

LIVE STOCK NEWS

SYSTEMATIC FEED FOR YOUNG LAMBS

It has been pretty definitely established by pathologists at the experimental station that too many peas, or too much corn, is the real cause of most feed for lamb losses. Cornfield feeders are controlling their losses by systematic feeding and the feeding of a variety of feeds such as beet tops, alfalfa stubble and grain. The same methods can be resorted to in the San Luis valley, using alfalfa, cull potatoes, beet tops and sheaf grain, getting the lambs filled up well before herding on peas.

A good method would be to feed lambs cull spuds in the corral in the morning, then a full feed of alfalfa hay, and then turn them on the peas. Bring them in at night for another feed of spuds and a little hay to last them the night, and leave them fairly hungry for a spud feed in the morning.

Alfalfa has been found unsatisfactory in many cases because the lambs are not fed enough. A few mouthfuls won't keep them from eating too many peas. They should eat at least two pounds daily to affect pea consumption.

Mineral mixtures are indicated for certain things, but preventing death loss by unlimited feeding of them in the penfield doesn't seem to be one of them. These big 65 to 80-pound lambs have a big capacity for feed consumption and can't stand the amount of concentrated feed they are consuming.

We have a tendency to look for panaceas and to hope for some serum or powder that can be administered or fed to solve the trouble. When we get down to improving our feed management system, so that our lambs get a well-balanced ration and are forced to eat a definite amount of roughage, and besides are fed a variety of feeds with the peas, only then will these losses come under control.—E. J. Maynard, Colorado State Experiment Station, to San Luis Valley feeders.

Rations for Brood Sows Can Be Grown on Farms

Satisfactory rations for brood sows can be made up from feeds grown on the farm, according to Prof. R. B. Hinman of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Corn, barley, oats, boiled cull potatoes and the like can be made the basis of the energy and heat-forming portions of the feed.

Growth-producing foods can be provided in meat-meal tankage, fish meal, oil meal, alfalfa hay, and good kitchen waste. These will also care for a part or all of the mineral requirements, unless the ration is known to be low in needed minerals.

For ordinary purposes, however, Professor Hinman recommends the following: A hundred pounds of hominy, creamed, or ground barley; a hundred pounds each of ground oats and wheat bran; 30 pounds of oil meal, fish meal, or tankage; and 15 pounds of chopped alfalfa hay. As a daily ration, he suggests feeding from one to three pounds, depending on the size and condition of the sow. He says also that if house waste, sweepings from the cow manure, or poor millage are available, they may be read on the ground where the sows can get at them. Skim milk may take the place of the protein part of the above ration, he says.

The breeder should remember that he is feeding not only the sow but the young pigs. Professor Hinman declares, and he should make ample provision for the heavy drain on the sow's vitality, particularly toward the end of her pregnant period, as that is when the most growth of the young pigs takes place.

Food Value of Molasses

Feeding molasses has a food value of its own, especially in cold weather, when its heat-producing carbohydrates furnish energy in abundance. That is one reason why stock that is fed molasses will usually be found in the spring with sleek, shiny coats. It also adds to the palatability of feeds, especially roughage, and will encourage the cows to eat more of this.

Live Stock Items

The only stock that should be abundantly watered is live stock.

It does not pay to grind or soak corn for pigs or large hogs.

Keep the horses busy. Every day they stand idle increases their upkeep.

Water is essential for all animals, but a bountiful supply is especially important for young, growing animals.

It is perhaps not surprising that the value of skim milk for pigs on pasture seems to be lower than for pigs in dry lot.

Colts should not be shut up in a close, poorly ventilated barn; neither should they be forced to endure all kinds of weather outdoors. Good shelter saves feed and promotes the growth necessary to develop big horses.

A referendum seldom demonstrates anything except that people change their minds.

(Continued from first page.)

TOM DIXON SPEAKS HERE THURSDAY NIGHT

land county, North Carolina, January 11, 1864, the son of Rev. Thomas and Amanda (McAfee) Dixon. At the age of nineteen he graduated from Wake Forest College, this State, following which he entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, as a special student in history and politics. This advantage was gained by means of a scholarship. The following year, 1884, he took up the study of law at the Greensboro Law school, from which he was graduated in 1886. That same year he was admitted to the bar of all the courts in the State, including the United States District Court, and also to the bar of the United States Supreme Court at Washington. However, he resigned these privileges in October, 1886, to enter the ministry. Seven months before he had been married to Miss Harriett Bussey, of Montgomery, Alabama.

It would be a rather difficult task to note in an orderly fashion all the steps that Mr. Dixon took from his graduation at Wake Forest College to his entrance into the ministry. For one thing, he was a member of the North Carolina Legislature from 1884 to 1886; but other pursuits lessened legislative attractions for him. An interesting fact in connection with his legislative career was that he was a member of the State legislature before he had reached the voting age.

In 1887, after his ordination, he was elected pastor of a Baptist church in Raleigh. During the following year he occupied a Baptist pulpit in Boston, and the next year he accepted a call to New York. There he remained until 1899. Before the close of his ministry he enjoyed the reputation of attracting larger congregations than any other Protestant preacher in the country. His ministrations were remarkably popular. Many of his pulpits utterances are to be found in the books which he compiled prior to his leaving New York—"Living Problems in Religion and Social Science," (1891); "What is Religion?" (1902), "Sermons on Ingersoll," (1894), and the "Failure of Protestantism in New York," (1897). As pastor of the People's Church he rose to more than local prominence by reason of his freedom and originality of thought, his vigor of expression, and his independence of action. He proved on many occasions that he was not a man to be fettered by traditions or by customs; but, at the same time he was as strong at the end of his ministry as at the start, and his independence concerned the lesser restraints.

It was as a preacher that Mr. Dixon first became identified with fiction. Camden, the heroic preacher who figures in one of Lillian Bell's stories, was drawn from the same man who afterward drew the heroic figure of Charles Gaston in "The Leopard's Spots."

After leaving the People's Temple he spent much of his time lecturing; and indeed, he is one of the most popular lecturers in America.

"The Leopard's Spots" simmered in his mind for more than a year. The actual writing of the novel occupied about sixty days. "The Leopard's Spots" may fairly be regarded as the South's long-deferred answer to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In the twelve months following its publication 100,000 copies were sold.

Besides "The Leopard's Spots," which appeared in 1902, Mr. Dixon has written "The One Woman, 1903; "The Clansman," 1905; "The Life Worth Living," 1905; "The Traitor," 1907; "Comrades," 1909; "The Root of Evil," 1911; "The Sins of the Fathers," 1912; "The Southerner," 1913; "The Victim," 1914; "Foolish Virgin," 1915; "The Birth of a Nation," (photoplay), 1915; "Fall of a Nation," 1916; "The Way of a Man," 1918; "A Man of the People," 1920; "The Man in Gray," 1921; and "The Black Hood," 1924.

Mooresboro School Closes 15th-16th.

Mooresboro school commencement will be held Thursday and Friday, April 15th and 16th. Professor Lathan who has headed the school for the past year reports a most successful year. On Thursday evening the program will be rendered by the grades featuring: Jolly Pickaninny; Two Little Chipmunks; The Owl; The Echo; I'll Never Play With You Again; Basket Drill; Bobby Shaffe. An operetta "Isle of Jewels" Friday evening April 16th, 1926, given by the High school.

"The Spinsters' Convention" A group of old maids whose chief interest is to keep young, have formed a club, the prime object of which is to secure husbands for its members—Watch for the ridiculous!

A play entitled "A Poor Married Man" will be given, with the following characters: Prof. Wise—Avery Gillespie; Billie Blake—Thomas Harris; Doctor Graham—J. L. Greene; Jupiter—Charles Adams; Mrs. Ford—Annie Turner; Zoie—Frances McCardwell; June Graham—Margaret Greene; Rosalind Wilson—Nettie McCraw.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for their kindness shown us during the sickness and death of our baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Broadus Bowen.



THE GUANACOS

"Good morning, Mrs. Guanaco."
"Why, good-morning, Mr. Guanaco."
"And pray tell me just why you say 'Why' before you say good-morning?"
"For no reason at all," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"I am glad of that," replied Mr. Guanaco.
Now the guanaco is about the size of the llama, or about the size of a small deer.

It has thick, shaggy hair which is rather soft and of a red or auburn shade.

"I have no hair on my legs in summer," said Mr. Guanaco.

"Neither have I," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"We're very much alike," said Mr. Guanaco.

"It's because we belong to the same family," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"How dull our conversation is," Mr. Guanaco said after a moment.

Mrs. Guanaco was far from being insulted or angry.

She smiled in guanaco fashion and said:

"We are dull, it is true.

"We are just about as stupid as it is possible to be. And yet people think we are interesting. I suppose they judge us from our looks.

"Our looks are better than our brains. They're more useful. Our brains are not much, not much," she said.

"The only trouble is," said Mr. Guanaco, "that we're so stupid that often we are killed because we haven't the sense to get out of the way or protect ourselves."

"We haven't been killed often, have we?" asked Mrs. Guanaco.

"I should say we haven't," replied Mr. Guanaco. "If we had we wouldn't be here now."

"To be killed once is enough, quite enough, and too much for any creature."

"Oh," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"Now I understand," she added, after a moment.

"Are we apt to be killed here in the zoo?" she said a little later.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Guanaco, "we are safe here. In South America where



It Has Thick, Shaggy Hair.

our family lives there are always such chances, but here we are quite, quite safe."

"Oh, how blissful," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"To be safe and to be stupid, to eat and dream and never to think or get tired out working our heads off with plans and schemes—what a wonderful thing life is then."

"Yes, life is wonderful when one is a guanaco and is stupid enough never to want anything and never to try for anything."

"Just what I think," said Mr. Guanaco.

"Exactly what I think," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"We don't have to think up bright things to say," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"Of course I couldn't if I tried, but it is a relief not to have to try."

"A great relief," said Mr. Guanaco.

"A great relief. And it is so nice you do not expect too much of me."

"The same thought is often with me," said Mrs. Guanaco.

"We're satisfied," said Mr. Guanaco.

"Quite," said Mrs. Guanaco.

A Riddle in Rhyme

My first is in cheese-knife, but not in plate,
My second's in heavy, but not in weight,
My third is in moment, but not in hour,
My fourth is in dungeon, but not in tower,
My fifth is in lily but not in rose,
My sixth is in reaping but not in mow,
My seventh is in silver but not in gold,
My eighth is in timid but not in bold,
My ninth is in icy but not in freeze,
My tenth is in ocean, but not in seas,
My eleventh is in pocket but not in comb,
My whole you will find at night in the home.
—Candlestick.

Couldn't Hear a Worm

Benny was watching a robin feeding her little ones on the lawn. She would hop along a short way, cock her head on one side near the ground as though listening, then dive into the earth after a worm. The young ones meanwhile kept chirping greedily.

"Doodness!" exclaimed Benny. "I wish those baby robins would keep still. They're makin' such a racket their mamma can't hear a worm when there is one!"

The Democrats will find a good issue, but nobody yet knows what the family row will be about.



McNEELY'S GREATEST DRESS SALE

Featuring reductions in two groups, composing the most superlative bargains we have ever offered in the history of our merchandising

GROUP NO. 1—90 DRESSES, DESIGNED TO SELL FROM \$19.75 TO \$24.75—
SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY
\$14.75

THESE DRESSES ARE MADE OF THE NEW FABRICS, THE NEW STYLES, IN THE NEW SHADES. THE FABRICS INCLUDE, FLAT CREPE, GEORGETTES, PRINTED CREPE, CREPE DE CHINE, FLANNELS AND WASHABLE RADIUM. SHADES:—FLESH, MAIZE, GREEN, TAN, PEACH, PEPPERMINT, WHITE, NAVY AND BOIS DE ROSE. THE STYLES ARE THE NEWEST CREATIONS OF THE BEST DESIGNERS.

SUPERLATIVE VALUE.

GROUP NO. 2—60 DRESSES DESIGNED TO SELL AS HIGH AS \$39.75—
BEAUTIFUL NEW MATERIALS—WONDERFUL DESIGNS IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES. THEY COME IN CREPE ROMAINE, GEORGETTE, PRINTS AND SOLID COLORS.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

\$24.75

NO BETTER VALUE OFFERED, OR WILL BE OFFERED, THIS SEASON.
SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

—EXTRA SPECIAL—
200 pairs regular \$2.00 Service Silk Stockings, in all the new spring shades—while they last—
\$1.50

—EXTRA SPECIAL—
One lot Felt Hats—Extra Special for these Three Sales Days—
\$1.95

J. C. McNeely Company

STYLE QUALITY SERVICE