at the top give best results, as they are strong enough for most purposes and usually last as long as larger posts. It is important to get thorough and deep penetration of the creosote. A good vat is made of an old steel barrel set over a roughly constructed furnace. The creosote is kept at the boiling point and each batch of posts is left in the vat about two hours, depending on the rapidity of penetration. One inch penetration should be obtained. In order to determine this a post may be split or sawed in two. The tops of the posts should either be dipped or painted with hot creosote. A farm er having a wood lot may well spend a Tew days this winter cutting posts Next winter these posts will be prop-erly seasoned for creosoting."

Cornstarch Industry In

America Is Enormous The manufacture of cornstarch hat grown to such proportions in this country that the industry now consumes about 50,000,000 bushels of America's great crop each year, according to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. From each bushel of corn the average manufacturer makes thirty-three pounds of cornstarch, and in 1921 the ten largest concerns made nearly 1,650,000,000 pounds of this product, which was more than 90 per cent of the total produced that year. This industry, which began in the United States in 1844, has been grow-ing rapidly in recent years. By 1880 the factories had reached a productive capacity of 230,000,000 pounds, and practically all of it was consur By 1921 there were nearly 50 plants, and \$6,000,000 worth of the output was exported. These figures are from a report recently made public by the department following a canvass of the industry.

"This department, through the bu-reau of chemistry, which enforces the food and drugs act, finds that corn-starch, with the possible exception of starch, with the possible exception of granulated sugar, is the least adulter-ated of all food products appearing on the markets," continues' the depart-ment. "In addition to being used for food, it is also used for many tech-

kept in a much larger pasture than older ones, and this will prevent the tendency to put on too much fat. The nical purp "In the food industry cornstarch o rapid taking on of fat freq finds its greatest use as a basis for injure them as breeding animals, as evidenced by the size and strength of the manufacture of corn syrup or glu-cose, about one-half of that produced the litters that they produce, both from the standpoint of the sow and the boar. Young animals that are to be used for breeding purposes should in 1921 having been used for that put pose. It is employed by confection ers in making gundrops; by house wives and chefs in thickening sauce ever be kept in with the fattening wives and chefs in thickening subces and making custards. Confectioners also use it for forms into which soft candy is poured in making bonbons. Large quantities are used in the man-ufacture of baking powder and size fillers. It is also an important inherd, but should be removed from them at weaning time. The young oars and gilts can best be kept in eparate pens from weaning time ery soon afterward: gredient in cosmetics and pastes, and is used to a limited extent in pharma Government Formula for

Pidgin English Used

by Natives of Guam Pidgin-English would sound phony wilds of Guam. I was attached to the radio station there for nearly two radio station there for nearly two years, and this is exactly the way the natives used to talk to us, and we to them. There's a peculiarity of infec-tion, sort of a singsong jump and flop to the Guam native's conversation that's difficult to describe. He sings you a song when he talks to you. This, I suppose, is owing to the narrow limi-tations of their own language. Their entity acaebulagy community not more entire vocabulary comprising not more than 400 words, they have to make ene word do the work of many, de-pending more on tone of voice than

pending more on tone of voice than pronunciation. For instance, the word affa. It means anything they make it mean. You see a native woman coming along, leading a child by the hand. The kid's a little slow on the lead, its attention on a goat, pig, chicken just passed, thus causing the old lady much irritation. She turns in her wrath, with her bare foot gives the kid a side swipe on the rump and amaris snarls— "Affa !"

Two minutes later the same wom an meets a friend. She smiles sweet-ly, hows sedately and softly murmurs: "Affa."

It's all in the tune.-By Charles Vic-tor Fischer, in Adventure Magazine.

Turned Out a Failure How Missouri Became

Dreams of another Utopia were the "Show Me" State shattered recently when the majority of stockholders of the Santa Barbara re have been many explanations Fellowship Colony filed a petition for as to the origin of the expression, "Tm from Missouri, you've got to show me." One often advanced is that the marriage laws of Missouri in the early dissolution of their corporation in the The colony was organized June 1921, as a nonprofit corporation to purchase homes and the necessities of days were so loose that anyone could get married without answering many

In 1881 a the was passed making it a misdemeanor for a minister or a servative citizens, purchased land with the intent of building a colony "conjustice to marry persons not having shows that not a single order of a state license. It also set the age of this kind has been sent in from this State to the Washington office, but that every order has been forwarded by county agents. know the age of his bride-elect he was obliged to show her to the license clerk and let him judge her age. When the applicant went after girl she naturally asked why she had to ge along to get the license. When told that the law required her exhibi-tion, she remarked: "Oh, you've got

to show me, have you?" It was thus, according to some an-therities, that Missouri became known as the "show me" state.—Detroit as the

First Phonograph History mentions talking machines as early as the Thirteenth century. In 1762 Rev. John Wesley states in his diary, he saw at Lurgan, Ireland, a clock with an automaton of an old clock with an automaton of an old man, which, every time the clock eggs were selling at 35 cents per struck, opened the door with one dozen wholesale, or 45 cents per hand, drew back the curtain with the other, turned his head and then said there for this difference in price other, turned his head and then said in a loud, articulate voice: "Fast 1, 2, 3," and so on. The inventor, a man mamed Miller, told Wesley that he had on the Raleigh market, (not all of made many successful experiments and could make a man who could talk and sing hymns, but he was too busy on other work. In 1768 Abbe Mical tion that they will not surfer from some irregularities as quickly as will older animals. They require a differ-ent ration along with their care and, of course, will take more exercise than will older animals. They can be on other work. In 1788 Abbe Mical presented to the French Academy of Sciences an invention that talked, but he later broke if up, having religious scruples. In 1877 Edison brought out his fast talking machine, which, by the way, was first displayed in Paris. The way, was first displayed in Paris. The way, was first displayed in Paris.

sives, the Price of Eggs, Cooperation, and a Curb Market.

At the meeting of your County Commissioners last Mo. day, durwild statements were unde.

cents per bag, or \$250 per ton. This is twelve and one-half times the actual cost of the fertilizer tax to farmers. If the gentleman who made this statement and those present who heard it made will read section 4702 of the Consolidated Statutes of North Caro-

first part of this section reads as follows: "For the purpose of defraying expenses connected with the inspection of fertilizers and

In regard to the buying of explosives from the Government, which was discussed at this meet-

ing, while it is possible for a group of farmers to come together and order this material, experience been forwarded by county agents. It is too much trouble for any

for you. I have been thinking seriously

of the statement made by one gen-tlemap, who said that there was no market in Burlington for eggs, meat, etc., at this time of the year. If I remember correctly this

gent eman stated that the stores in Barlington were only offering 221 cents per dozen for eggs last week. I asked about the price of Dr. C. W. McPherson eggs in Raleigh Monday morning and found that fresh infertile eggs were selling at 35 cents per the eggs sold), but the ones to which I refer which brought 45

cents per dozen retail were guar-anteed to be fresh and infertile.

TO THE FARMERS OF ALAMANCE About Fertilizer Tax, Buying Explo-Rockingham alone the sale the market for February am-ed to more than \$500.00. Get in touch with your con

NO. 7

At the meeting of your County Commissioners last Mo. day, dur-ing the discussion for and against county agent work some rather lington. Now is the time to begin,

One gentleman stated that the fertilizer tax farmers had to pay in North Carolina amounted to 25 cents per bag, or \$250 per ton.

Very truly yours, O. F. McCrary, District Agent. March 5, 1924.

Came the Spring with all its solidated Statutes of North Caro-lina, you will find that this tax All its birds and all its blo

amounts to 20 cents per ton. The All its flowers, and leaves, and grasses. -Longfellow.

The inspection of fertilizers and fertilizer material in this State, there shall be paid to the Depart-ment of Agriculture a charge of 20 cents per to a ou such fertili-zers and fertilizer material." It might be a good idea for the opponents of demonstration work in Alamance county to be more careful before making statements. I am merely writing this in order to keep the record straight, and to keep the record straight, and to show that it is possible for even the opposition to make mis-d.ed pounds and were "a striking

example of just what proper feeding will do." By the first of March farm

in both Union and Auson count had sold out of lespedeza see County Agent J. W. Cameron

It is too much trouble for any farmer to do this work for noth-ing, hence the importance of having the county agent to do it for you. I have been thinking ser'ously day at a feed c st of five cents per pound. The farmer feeding these pigs is now enthusi-astic over the possibilities of swine production.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. A. J. Ellington Practice Limited to Diseases of the YE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT and REFRACTION Office Over City Drng Store BURLINGTON, N. C. Hours: 9 TO 5. J. B. BALL, D. C. CHIROPRACTOR

ceding freedom of opinion" with in-dorsing any "religious, metaphysical or political doctrine," "to encour-the spirit of gook will and mutual service at all times," says the Los An-The petitioners give the following. "The objects for which said corpora

tion was organized have not been ful "There appears to be no possibility

of accomplishing the ideals and pur-poses of incorporation. "It is essential that the debts of the corporation be paid and this is possible only by liguidation of assets." The colony purchased a large tract of land on Lamesa in the city limits of News.

Mary Lost Her Tip A newly appointed judge of the Supreme court, who felt pretty well satisfied with himself, was dining at a hotel and he said to the Irish waitress, "Mary, how long have you been in this country ?

"Two years, sir."

"Do you like it?"

"Sure, it's well enough," she answered.

"But, Mary," he continued, "you have many privileges in this country which you'd not have in Ireland. Now at home you'd never be in a room with a justice of the Supreme court and chatting familiarly with him." "But, sure, sir," said the girl, quite

in earnest, "ye'd never be a judge at ne."-Boston Transcript.

Strange,

This is veracious: A clergyman from Cambridge, Mass., had occasion to preach to the inmates of an insane hospital. During his sermon he no-ticed that one of the patients paid the closest attention, his eyes riveted upon the preacher's face, his body bent eagerly forward. Such interest was most flattering. After the service, the speaker noticed that the man spoke to the superintendent, so as soon as pospreacher inquired : _

"Didn't that man speak to you about my sermon?" "Yes."

Would you mind telling me what he said?"

The superintendent tried to sidestep,

"Well," he said at last, "what the fman said was, 'Just think, he's out and I'm in." -- The Christian Register

World's Highest Phone Station on Monte Rosa

It appears that the highest telethe meteorological sizervatory on top of Monte Rosa, the Alps, at a height of 15,450 feet. Since the station is occupled only for a short period each year, the poles carrying the telephone wire removed at the end of each season and re-erected within this is required. It is interesting to kne that the unusual conditions of weather which are met with in the mountain region do not hinder, but, on the other really favor the operation of the telephone line. Short poles are used and at the center of each span the wire touches the snow, but as the snow is quite dry it is a good insulator and no leakage troubles are found.

Indeed, the final section of the line from the Col du Lys to the peak, is simply laid across the snow the use of any other support. Where the poles are used, to prevent any breakage of the wire, owing to move ments of the glacier, the line is car ried through rings on the poles and is not attached fast to the insulators. The line crosses two valleys, each about 3,300 feet wide, and naturally they must be crossed by a single span. But the depth of the ravines is so great that the sag of the wires is of 1 20 importance.—Washington Star. itical preparations."

Marveleus!

Willis-"Doctor Jones is guite a popular M. D., isn't he?" Nillis-"Yea, he claims to cure thirst without a knife?"-New York Sun and Globs.

Bones,

The bureau of animal industry mays that there are 205 bones in the body of a horse as compared with between 210 and 220 in the body of a man.

Chinese Cropa. Chinese crop yields an acre probably average higher than those of the United States because of the highly intensive cultivation methods used. before the hogs. Dr. A. L. Shealy of the Florida Col-lege of Agriculture, says that worms come from eggs taken into and hatched in the digestive system of hogs. S of the worms are at times carried from the intestines to other parts of the

Probably is. "Everybody is probably com great deal more than he is tel-and isn't it better se?

does it happen that a we an is both beautiful and intelli That's new nature protects men.

Instruments Not Sociable

Band instruments have personal pe-than the county agent. As a rule minimities all their own, says John country eggs as they come from Philip Sousa in Farm and Fireside. They are like guests at a party. A clever hostess knows that certain peoble will clash, and she plans her social affairs accordingly. So must a com-poser, or a leader who "arranges" the c that he plays, have care lest

his instruments quarrel. The lurid frombone, the heroic clari-net, and the sentimental French horn The farmer should standardiz ental French horn his poultry and not have a genera each have their value in the band in- mixture of breeds on his farm nent social world. But they can- He should also learn how to pro not be thrown together casually. Imag-ine a dainty and sweet musical love prices are high. As we know, any story interrupted by the blare of a old heu will lay in the spring of trombone! The poor lovers would be the year, after the weather gets not be thrown together casually. Imag- duce eggs during the winter when

liscomposed, and the auditor would never find them again. The

nage would be destroyed. Skilled and clever composers and onductors sometimes make "social er-With a town the size of Burlington, situated in an agricultural section, if does not take many ntation that are guite ors" in instru as ludicrous and guite as destru eggs to glut the market. The re ctive of social accord as are the errors of an medy will be for farmers to get ogether in a cooperative way, organize a curb market at Bur-

If You Want Him to Know. Treat a stranger with kindness and politeness, and he will take pains to find out who you are.

Florence Nightingale. Florence Nightingale was twenty-one years of age when she decided to beform the hospitals of England.

Calamity He

The optimist cheers, but the pessi-mist saves his breath for the purpose of letting out a calamity how later on.

better position to do this for them

lington to supply the local de-

mand, they ship the balance to

produce at a fair price to the farm-

er. I hope that the farmers and

Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, N. C. ociated with John J. Hende the farm are of all sizes, shapes, Office over National Bank of Ala and color, while the quality lacks a lot of being uniform, and the S. C. SPOON, Jr., M. D. eggs may be either dirty or clean. Graham, N. C. Such eggs will not bring as much Uffice over Ferrell Drug Co. money as clean uniform, well 11. urs: 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m , and graded, infertile eggs will bring. by appointment. Phone 97 GRAHAM HARDEN M.D.

duce eggs during the winter when prices are high. As we know, any old heu will lay in the spring of the year, after the weather gets warm and insects become plenti-

JOHN J. HENDERSON Attorney-at-Law GRAHAM, N. C. Aver National Bank of A S. COOK

Atterney-at-Lag some market that will absorb this Office Patterso Second Fleer.

business men, the farmers' wives OR. WILL S. LON and the ladies of Burlington will get behind this proposition for a curb market at Burlington. Some . : : DENTIST I I one may say that Burington is too small a place for a market of

this type, but the same bing was DEFICE IN PARIS BUILDING