

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Bremer, Okla., writes: "From this time I entered into womanhood... I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse... Nothing seemed to help until, one day, I decided to..."

TAKE CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but I can truthfully say that I have not a pain..."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health... I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble..."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

DESTROYING PRAIRIE DOGS TO SAVE CROPS

Organized Operations Conducted in New Mexico.

Nearly 5,000 Land Owners Took Active Part in Work—Cost for Treatment of Range Land Less Than 4 Cents an Acre.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Organized poisoning operations were extended over 1,231,297 prairie-dog-infested acres in New Mexico last year under the co-operative work measure of the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture, the New Mexico state council of defense, and the extension service of the New Mexico college of agriculture. This included the protection of 212,902 acres of crops in all parts of the state, nearly 5,000 land owners taking active part in the work. The expenditures of the federal and state governments and of co-operators totaled less than \$600,000. The actual cost for the treatment of range land was less than 4 cents an acre. If average crop returns in New Mexico be placed as low as \$20 an acre, the saving in crops alone for this one season is approximately \$500,000. To this should be



New Mexico Practiced Poison Control on 1,231,297 Acres Against Prairie Dogs Last Year.

added the benefit from the destruction of prairie dogs on over a million acres of range and the consequent increased value in crops and forage for seasons to come. Better organization will result from the experiences of last year, and the biological survey and the authorities in New Mexico are in a position to push much more vigorously the work of clearing the state of prairie dogs. Economy and effectiveness have been increased through recent improvements in poisoning methods and, with the help of legislative measures and the hearty cooperation of all ranchmen, it is hoped that the prairie dog will be entirely eradicated before many years.

SELECT POTATOES FOR SEED

Grower Cannot Expect to Get Maximum Yield From Inferior Stock—Best Time at Harvest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The custom of using as seed potatoes left from the previous season's crop, after having disposed of the best, must be discontinued if the present quality and yield of the crop is to be materially improved, say specialists of the United States department of agriculture. The grower cannot expect to get maximum yields from inferior seed stock more than the dry farmer can expect from the best seed potatoes from scrub vines. The best time to select seed potatoes, according to the specialists, is

in the fall when the crop is being harvested. Then the yield of the individual plant and the quality of the tubers can be considered.

Good seed is sure in respect to the variety; is produced by healthy, vigorous, heavy-yielding plants grown under favorable climatic conditions; is somewhat immature; reasonably uniform in size and shape; firm and sound. The first sprouts should begin to develop at planting time.

STERILIZATION IS NECESSARY

Washing of Dairy Utensils by Process Ordinarily Used is Not Always Sufficient.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sterilization of dairy utensils is necessary for the production of dairy products of high quality, particularly milk and cream. Because the washing of dairy utensils, at least by the process ordinarily used, is not sufficient to insure freedom from infection and contamination.

EXTRA LABOR BY DULL TOOLS

Average Farmer Does Not Realize Tremendous Amount of Work He is Making Himself.

Labor spent by the farmer in sharpening his tools and implements earns a thousand per cent interest, declares Prof. H. H. Musselman of the Michigan agricultural college. The average farmer is inclined to go along with dull tools, little realizing the tremendous amount of extra labor he is making himself.

WORST WEED ENEMY OF ALFALFA PLANT

Care Should Be Taken to Prevent Introduction of Dodder.

Grazing Close With Sheep Has Been Recommended as Effective Control Against Noxious Plant—Burn Off Affected Parts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dodder is considered by many as one of the worst weed enemies of alfalfa. The dodder seeds germinate in the ground and the young plants soon attach themselves to the alfalfa seedlings. As soon as the threadlike stem of dodder is attached firmly to the alfalfa plant the stem connecting it with the ground withers away. Thereafter the dodder lives entirely on the alfalfa. Special care should be exercised to avoid introducing it in the alfalfa seed at planting time.

Grazing close with sheep has been recommended as an effective control against dodder. In the East, however, where dodder is most abundant, sheep are not plentiful, and it is not possible to graze alfalfa fields. Instead, grazing on alfalfa fields too closely with sheep often

PROTECT ALFALFA FIELDS AGAINST DODDER BY RIGID CONTROL MEASURES.

results in permanent injury to the stand. Some authorities recommend the complete removal of the affected alfalfa plants where the dodder appears only in isolated spots through the field. This practice, however, is only successful in the very early stages of the pest and before it has gained much foothold.

A rapid and efficacious method of stamping out dodder, recommended by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to watch the alfalfa fields for the initial evidences of dodder, and as soon as signs of the pest appear to sprinkle the infested spots with kerosene, apply the match, and burn off the affected areas. This practice kills out the dodder and, properly applied, does not injure the alfalfa permanently. In burning the doddered portions of the field a blow torch is useful, but where such a device is not available some readily inflammable material, such as waste or old rags wrapped with wire on the end of a stick and soaked in kerosene, will serve.

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY WILSON'S REQUEST.

Chicago—Officers of the Chicago district council of the Federated Shopmen's union, which called a nation-wide strike of railway shop workers, were favorably impressed by President Wilson's request that Congress create a commission to consider wage increases for railway employees.

When reports were received that the President had suggested that any wage increase be made retroactive to August 1, 1919, the union leaders here said they would remain firm for retroaction to January 1, 1919.

The strike, according to reports, was chiefly effective in the middle west and southeast.

She Used to Be Gray.

The well known society leaders hair was gray, just like yours. But Mrs. B. heard of Q-ban Hair Color Restorer—how thousands had proved that Q-ban would bring a natural, soft, even dark shade to gray or faded hair and make it soft, fluffy and beautiful. Q-ban is all ready to use—a liquid, guaranteed harmless, 50c a large bottle—money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Co., and all good drug stores. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Liquid Shampoo Soap.

Try Q-ban

Look, then, into this heart and write—Longfellow.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TURKEY BREEDERS



FLOCK OF PRIZE-WINNING TURKEYS.

(By H. A. ATHRENS, Poultry Department, Oklahoma, and M. College, Stillwater.)

The bronze is the giant of the turkey family and can be easily grown with proper care.

The parent stock must be strong and vigorous. Just the same as for chickens.

Hens are in profit until five years of age.

Gobblers should be changed every year.

Hens must not be allowed to become too fat before the breeding season. When the gobbler becomes too fat, infertile eggs result.

Remember that turkeys are of a roaming disposition and must not be kept in confinement.

It is estimated that a breeding flock of six should produce from 75 to 100 young.

Two-year-old toms to four-year-old

DISEASES OF TURKEYS

Threatened Hunger Period May Be Warded Off by Great Measure by Attention to Chickens.

The hunger period which threatens the United States and its allies in the present war may be warded off, in part at least, by attention to the lowly chicken, says A. C. Smith, head of the poultry department of the Minnesota College of Agriculture.

The hen is the only producing creature that can be profitably kept on small areas such as city and village lots, that will transfer waste into a highly edible product. She selects from waste material, bugs, weeds and grasses a large part of her living for several months in the year, and during this time she usually a high producer of very fertile eggs. She reproduces her kind much more often than any other productive animal.

She can be cared for by women and children and often by invalids and convalescents.

For these reasons, Mr. Smith urges that every well-selected hatchable egg should be set at this season when eggs are lower in price than at any other time of the year.

Other poultry including ducks, geese, and squabs should also receive careful attention in view of the present and future food situation.

LET POULTRY HELP WIN WAR

Blackhead is Most Destructive Ailment and is First Indicated by Sluggishness of Gait—Place Birds on Fresh Soil.

Turkeys are subject to the same diseases as chickens, but to a much greater extent.

Blackhead, which prevails to a slight degree in the chicken yard is a destructive turkey disease. Chickens, canker and roup are treated as for chickens.

Gape worms are treated by giving camphor in the water, or dusting a little lime for the poult to inhale through a cheesecloth-covered box. This keeps the birds to sneeze, and so to expel the worms.

Blackhead is first indicated by a sluggishness of gait. The poult does not look fit, but is slow in coming in; will linger for an evening or two, sauntering in at the end of the file of slately birds. From lagging behind, the affected bird drops out entirely, and may be found standing with drooping wings.

A slight yellowish-white discharge about the vent indicates the disturbed condition of the liver. The chances are, when a bird reaches this condition, that it will give opportunity for a post-mortem in another day.

This will show the two blind pouches of the intestines—the caeca, or "blind guts" as they are commonly called—filled with a thick whitish discharge, and covered with ulcers. The liver will be spotted, covered with circular yellow ulcers or depressions.

When blackhead is discovered in a flock, the birds should be placed on fresh ground, and great care taken to prevent contamination of the water through the droppings. A dose of epsom salts—from a scant teaspoonful each to adult birds, to a teaspoonful to every six poult—should be given. Turpentine in mash, or stirred through scalded wheat is a good thing. Give a half pint in three doses to 40 adult birds, on three successive mornings, and follow with a dose of epsom salts.

Give all the onions the birds will eat—chopped onion tops, roots and even onion tea. For individual treatment, take one egg, one teaspoonful of turpentine; beat well, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture night and morning to a poult three months old; half as much to a poult the size of a quail. If the bird won't eat, put the turpentine and egg on a piece of bread and force down throat. Destroy the droppings.

CAUSE OF CHEEPIING CHICKS

Either Head Lice or Too Much Grit Before Feeding—Use Salty Grease to Kill Pests.

When chicks stand and cheep, either they have head lice or have had too much grit before feeding and are passing sharp pieces in the excreta. Investigation will show these chicks to be humped up, sleep-eyed, sometimes tilted back like unhappy woggles. Catch them, and the chances are that head lice are boring into the little heads, and gorging about the throats of the victims. Treat with salty grease, melted and rubbed in well, to prevent further trouble. Too much grease will kill the chicks, especially if they are exposed to the hot sun. Grease the head, throat, a bit under each wing, and about the vent.

Give the hen a good treatment for lice when a chick gets out of order, lice multiply much faster on it. Many cheeping chicks usually indicate something is radically wrong with the care and feeding, as well as having lice.

DON'T CROWD POULTRY HOUSE

Allow From Two to Four Square Feet of Floor Space for Each Bird of Small Varieties.

Do not crowd the poultry house. From two to five square feet of floor space per bird should be allowed. The exact ratio should depend upon the breed and the extent of the yarding. As a rule it will be found advisable to allow about four square feet for the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns.

PREPARE FOWLS FOR MARKET

Just as Important to Fatten Poultry as It is to Fatten Beef Cattle or Other Animals.

It is just as important to fatten chickens sent to the market as it is to fatten hogs or beef cattle. In fact, when the chicken comes from the range it is in the proper condition to put on economical gains. Students in the poultry department of the University of Missouri found in recent tests that chickens will gain about 23 per cent in 12 to 14 days' feeding. That this gain is economical was shown by the fact that the grain required to put on a pound of gain was approximately three and one-half pounds.

GERMANS APPEAR TO HAVE ABANDONED HOPE.

Warsaw—Under pressure from the outside the Germans appear to have abandoned the lingering hope of getting the Polish harvest in Suwalki for themselves and are withdrawing their troops.

The withdrawal removes the danger of conflict between the Poles and Germans for the volunteer regiments from Suwalki were burning to cross the line of demarcation and turn the Germans out of their homes.

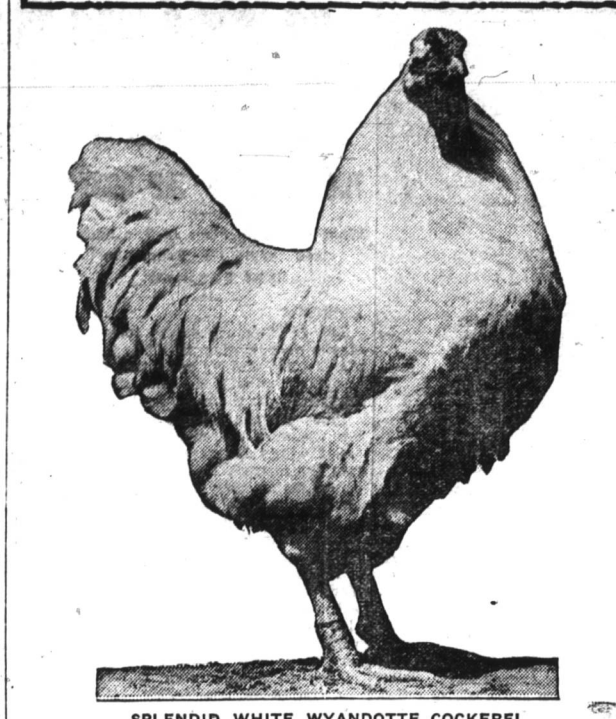
The danger of conflict between the Poles and Lithuanians is less now German Lithuania on the latter is being removed.

The Hungarian Soviet government has demanded that the campaign against the Hungarian legation at Vienna be stopped.

Daily Thought.

Look, then, into this heart and write—Longfellow.

CAPONIZING IS A SIMPLE OPERATION



SPLENDID WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

(By C. B. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

While you are swatting the old "rooster," swat the young one and make him a capon. June is the best time for caponizing the surplus cockerels. If young birds are beginning to develop combs and wattles, they are ready for the operation. The heavy breeds should be caponized at about two to two and one-half pounds, the light breeds one and one-half to two pounds. Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds make the choicest capons.

Many people have hesitated going into this phase of poultry production because of the common opinion that the operation was a difficult one. This is not the case. With very little experience an operator should not have over 5 per cent loss. Since these nearly all result from a severed artery at

PULLETS BEST LAYERS

Egg Production Depends Largely on Method of Feeding.

Where Forcing System is Employed Hens Are Kept Confined in Small Yard and Given Only Egg-Producing Ration.

The age at which a hen is most profitable for egg production depends largely on the method of feeding and the purpose for which the bird is kept. In the opinion of N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry farm at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

If the object is heavy egg production, without expectation of using the bird for a future breeder, the forcing method is adopted. By this method the hens are kept in a small yard or house, and are given a ration which is high in egg-producing elements. This method is the shortest time, is worked to its highest capacity. It is seldom that a bird will be able to stand up under such feeding conditions for more than one season. This system of forcing is followed by large commercial egg plants, the object being to get the greatest possible income from the hens in the shortest time.

The forcing habit has given rise to the statement that the pullet year is the most profitable of the life of the hen. As the great majority of hens are kept on the general farms, where the production of eggs is merely a side line, forced feeding is not practical, the general plan being to allow the hens to produce only the normal amount of eggs. Cared for in this way, hens of the small egg breeds will produce nearly, but not quite, as many eggs the second season as the first. Those breeds which have a tendency to put on fat readily usually become unprofitable the second year.

Hens that are to be kept as breeders should never be given high concentrated feeds. If this should be the case the hens will not be in a good physical condition to produce the best of chicks.

COOP TO BREAK BROODY HENS

Slatted Bottom Device Will Cure Most Persistent Sitter in Very Short Space of Time.

Broody hens not desired for setting purposes can be broken up with very little trouble if placed in the broody coop as soon as noticed. The longer this is put off the more persistent the sitter becomes in her determination to sit, and the quicker she is put in her coop the sooner she will start to lay. The yolks of the eggs begin to absorb with continued sitting, and every day she sits prolongs the day of the laying of the first egg.

A small coop, made with a slatted bottom so that the air can pass up underneath the fowl and so that she will be uncomfortable and move about, is the best apparatus one can use in making her "forget it."

OFFENSIVE FLAVOR TO EGGS

Matter Not Given Much Consideration by Shipper, but It Often Works Against Him.

Flavor in eggs is seldom given any consideration, but it often works against them. Onions will flavor eggs decidedly, and other foods will have some influence, so the purer and more uniform the food provided for the hens the better the flavor of the eggs.

It is not a fair deal to ship eggs to consumers that will be tainted before they can reach them, and fertile eggs can be partially spoiled in three days if the temperature stands above 90 degrees. A nonfertile egg will keep good for a long time, and the hot weather has little effect on it for a week or even two under ordinary conditions.

DON'T FEED DAMAGED GRAIN

Poultry and Products Are Worth Altogether Too Much to Take Chances With Inferior Feed.

Poultrymen should be very careful in selecting grain with which to feed poultry. Especially is this necessary at this time of high prices, owing to the common belief that old grain is good enough for poultry feed. Be sure to see that it is dry and sweet. One cannot afford, under any conditions, to feed damaged grain to poultry. Poultry and poultry products are worth altogether too much at this time to take any chances of ruining them with inferior feed.

BANISH THE BORER FROM THE SUGAR CANE FIELD.

There probably will be a League of Nations despite the United States Senate. Nearly everything that has been done for the advancement of mankind have been "impossible."

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in a tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine has a Red Top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PLAN FOR FIGHT ON CANE BORER

Parasites From Tropical Countries Offer Best Means of Destroying Pests.

CONFINED TO THREE REGIONS

Insects Reduce Yield of Sugar in Varying Measure, Averaging About 20 Per Cent—Feed on Other Plants Than Sugar Cane.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Importation of parasites from Cuba and other tropical countries offers the most hopeful method of ridding the United States of the sugar-cane moth borer, or at least of keeping it under control and reducing the injury from it.

Damage in Three Regions.

The sugar-cane moth borer in the United States is confined to three isolated regions, closely conforming to the areas of large commercial plantings of sugar cane—southern Louisiana, southern Florida, and the extreme southern tip of Texas. Throughout those regions it reduces the yield of sugar in varying measure, averaging, perhaps, about 20 per cent. The chief damage results from the larva tunneling lengthwise through the mature cane, not killing it, but injuring it severely, retarding its growth, and subjecting it to the fungous disease known as red rot. A measure of damage follows larval attacks upon very young plants, resulting in what is known as dead hearts.

The moth borer feeds on a number of plants other than sugar cane, rendering usual methods of control extraordinarily difficult and, for the most part, not efficacious. Experiments in poisoning, attraction to light traps, and the like have not proved effective. Five definite recommendations are made, however, other than the introduction of parasites.

How to Fight Pests.

Scraps of cane left about the factory and derricks after the grinding season should be destroyed, probably by burning, and cans in which cane is shipped should be kept free of such scraps. Seed cane should be planted in the fall and kept as deeply covered as practicable. Cane for shipment beyond the infested area should be selected so as to obtain it free from borers or, if this is impracticable, it should be soaked for at least an hour

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Summons by Publication

North Carolina, Alamance County, In the Superior Court.

Joseph Hendrix vs. Ida Walker Hendrix.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action for divorce entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance county; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 1st Monday after 1st Monday of September, 1919, at the court house of said county in Graham, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

D. J. WALKER, C. S. C.

This 9th day of July, 1919.

Long & Long, Att'ys for plaintiff.

17 July 19

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