

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

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Keep Low Records To Determine Profits

The progressive dairyman keeps records on his cows to get information needed for selecting his best animals and for giving them the proper feed and care.

"Testing cows to determine the milk and fat production is not done simply to work the animals to the limit," says Prof. Fred M. Haig, of the animal husbandry department at State College. "Its purpose is to find out the best selection of feeds to use and to give the most skillful handling. All of our cows in the State College herd are tested and accurate records of feed consumed are kept. These records are made under normal conditions as we believe the true measure of the dairy cow is her ability to produce milk year after year, through eight or ten lactation periods, and to give birth to as many strong calves as she milks years. A study of our best producer will bear out this idea."

State Sans Pogis is one of the good producers in the Jersey herd at State College, Prof. Haig states. She was started on test November 21, 1925. To date, she has completed 192 days of the test and in this half year has produced 6,996 pounds of milk containing 462 pounds of butterfat. The total cost of all feed consumed during the same period was \$95. She has produced 814 gallons of milk which has been sold wholesale for 40 cents per gallon bringing in \$325.60. This leaves a profit above feed cost of \$230.60 or approximately \$38 per month.

Prof. Haig states that it is from such cows as this that dairymen in North Carolina must develop their herd. It can easily be done, he states, if records are kept and the information used in selecting the cows to be used for breeding stock.

Upgrade Swine Herds With Better Sires.

Swine can be more easily improved by the use of a good, pure bred sire than most any other class of livestock. Recent results secured in swine investigations at the Blackland Experimental farm prove this to be true.

"The foundation herd of swine at this farm was selected from a carload of grade and scrub gilts purchased from southern Georgia," says Prof. Earl H. Hostetler, in charge of swine investigations for State College. "These animals farrowed their first pigs during the fall of 1922 but due to certain difficulties no definite feeding trials were begun until the fall litters of 1923 were available. These pigs while on test made an average daily gain per pig of 1.83 pounds, and those farrowed the succeeding year increased this gain to 2.14 pounds, while the original Georgia pigs made only 1.06 pounds average daily gain under the same system of feeding and management."

Prof. Hostetler states that a pure bred boar was used in the herd and that this method of breeding is known as up-grading. It is just as effective when a pure bred dam is crossed with a grade or scrub sire is used, his influence is shown in all litters farrowed.

The rapidity of improvement is quite marked also, states Prof. Hostetler. At the time the second generation is farrowed, the pigs will contain 75 percent of pure blood and will be practically equal to pure bred when only economy of grains and value of pork from the market standpoint are considered. The results are less striking when continued through several generations.

The greatest danger from this plan of upgrading is the temptation to use some of the better individuals for service boars after one or two generations have been bred. These may look good, but they will not be able to transmit the desirable characters to their offspring.

The man who owns as many as 12 cows should have a silo. Free building plans will be furnished by the agricultural extension service of State College.

Tomato Wilt Controlled By Changing Garden Plot.

When wilt attacks the tomato plants, the growers must, stand idly by and see mature plants, some full of fruit not yet ripe, wilt, turn yellow and finally die. Nor can the grower do anything about it for the three organisms causing this trouble are well inside the tissue of the plant where spray materials will not penetrate.

"The sad part about these wilt diseases, is that they are most severe at a period when the plant has reached its best growth and begins to ripen its fruit," says Dr. R. F. Poole, plant disease investigator at State College. "Most of the fruit ripens prematurely and is worthless. Too, the diseases are worse in small gardens where the tomatoes are grown year after year on the same soil. This greatly multiplies the causal organisms, which live over in the soil, to such an extent that satisfaction is rarely obtained with tomatoes."

There are three organisms causing the trouble, States Dr. Poole. The bacterial organism has been so baffling that a satisfactory control has not been found. Where this is present, the only suggestion is to change the soil. If this cannot be done, some other crop should be grown. The Verticillium fungus is another organism for which no control is known. This fungus also attacks okra and eggplant but it is not so widely prevalent. The third cause of wilt is the Fusarium fungus which is now safely under control due to the work of breeding wilt resistant tomatoes. Varieties like the Marglobe and Marviana are wilt resistant and seed saved from the most vigorous plants of these varieties will also help in the small garden to grow most any variety as this particular kind of wilt does its worst damage under drought and extreme heat conditions.

Sudan grass planted by July 10 will furnish two heavy cuttings of hay before frost.

Tom Tarheel says the only well watered stock he needs is the livestock on his own place.

The garden may be made a profitable plot during late summer by planting vegetables now.

Hot weather means more parasites for the poultry and if the birds are to thrive these pests must be controlled.

Where the stand of cotton is so poor as to be unprofitable, it might be wise to plant soybeans, advise agronomists at State College.

Common field corn will make an excellent hay and forage crop if planted in rows three feet apart and given two or three plowings.

Strawberry growers who wish to know how to control the disease known as strawberry leaf scorch may have a copy of technical bulletin 28 recently issued by the Experiment Station at State College.

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OLIVER OCTOBER

By George Barr McCutcheon

(Continued)

"The top of the skull is smashed in—split wide open," announced the newsbearer, in a hushed, sepulchral voice. Then, apparently eager to get it over with, he hurried on: "Couldn't have died a natural death. Couldn't have committed suicide. Somebody hit him over the head with a heavy instrument. Most likely an ax or a hatchet. Buried six or eight feet deep in a mudhole. They pulled up a hand first with one of them poles with a hook on it. Then they set to work scooping out the hole with shovels. Wasn't long before they got down where they could—"

"Don't tell any more—don't tell any more!" quaked Mrs. Grimes.

"Lean on me, Serepty," said Mr. Sikes, who, if anything, was weaker than she.

"They've sent for the police and for my men," went on Mr. Link. "And they're telephoning for the sheriff and coroner and everybody else. Look at the automobiles rushing down that way—and people running on foot—and—oh, my Lord, Joe! If it should turn out to be Olle it will—it will look mighty bad for Oliver October!"

The news spread like wildfire. Before nightfall everyone in Rumley knew that the body of Oliver Baxter had been found and that he had been foully murdered.

And then came the startling rumor that old man Baxter had gone to his safety deposit box in the vaults of the bank three days before his disappearance and had removed five \$100 Liberty bonds! Rumor, pure and simple, yet accepted as fact by those who roamed the streets. A grave, unanswered question, too, had to do with the money so lavishly spent by young Oliver—several thousand dollars in cash. Where had it come from? Simple as rolling off a log! There wasn't much doubt as to where and how Oliver got his ready cash! But to split his own father's head open with a spade, and throw him into a supposedly bottomless pit, and burn his clothes!

For now all those who thronged the streets were saying that Oliver October had murdered his father.

The street leading to the Baxter residence was alive with people—curious, silent, awestruck men and women who stared intently at the windows.

The sheriff had returned to the county seat after cautioning Oliver to keep his head and await developments.

"It looks pretty bad for you, Baxter," he had said at the end of a long interview, "but there's only one thing for you to do. People don't want to believe you killed your father, and that's a big advantage. So it is up to you to stand your ground and face whatever comes. Don't talk. Keep your trap closed. I called your uncle up on the telephone just before I came here this evening. He is coming over tomorrow morning to see if he can identify the body. Of course he can't. You seem to be dead sure that it isn't your father. So is Mr. Sikes and Undertaker Link. You all claim that your father was shorter by several inches and had lost several of his teeth. But your lawyer will look after all these points. Just sit tight, Baxter, and keep cool. Don't leave town. Understand?"

The company in Oliver's sitting-room included the redoubtable and venerable Messrs. Sikes and Link, Judge Shortridge, Mr. and Mrs. Sage and Jane, Doctor Lansing and Mrs. Grimes. Sammy Parr was expected. He was to bring in the news of the streets.

Oliver, a trifle pale, but with a stubborn frown on his brow, listened calmly to the animated conversation that went on about him. He sat beside Jane on the sofa in the corner of the room.

"I don't see how you can be so unmoved, so calm, Oliver, dear," whispered Jane in her lover's ear. "Just think what they are talking about—and as if you were not here at all."

He stroked her hand. "I've been thinking of something else, Jane."

"Of me, I suppose, and the silly no. He Stroked Her Hand. "I've Been Thinking of Something Else, Jane."

tion you have of releasing me from my promise."

"I do release you, dear."

"I refuse to release you—so that's that, as mother says. I am ready and willing to have father marry us tonight, Oliver."

"We will have to wait, dear," he said, rather wistfully.

CHAPTER XI

Oliver in Danger

The front door opened suddenly and in walked Sammy Parr.

"Excuse haste," he said, tossing his hat and gloves on a chair. "I'm back. Say, see what everybody in town is out on Clay street. Lots of them down this way, strolling past—"

"What are the people saying, Sammy?" Judge Shortridge broke in, grasping his arm.

"Well, I hate to tell you, but as far as I can make out, judge, there seems to be a general feeling that—that Oliver did it," said Sammy, wiping his moist forehead with the back of a hand that shook slightly.

"Snap judgment," said the lawyer, after silence had reigned for a few

seconds. "That is always the way with the ignorant and uninformed. Nothing to worry about, Oliver. They will be on your side tomorrow when they understand a little better. It's always the way with a crowd."

Josephine Sage spread her hands in a gesture of contempt. "What fools these mortals be!" she declaimed theatrically.

It was after eleven o'clock when Oliver's friends departed. He stood on the porch and watched them drive off in the two automobiles. A few persons had stopped at the bottom of the drive to see who were in the cars. The flaring headlights fell upon white, indistinct faces and then almost instantaneously left them in pitch darkness.

"I wish you had let Mr. Sage marry you and Jane tonight, Oliver," said Mrs. Grimes, at his side on the top step. "You have the license and everything, and it could all have been over in a few minutes. And Jane begged you so hard."

"I couldn't do it, Aunt Serepty," he said dejectedly. "I don't know what is ahead of me. I may be in jail before I'm a day older. He gave her a wry, bitter smile as he put his arm over her shoulder and walked beside her into the house. "Pleasant thought, isn't it, old dear?—as the celebrated Josephine would say."

Clay street was almost deserted as Lansing and Sammy Parr drove through it after leaving the Baxter place. The Sages were in the former's car. In front of the hotel Sammy, who was some distance ahead and who had dropped the two old men at Sillas Link's home, slowed down and waited for Lansing to draw alongside.

"I don't mind saying to you that there was a lot of ugly talk earlier in the evening," said Sammy unseeingly. "A lot of nasty talk. I didn't tell Oliver, but I heard more than one man say he ought to be strung up."

"Oh, Sammy, do you think—" began Jane, in a sudden agony of alarm.

"Nonsense!" cried the minister, instantly sensing her fear. "Such things don't happen in these days and in this part of the country. The people will let the law take its course. Have no fear on that score."

"Well, anyway, it looks mighty queer to me," said Sammy tactlessly shaking his head. "I don't like this awful stillness. It isn't like this even on ordinary nights."

Jane clutched Lansing's arm and shook it violently.

(To be continued)

Origin of Gloves

Gloves trace their origin back for centuries, the first mention of them in literature is to be found in the Bible, but scientists believe we should go back still farther, for among preglacial relics an unmistakable drawing of a glove, rudely etched upon a stone, was discovered.

It is said that the first skilled glove-makers were the monks of the early Middle Ages. In 790 Charlemagne granted to the abbots and monks of Sithin, in ancient France, unlimited right of hunting the deer for skins of which to make gloves. Glove-making was established in France as an industry in the Twelfth century.

Gave Name to Vogue

The name "silhouette" is derived from Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance, who was famous for his measures of economy in 1789. All his business was stripped of unnecessary detail. Paintings were reduced to mere outlines. Whether this was in conformance with the spirit of economy or because it was coincidence that black and white outline portraits became popular at this time, the name "silhouette" was applied to them and has clung.

Animal Highly Valued

The water buffalo is valued highly in China, especially in the fields, where it is used for the cultivation of the rice crop. It is said that they are more powerful than the ox and capable of dragging or carrying a heavier load. The female yields a much greater quantity of milk than a cow, and of excellent quality, from which the ghee or semi-fluid butter of India is made. The hide is valued for its strength and durability.

Why Are Drugs Standardized?

They are standardized in order to bring about uniform therapeutic efficiency to the patient whenever required. This efficiency is most needed in the sick room—not merely in the laboratory.

What is true of drugs must be true of foods. Purity and efficiency in the can is only part of the problem—purity and efficiency in the kitchen is the true test. The law requires that baking powder contain 12% leavening gas at the time of sale to the consumer. This measure insures uniform leavening efficiency and protects the health of the public.

In order to comply with this fixed standard for baking powder, manufacturers must produce and pack their product so as to avoid the deterioration which may result from absorption of atmospheric moisture.

Baking Powder manufacturers to avoid violation of the law, also spend thousands of dollars yearly in testing grocers' stocks and removing "spent" goods from their shelves, in spite of the fact that every possible precaution had previously been taken against deterioration.

With the exception of Texas, the pure food laws are not applied to baking powder mixed with flour at the mill and sold in bags as "Self Rising Flour." There is no penalty on the manufacturers if this fails to "self rise"—the consumer is the "goat"—he is the one that pays the penalty through indigestion and ill health that comes from eating bakings that are not properly raised. The standardization of baking powder is a protection to both the consumer and the manufacturer—who welcomes such laws and co-operates in every way possible. But!

Not so with the self rising flour manufacturer—he resents such laws and fights such legislation. Why? Because a standardization of self rising flour would require moisture-proof containers instead of cheap sacks—because low grade "clears" could no longer be sold as "fancy patent flour." It would also mean he must maintain expert chemical control such as is now maintained by baking powder manufacturers.

Calumet Baking Powder contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by the U.S. Food Authorities.

Packed in tin—keeps the strength in

NOTICE! Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by J. D. Patton and wife, Annie Patton, to Alamance Insurance and Real Estate Company, Trustee, on the 22nd day of July, 1920, which deed of trust is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book No. 87, page No. 136, default having been made in the payment of certain bonds and interest on same secured by said Deed of Trust, the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, on

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926, at 12:00 Noon, all the following real property to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Boone Station Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. M. Apple and others, and bounded as follows:

Being all of lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, all adjoining and fronting on the Gibsonville Hosiery Mill Street and running back to J. M. Apple's line, as shown in plat made by J. C. McAdams of Elon College, N. C., and recorded in the Register of Deeds Office of Alamance County, North Carolina, and known as the Ferguson land, on which is situated a modern bungalow.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH. This the 29th day of June, 1926. Alamance Insurance & Real Estate Co. Trustee.

J. T. ALLEN, Atty.

Cleaning Fine Glassware

Use eggshells to wash bottles or visagor cruets. Crush them fine, put into the cruets with warm, soapy water and shake well. This will clean the finest glass without scratching it.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made in a Special Proceedings therein pending, whereto all the heirs of David Compton were constituted parties, for the purpose of selling the lands of which he died seized for assets, the undersigned will offer to public sale, at the Court House door in Graham, at 12:00 o'clock, M., on

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1926, the following real property to-wit:

FIRST: A lot of land containing about five acres upon which are situated the dwelling and other houses and orchard, and used by said David Compton, as his home.

Second: A tract of land adjoining the above described as follows: Beginning at a stone, Amos Noah's corner, thence S 71 deg E 116 poles to a hickory in William Moser's line; thence S 61 poles to a stone, S. S. Harper's corner; thence S 77 deg E (back sight) with said Harper's line 147 poles to a stone, Harper's corner; thence N 24 deg E 57 poles to the beginning and containing 50 acres, more or less, Wire fence, orchard and well watered, about half in cultivation, balance wood land.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from day of sale till paid, and title reserved till fully paid for. Sale subject to confirmation by Clerk.

This June 28, 1926. J. S. COOK, Commissioner.

Dreaded by Mariners

Sable Island, off the coast of Newfoundland, is sometimes known as the "Isle of Lost Ships." More than two hundred vessels have been reported lost on this island. It is also known as the "graveyard of the Atlantic."

NOTICE Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust executed by Lacy Cook and wife, Annie Cook, bearing date of May 1, 1922, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 91, at page 111, and default having been made in the payment of the bonds secured thereby, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public auction at the Courthouse door in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, on

FRIDAY, JULY 30th, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Alamance county, North Carolina, described and defined as follows: Beginning at a stake on the West side of the road, with a corner of Jim Day; running thence in a West-easterly direction with the line of Jim Day 326 ft. to a stake; thence in a Northerly direction 135 ft. to a stake; thence parallel with the first line in an Easterly direction 326 ft. to a stake on the road; thence in a South-easterly direction with said road 135 ft. to the beginning, containing one (1) acre, more or less.

Situated on the above described property is a three room cottage. This the 25th day of June, 1926. Terms of sale: CASH. Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co. Trustee.

J. J. HENDERSON, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Monroe Torran, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated, on or before the 1st day of June, 1927, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt settlement. This May 21, 1926. W. P. TORRAN, Adm'r of Monroe Torran.

J. S. Cook, Atty.

Old Roman Term

The Romans employed the term "Gallia" in three varying ways; i. e. in its broadest sense which included Gallia Cisalpinga, North Italy, and Gallia Transalpinga; in a narrow sense, only Gallia. Transalpinga, in most restricted sense, the Land of Gaul, the Middle Part of Gaul.