

## Beatification of the Franciscan Martyrs



Scene at the beatification of the Franciscan martyrs in St. Peter's, Rome, with the pope taking part in the ceremony.

## Dempsey's Kin Noted Pugilist

### Required Court Order to Keep His Grandfather From Fighting.

Charlotte, N. C.—Did you know that Nathan Dempsey, progenitor of the celebrated Jack, was also a two-fisted fighting man; that he at one time lived in North Carolina, and that during that period he remained undisputed champion of four counties by reason of the strength in his mighty arms? Did you know that it required an order of court to restrain the fighting instincts of the grandfather of the man who recently lost the heavy-weight championship of the world?

When Jack Dempsey was in training in Hendersonville early in the year for his disastrous bout with Gene Tunney, he remarked that he believed his grandfather had once lived in this state. Investigations revealed that the exploits of the mighty Nathan are well remembered by the older inhabitants of Burnsville. Nathan staged his battles on the village green, now become the public square, accepting the challenges of any and all who cared to try an issue with him.

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago.

It was 75 years ago that this Dempsey held a championship in Yancey county, and the people still talk about his fame. The territory covered by this pugilist of the early days was the four contiguous counties, and he ruled by the power of his good fist until an outraged court stopped it and put his fist under a peace bond. Nathan licked every man who had the temerity to stand up to him. There were no referees and few rules in those early encounters, and there were no gloves to soften the blows.

The strongest man of his day in these parts, credited with choking a bear to death with his bare hands, with seizing a part of a fence rail on one occasion and dispersing a mob, intent on punishing him, in such a manner that all the emergency medical attention of Burnsville was called upon to repair the damage, and with other similar feats, Nathan Dempsey came drifting over the mountains, staying long enough to establish his reputation in Yancey and then moved on to the West.

It was these legends of the Burnsville fighting man that led Jack Dempsey to believe that the old pioneer was his grandfather. He understood, he said on his recent visit here, that his paternal ancestor had lived for a time in North Carolina. Any way, the people in Yancey county have been talking about this first Dempsey for 75 years—since long before Jack stepped into the limelight—and are still talking now that he has been eclipsed. But nobody thought of connecting the world champion with the renowned scrapper of the mountains until Jack himself advanced the idea that resulted in the investigation.

If inheritance goes for anything, then Jack Dempsey came by his prowess legitimately, for the mighty Nathan had all of western North Carolina—or at least that part of it that came under his immediate jurisdiction—subject to the power of his fist, until the majesty of the law took

charge with the fence rail. That was when some of the neighborhood boys undertook to accomplish by force of numbers what not one of them could do single-handed. When the fracas was over, there were a large number of fellows in sore need of a doctor and a nurse. But Nathan himself still stood upon his two feet, with no visible marks of violence upon him.

"I never saw such a man," Uncle Dave says. "Why, he was a giant. He was a superman. There wasn't a man in all western North Carolina that could whip him. I guess there were not five all put together that could have done it. Johnny McPeters, an unusually strong man, challenged Dempsey to a fight once. But the battle never came off. Dempsey knocked Daddy Mac unconscious in the meantime and McPeters never set a definite date for the encounter."

#### Old Court Record.

The law designated that he could strike only with the palm of his right hand, but left the left fist free to be used in any manner the fighter might choose. The old court record is probably still in existence unless it was destroyed during the days of the war between the states. The wording of the document was studied meticulously in order that some way might be found for Dempsey, and the nature of it still is recalled by the older people who also recall that turbulent and hectic period when Dempsey stood four-square to all the world and fought any man who desired a fight for the pure love of fighting, holding his battles at appointed times so that all might be present to witness the encounter.

There are several people in Burnsville—the old-timers—who recall the days when Nathan used to go to it fist and skull on the public square. That was before his fame became so well known that he had no opposition. There are those who still contend that he was a "superman," pointing out that he did not have ribs, but a solid bone chest that protected his cavernous lungs. He is credited with having been a tall, upstanding fellow with fine black eyes and handsome appearance. What became of him is not known. After a time he became seized with the "wanderlust" and resumed his pilgrimage over the mountains. Later the man who became the grandfather of Jack Dempsey showed up in the West.

The story of the bear is well remembered, and is related with gusto by the more aged citizens of Yancey county. The tree to which the animal, brought home by Nathan, was supposed to have been tied, still is standing. It is called Dempsey's tree to this day. The story goes that Nathan brought home the bear, chained it to a tree and, to the delight and amazement of the younger generation, kept it for some time.

In the course of time the bear took a notion to make a meal off of one of Nathan's calves. There was a terrific struggle under the tree, with the unfortunate bovine wanders. In the midst of it Dempsey came home. He entered the fight and soon found himself grappling with the bear, who, having had a taste of blood, was of a mind to put in his place this human who was about to come between his bearship and a succulent dinner. The bear was choked to death by Dempsey with his bare hands.

#### Was a Superman.

"Uncle Dave" Angell, a Civil war veteran now eighty-two years old, was a boy of ten when Nathan was in his prime. He saw him make his famous

charge with the fence rail. That was when some of the neighborhood boys undertook to accomplish by force of numbers what not one of them could do single-handed. When the fracas was over, there were a large number of fellows in sore need of a doctor and a nurse. But Nathan himself still stood upon his two feet, with no visible marks of violence upon him.

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A few relics of old Nathan still are left at Burnsville. There is the bear tree on the land of James F. Hyatt; the public square where the majority of the fights were held, now beautified and modernized and with paved streets leading through it, and the site of the Dempsey cabin, now buried somewhere under the Miller hotel, where the ancient logs serve to form the supports for some of the inner walls. Yancey county in those days included what is now Avery, Mitchell, Madison and the present Yancey county. But the memory of this mighty man remains clear in the minds of those who knew him—then boys of ten and twelve years, who drank with avidity the stories of the prowess of this mighty fellow.

"You just couldn't hurt him," Uncle Dave declares.

But apparently he could be pestered. Enough of one thing, evidently, was enough. When the crowd ganged him one day in the belief that co-operation might accomplish what individual bravery had not, Dempsey reached down and got a fence rail in one hand and charged into the crowd of his tormentors. A short time thereafter the injured were carried home by their friends. Dempsey was not among them. The fence rail was ruined for any purpose except to be used as firewood. Uncle Dave witnessed this fight with his own eyes.

In all his career, however, Dempsey never killed a man, and never beat his wife. This last was unusual, for western North Carolina was a wild place in those days, and not much fuss was raised about a little thing like wife-beating, according to Uncle Dave. Mrs. Dempsey, he says, was a tiny little wisp of a woman and perhaps the happiest one in all Yancey county. Nathan was good to her. Rough though he may have been, he left his fighting and drinking off when he went home. Or perhaps he was under the same sort of dominion that some of us of the present day are. The battle does not always go to the strong, especially when a woman takes a hand in it.

What Nathan Dempsey followed as a business nobody remembers. "You wouldn't hardly expect us boys to remember what he did. We were interested in his fighting," they say around Burnsville. And they are still talking about it after 75 years, particularly since they have learned that the redoubtable Jack has accepted him as his grandfather.

#### Making Sure

New York.—Mrs. Frederick Senese, after reconstructing with her husband for taking other women to ride, the police say, sprinkled gasoline over the family automobile and applied a match.

### TRAGEDY FOLLOWED OWNERS OF "GRAND CONDE" DIAMOND

Recent Theft Recalls Dramatic History of Jewel Owned by French Royalty.

Paris.—Tragedies and misfortunes have befallen the possessors of the "Grand Conde" diamond for many years. They have given added and impressive strength to the widespread belief that an evil influence lurks in the fascinating rays of the gem. And now the "Grand Conde" diamond has been stolen.

About an inch long and half an inch wide, weighing 50 karats, the diamond has been valued at \$2,000,000. While there are several larger stones among the famous diamonds of the world, there is no more perfect example of a pluk diamond in existence.

The audacious theft of the stone from the Chateau de Chantilly, in France, is the latest dramatic event in the history of a jewel that has been

followed by unparalleled misfortune. The diamond received its name of the "Grand Conde" because it was first possessed by the prince of Conde, a member of one of the most illustrious branches of the Bourbon family, the royal family of France.

Exile, suicide, fatal accidents, and death at the hands of enemies has been the lot of those who have possessed the gem. The last private owner of the chateau was the duke of Aumale, son of King Louis Philippe, of France. He died in 1892, leaving the chateau with its diamond and other treasures to the French nation.

The diamond, with other rare treasures, was left in the treasure tower of the chateau, which is surrounded by a moat filled with water. A band of thieves, estimated to number ten, crossed the moat with a ladder and rifled the tower.

Officials and police of France are

watching anxiously for the diamond to turn up in some jeweler's shop or private collection.

### Uncooked Salmon and Poi Delight Hawaiians

Honolulu.—The trouble with serving the Hawaiian national dishes—poi and lomilomi salmon—in other parts of the world is that few persons born outside the Hawaiian Islands like poi.

Poi, however, is the Hawaiian staff of life. Everything the old-time Hawaiians eat is served as a side dish to poi. It is a gray, pasty material made by pounding the root of the taro plant. It is eaten with the fingers, and choice determines its thickness. It may be of one-finger, two-finger or three-finger consistency.

The preparation of lomilomi salmon is simple. Uncooked salt salmon is picked into small bits. Chopped tomatoes and onions are added. By no means are poi and lomilomi salmon mixed. It is culinary sacrilege in Hawaii to take poi any other way than straight.

## DAIRY

### SOME GRAIN IS NEEDED BY COW

Though rich in food elements, alfalfa hay must be supplemented with a grain mixture if the dairy herd is to be kept in good condition and at the same time produce a large amount of milk. This is the conclusion drawn by the dairy department of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, from experiments and farm experiences in New Jersey and elsewhere.

In one instance, a dairyman of this state claimed repeatedly that he could secure just as high a production from a ration of good alfalfa hay and first-class corn silage as from one containing also a liberal amount of grain concentrates. Investigation showed, however, that he was giving the cows large amounts of very choice alfalfa hay and was not forcing them to eat it up clear, but allowing them to pick out only the leaves and tender parts. The left-over stems were fed to horses. This dairyman failed to appreciate that the cows were not eating alfalfa hay, but chiefly alfalfa leaves, which contain nearly as much crude protein as gluten feed, and not much more fiber than oats.

All the concentrates in a ration were replaced by alfalfa hay in a trial at the New Jersey experiment station. A ration consisting of 17.5 pounds of alfalfa hay and 35 pounds of corn silage was compared with a ration containing 9 pounds of concentrates rich in protein, fed with corn silage and corn stover. This latter ration was far from ideal, for it contained no legume hay. It produced, however, over 20 per cent more milk and butterfat than the alfalfa hay and silage ration.

In a six-year test at the Illinois experiment station it was found that cows fed some grain in addition to silage and alfalfa hay stayed in better condition than those fed silage and alfalfa hay alone.

### Give Plenty of Feed to Increase Yield of Milk

There is a tendency to decrease the amount of feed fed as the costs mount. The proper thing to do is to select cows with sufficient capacity to become profitable and then increase the amount of feed.

Experience has shown that it is not the highly concentrated rations that make for the greatest production. It is the fresh, partially dilute, soft, palatable feeds, with a low crude fiber content—such as grass—that give the best results.

A mixture of different kinds of hay is important, especially with a high-producing cow, in order that all the nutrients may be provided. Hay should be cut before feeding and the different varieties mixed. Grain is combined with this and plant minerals added. If properly mixed, this feed receives the same treatment in the paunch as hay. This aids digestion and lightens the process of mastication.

### Growing Various Crops to Provide Dairy Feeds

The following amount of food for each cow for a period of one year:

- 3 tons silage if as many as 10 head of cows are kept.
- 1 ton good legume hay—alfalfa, red clover, soy bean, cow pea, etc. If no silage is provided, 2 tons legume hay should be grown for each cow.
- 15 bushels corn.
- 10 bushels oats.
- Plenty of good pasture from frost to frost.

If the above amount of feed is grown on the farm for each cow it will be necessary to buy only about five bags cottonseed meal and three bags wheat bran in order to have ration filling the requirements outlined above.

### Addition of Dried Yeast to Normal Calf Ration

In tests at the Minnesota experiment station in which 47 calves were fed, C. H. Eckles, V. M. Williams, J. W. Wilbur, L. S. Palmer and H. M. Harshaw found that the addition of dried yeast to normal rations, including whole or skim milk, grain and hay, did not increase the rates of gain from two weeks to 180 days of age.

"In several experiments with rats, from 15 to 20 per cent of yeast in the ration was required for the production of normal growth. Increasing this amount did not have an additional stimulating effect. A calf ration was fed to rats, with and without yeast, with unsatisfactory results in both cases, due probably to an excess of bulk."

#### Box Stall for Bull

A box stall is the best place to house a herd sire, although he should be allowed more exercise than he will get by just tramping around in a small stall. Turn him out into a small paddock each day or give him the freedom of a barn lot to roam around and exercise. The ordinary ration of hay, silage and a small amount of grain is suitable for him. Silage will have no ill effects upon his potency, although he should not be made to subsist upon silage altogether.

## Horticultural News

### SAVE APPLE TREES CANKER-INFECTED

Apple trees infected with hold-over fire blight cankers, one of the serious problems of apple growers in some sections, can be saved and a large percentage of future infections prevented if a procedure worked out by investigators in the experiment station of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, is followed carefully and systematically. It is announced by Dr. H. W. Anderson, associate chief of pomological pathology, who had charge of the investigations. The object of the procedure, which was worked out as the result of observations and experiments, is to save trees, not to control blossom and twig blight in the entire orchard.

In Calhoun, Illinois' most important apple producing county, and adjoining counties hold-over blight cankers are killing thousands of Willow Twig trees, and this variety, one of the most profitable to western Illinois growers, is doomed unless satisfactory methods of control are put to use, Doctor Anderson said.

The procedure which the experiment station workers have developed to save infected trees is as follows:

1. Plot the orchard, indicating on a diagram the exact location of all diseased trees and the number of cankers on each tree.

2. During the winter months cut out all cankers. Cankered limbs which do not contain enough live wood to warrant saving the entire limb should be cut off well below the canker. Cankers on the body of the tree or on large scaffold limbs should be cleaned out and treated. The orchardist should have special instructions for this work.

3. The cleaned canker and all tools used should be disinfected by using a solution of mercuric chloride, mercuric cyanide and glycerin. A convenient formula for this is:

- (A) Three-tenths ounce of mercuric chloride in one pint of warm water.
- (B) Three-tenths ounce of mercuric cyanide in one pint of water.

Add three pints of glycerin to each of (A) and (B) after they are in solution, then mix them together. Make up in wooden or granite ware containers.

4. Paint the wounded surfaces first with shellac and then, after they are dry, with gas tar or white lead paint.

5. Give special attention to follow-up work.

During the growing season watch for any advance at the edge of the cankers. If any advance is seen, immediately clean out to perfectly healthy bark, disinfect very carefully and drop all diseased bark into a pail, remove from orchard and burn.

### Best Strawberry Mulch Is Straw Horse Manure

A coarse or straw horse manure is best. Cow manure is too compact. It will mat down over the plants or form large clumps which do not protect the plants. The object of mulching is to keep the frost in the soil, thus preventing the lift of the frost and over through the winter and spring. The frost lifts the plants a little and the settling of the thaw pulls the soil away from the roots and leaves them exposed. The plants should not be completely covered, for they must have air through the winter. Therefore a coarse mulch which will not pack down too hard is best, says a writer in the Rural New Yorker. Some people make the mistake of using forest leaves, sawdust or very fine manure, thinking the plants must be fully covered. These pack too closely and smother a good many plants. We have found coarse millet or sudan grass cut before they seed very good for mulching.

### Sprouts Are Worthless to Grow Cherry Trees

Cherry trees grown from sprouts which came up around old cherry trees would be practically the same as seedlings, and would not be likely to produce much fruit, and what fruit they might bear would be likely to be of inferior quality.

Probably, the old trees from which the sprouts were taken, were budded or grafted on seedling roots which are likely to send up sprouts which will bear seedling fruit of poor quality. The seedlings frequently used for budding good kinds of cherries on are more or less cherries, and some of these seedlings may bear fruit of very good quality, but as a rule the fruit is rather poor. The seedling trees are not likely to bear much until they become very old, and even then they are usually shy bearers.

### Protection From Rabbits

The trees should be protected from rabbits by means of tree guards of various types, either wood veneer, paper of various sorts, or even cornstalks, or galvanized or other screen wire, or the heavy galvanized hardware cloth of about one-fourth-inch mesh.

The hardware cloth and screen guards should be about eighteen inches high, and pushed down a couple of inches into the soil. They may be left in place as long as protection is needed.

## POULTRY

### FEEDING PULLETS IN COLD SEASON

Pullets must be well developed, vigorous and must carry a surplus of body fat if they are to produce heavily during the winter months.

D. C. Henderson, poultry specialist in the South Dakota State college extension service, says that pullets which come into laying with weak frames and undeveloped bodies usually break down under the strain of egg production during the winter months. He advises a careful feeding program for pullets so that they will have the surplus body fat so necessary to heavy egg production.

"Feeds containing protein and minerals are essential for proper growth of bones, feathers and muscles," he says. "Skim milk, if available in sufficient quantity, is an excellent feed. The birds should be given access to the milk at all times. It can be fed either in the sweet or sour form.

"If the milk is limited, part of the protein may be supplied through the use of meat scraps or tankage in mash mixture."

A dry mash mixture which Henderson advises for satisfactory development of pullets is composed of one part each by weight of cornmeal, ground heavy oats, wheat bran, flour middlings and tankage.

One pound of salt should be added to each 100 pounds of mash. If a limited amount of milk is available, one-half part of tankage may be fed in the mash. Dry mash should be kept in the hoppers before the birds at all times.

Grain is necessary for the proper storing of a reserve of fat in the body, states the specialist. Late hatched pullets should be forced heavily with both bran and mash to develop flesh and bone, essential in continuous heavy egg production. Early hatched pullets, that are well developed and are coming into laying should be fed heavily on grain feeds and sparingly on dry mash. The pullet flock must carry a surplus of body flesh, obtained primarily from grain feeds, if they are to give profitable winter egg production.

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### Late Laying Hens Best for Building Up Flock

Eggs usually are the chief source of income from the farm poultry business and one of the quickest ways to build up the egg-laying capacity of the flock is to breed from the best of the late laying hens rather than from the young pullets which have not had a chance to show their worth as layers. Only those late laying hens which have the proper size, type and other desirable characteristics should be used in the breeding pen. Poorly colored birds and those with disqualifications, such as side sprigs on the comb and stubs on the legs, are undesirable as breeders, the poultrymen say.

The most desirable of the late laying hens which molt as late as September 15 or later should be mated with the best males of the flock or preferably with males secured from a breeder of a good strain of production-bred stock.

### Arranging Nests for Easy Cleaning Is Best Plan

Arrange nests for the hens and the new pullets as soon as possible. It is best they become accustomed to this equipment so that they are not afraid of it later on. If possible, build the nests in a long row, using a 12-inch board for the base, and square sections of same for partitions. Fasten together with hooks like screen door hooks, so the whole structure will come apart for thorough cleaning. This is infinitely better than nailing up a few old boxes, and expecting the hens to use them.

Hens prefer dark nests, and if given choice between a dark nest and a light nest, will almost always avoid the light. It is convenient, also, if you can arrange the nests along the wall, so that the eggs can be taken up without going into the scratching area. This is convenient, and avoids disturbing the chickens.

### Attend to Ventilation

Those who expect any great number of winter eggs from old hens are doomed to disappointment unless they have especially favorable conditions such as electric lights. Old hens will molt. The poor layers start shedding in June while the best hens may not do so until late in the fall. And once in a while there is a hen that does not molt until December.

One must depend upon the pullet flock for satisfactory early winter egg production.

### Blood Spots in Eggs

Blood spots in eggs are due to various causes, and often are not serious so far as the flock is concerned. Such spots are found quite commonly in eggs from commercial flocks, and unless in unusual numbers call for no change in management. If they do appear in larger numbers, examination of the ration to find whether there is not something wrong with it is recommended. The cause is sometimes feeding condimental foods such as pepper.