

First Installment at the Bijou Theatre Today



If You Were a Girl and Hated a Man — What Motive Could Make You Try to Kill Your Sister on His Account?

Try as you will, you won't and can't strike the right answer to that question unless you read "The Trey O' Hearts," by Louis Joseph Vance, in this newspaper or see the pictures at the "movies."

There's an unusual situation—a human interest element—a curious unexpected twist and thrill to every line of the story and every foot of the pictures.

There have been other strong novels.

There have been other good moving pictures.

But this — well, let's have your opinion.

The Trey O' Hearts

By Louis Joseph Vance

Author of "The Fortune Hunter," "The Black Flag," "The Brass Bowl," Etc.

Read the Story in

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

See the Pictures at

Your Favorite Picture Theatre—The Bijou



Can You Find the \$50,000 Photographs?

Here's how thirty feet of celluloid cost \$50,000.

When the moving picture action for Louis Joseph Vance's new and sensational novel, "The Trey O' Hearts," was being outlined something happened.

The producer pointed out seven places in the novel that he claimed could not be portrayed in pictures.

But they were.

It only took thirty feet of film to do it, but it cost \$50,000 to get the negatives!

See if you can find these situations in the story and the pictures.

They are just one of the many things worth looking for in—

The Trey O'Hearts

DAIRY and CREAMERY

WHY BUTTER IS YELLOW.

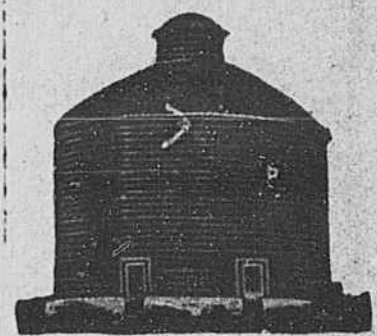
Color is Largely Determined by Breed Characteristics and Feed.

[Prepared by dairy division, United States department of agriculture.]

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the cow's feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with the Missouri state experiment station.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants, including grass, but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains



The corncrib shown in the illustration holds 7,000 bushels of corn and cost \$1,000, says the Iowa Homestead. There is no wood in it save the frame about the door openings and a trap in the center of the crib which is used to empty the crib rapidly when desired. There is a small circular air shaft in the center of the crib about three and one-half feet in diameter and made of the same square tiling of which the walls of the crib are made. Through the square opening about two inches wide in this tiling the air enters freely. The tile is so set that the opening rises toward the center and thus keeps out much of the rain and snow.

the well known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this stored store is gradually drawn upon, and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will, therefore, produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitute the chief pigment, will also produce a highly colored product. On the other hand, a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments, and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat, but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

Remedy For Eczema in Cows.
A cow that has eczema should have a full dose of epsom salts as a physic, to be followed with half ounce doses of hyposulphite of soda given twice daily in feed. Bathe the affected parts of the body with a 1-100 solution of coal tar dip, to keep the flies from bothering her. Make alfalfa hay only a part of the ration and as soon as possible substitute grass.—Farm Journal.

Potatoes For Cows.
When not too expensive potatoes may be fed by cows in limited quantities. They should be chopped or sliced and fed raw, twenty pounds being about as large a daily allowance as a cow should receive. Excessive amounts may cause scours and very often a poor quality of butter is produced by cows receiving a large portion of potatoes.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Concrete Barn Floor.
In finishing the surface of a concrete barn floor the use of a steel trowel should be avoided except in gutter and manger, as a smooth, slippery surface is not desirable elsewhere. The surface should be finished with a wooden float, which produces a finish easily cleaned and one giving a good foothold for stock.