

RAISING HORSES FOR PROFIT

Available Sound Mare Should Bred to Meet the Demand Caused by European War.

since the first days of bicycles some have thought that the breeding of horses would become unprofitable Meanwhile the horse has kept its place ong domestic animals and we now the more than ever before. With European war on us and so many see being killed in battle the near nture probably will see a greater emand for horses than at any time the last century. It is not advisable to breed a mare

sound mare available should be bred to a stallion to produce stock to sup-ply the coming demand. Don't think you are economizing to breed to some



Excellent Farm Type.

efective or disreputable stallion rath-reference of a good one.

Two years ago a farmer who had
we mares of equal value bred one to.
low-grade horse, the other to a
ood one. The colfs had the same
reatment in every respect. At weanng time he refused \$100 for the beter colt and could not find a buyer at
50 for the other. This demonstrates for the other. This den the benefit of breeding from the best It takes no more to raise a good ani mal than a scrub, and the selling price

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

and a buyer is much easier found.

nerally twice as much or more

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN fice in Graham on Tuesda uraday and Saturday After-noons in Donnell Building.

CONTROL HOG CHOLERA

me Facts Given in Waging War on the Dread Disease.

Is Preventive, Not a Cure—To Different Methods of Apply-ing Are Described.

(By DR. K. W. STONDER, Iowa Sate College.)

Hog cholera serum is the only thing known which will prevent or control hog cholera.

Hog cholera serum is nothing more or less than the blood of hogs which have been immunized against hog cholera.

There are two methods of applying he serum, the single treatment and the serum-simultaneous. The first consists merely of injecting a quantity of



Disinfecting Site of Injection.

erum proportionate to the weight of the hog. This gives an immunity last-ing from three to six weeks. This method never hurts any hog, even if given in heavy overdoses. The serum-simultaneous is the same

as the single treatment with the ad-

immunity for life, except pigs vacci-nated before eight weeks old.

Some losses have been reported from the serum-simultaneous treat-ment. They are the faults of methods or materials rather than the treat-ment. Poor serum of low potency and untested is the chief factor in



Injecting the Serum.

the failure of this treatment. low doses, or improper application of the serum are all causes of failure. Records kept on 20,000 hogs show a loss of less than two per cent when treated by the simultaneous method. All were made immune, some for

Here are the facts in waging was in hog cholera by the simultaneous realment.

treatment:

Hogs can be made immune.

If healthy when treated, and if reole, tested serum is employed together with good virus, there is no
doubt that the serum simultaneous
treatment is a success.

Hog cholera serum in any process
will give good results on healthy hogs,
and better than nothing on sick ones.

It must be remembered that hog cholera serum is a preventive, hot a cure.

When serum is to be used, first get
all the pigs together in a pen so all the pigs together in a pen so they may be caught easily. Too much exercise before injection is not good for the animal.

for the animal.

Injection may be on inner side of a rear leg or in armpit; either spot must be cleaned earefully, using first warm water and soap and following with alcohol or a three to five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

All respects and interests.

All vossels and instruments must be sterilized before use and the op-erator's hands should be cleaned, dis-infected and kept so.

STANCHIONS FOR THE CALVES Youngster Will Not Worry About Neighbor Getting Part of His Mess and Will Drink Slowly.

Harmful results are frequently rought on in young calves by their drinking milk too rapidly and too

drinking milk too rapidly and too much at a time.

Feeding small quantities and often, which is the natural plan, is the way to avoid trouble from this source.

Where several caives run together stanchions for feeding may contribute to less rapid drinking, for with stanchions the calf is not worrying about one of its neighbors getting part of his mees and is thus encouraged to drink more slowly.

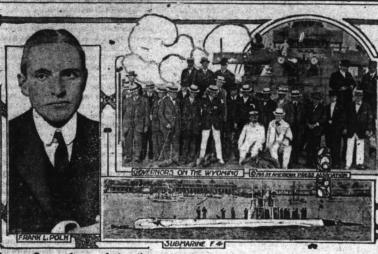
Distemper in Horses.

Strangles, or as it is commonly known, distemper, is a contagious and infectious disease seen most frequently in young animals. One attack generally produces an immunity which lasts for life, therefore is seldom seen in older animals.

Lambs Sometimes Starve.

Many a lamb starves to death with a good milking mother, just because the wool—sometimes badly solled—hides the tests. A moment's investigation with a pair of shears would prevent any trouble at all.

\$100-Dr. B. Detchon's Anti-Diu-retic may be worth more to you -more to you than \$100 if you have a child who soils the bed-ding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young slike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1.00. Sold by Graham Drug.



JAMES J. FITZGERALD News Snapshots

Of the Week

Of the week

Of the Week

Chief executives were guests of Secretary of the Navy Daniels on the Way Daniels on the State department, to succeed Secretary Lansing. Election to the supreme court justiceship of the state is being sought by Congressman James J.

Fitzgerald of New York. The naval authorities succeeded in raising the submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulus harbor with twenty-two men.

PROVIDE SHELTER FOR PIGS

Digestive Disorders Particularly Fatal Among Animals Kept on Alfalfa

Several men have reported their pigs dying of digestive disorders. This aliment has peen particularly fatal among hogs that are kept on alfalfa pasture, with little or no shelter at

Pigs are particularly liable to diges-Pigs are paricularly liable to digestive disorders under such conditions, especially if cold rains occur. They should at all times be given a dry bed free from dust into which the sun can shine. If they get sick it is well to consult a veterinarian.

A small field of rape near by the hog yards, and a few rods of woven-wire fencing, will prove of great value in conditioning the breeding animals and young things.

Pigs Need Protein. Growing pigs need more protein than they can get from corn and pas-ture. Skim milk is fine for them and ture. Skim milk is the for them and so is meat meal or tankage. In the writer's experience there is no better thing for growing pigs on pasture, that are getting some corn, than a slop made of shorts with a little tankage added. It sure helps a pig to make a hog of himself in quick time.

Keep the Colt Bleek.

A few minutes every day with brush and comb would keep the colt sleek. It is when we let this work slip by that we have to turn the little fellow out and leave him to get rid of dust and direct the columns.

Breed to Pure-Bred Stock.

If everybody insisted that they must breed their mares to pure-bred stock, it would not be long before serub stal-lions would be scarcer than hen's

FIGHTING WORMS IN SHEEP

Internal Parasites, Next to Dogs, Ar Greatest Detriment to Animals
—Change Pastures Often.

Next to dogs internal parasites are the greatest detriment to the farm sheep business. The trouble seems to be aggravated by pasturing sheep year be aggravated by pasturing sheep year after year on the same ground. The best cure is prevention and the practical way of prevention is changing pastures as frequently as possible. Scrawny, unthrifty lambs will usually be found suffering from intestinal worms, providing, of course, feed conditions are such that they normally though the try good shape. Gasoline is

the best treatment. the best treatment.

Mix well one-quarter ounce gasoline in three cunces sweet milk and drench each lamb for three mornings in succession. Before the first treatment put them in a pen and give them no feed nor water for 18 hours. Repeat the treatment again in three weeks Be careful not to let the lamb strangle, and draw the mixture into the lungs.

HOW HOG CHOLERA SPREADS Story Appears in Little Leaflet Recently Issued by Experts of the Iowa State College.

How hog cholers spreads is less of a mystery than it used to be, due to careful investigations by the experts. The exact way is told in a little leafler recently issued by the agricultural extension department of lowa State college. The story appears in the following table, based on a study of 28t farms in a cholera district:

Visiting neighbors, exchanging isbor etc.
Sick hors on adjoining farms. 16 4.1
Intected by dogs. 55 6.1
Previously infected premises. 55 6.2
Becaping hogs 15 4.1
Infected by birds. 56 87.1
Contaminated streams 11 6.4
Purchasing new stock. 58 30.4

Feeding for Beef.

With silage as an important part of the feed of beef cattle best gains are made at least cost. The old-time hay and grain ration is too costly for the harrow margins on which the feeder must operate and the only way to in-sure a profit is to buy his cattle as cheaply as possible, then cheapen the ration with silage and cottonseed seal.

Worth their Weight in Gold.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and found them to be just as
represented, a quick relief for headaches, dizzy spells and other symptoms denoting a torpid liver and a
disordered condition of the digestive
organs. They are worth their weight
in gold," writes Miss Clara A. Diggs,
Elba, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.



Squealing Hog is Unprefitable, a Con-tented One Grunts—Give Pigs Plenty of Exercise.

(Dr. J. H. COFFMAN, Idaho Station.) Keep the pens clean and dry to pre fatal to them, causing pneumonia, rheumatism and various other ail-

ments.

If your hogs are sick or not doing well, find out what the trouble is. It will pay. A squealing hog is not profitable—a contented hog grunts. Don't keep them in too small a pen. Exercise is essential to health. Give small pigs plenty of exercise, it may prevent thumps.

Give the sow and pigs plenty of com on the sunny side of a building.



Money Makers on Any Farm.

Colony houses for brood sows are re sanitary than a central hor more sanitary than a central house.

If your little pigs are troubled with
scours change the diet of the sow. Do
not feed dirty, spoiled or sour feed.
Thoroughly cook all meat scraps.

If hard bony enlargements form on
the hock joints of your small pigs,
the chances are that they have rickets.
Introduce some new blood into the

Introduce some new blood into the herd and feed your pigs per each 100 pounds weight a mixture of calcium phosphate pulverized, nux vomica two ounces, artificial carisbad saits ten

and ten grains santonin per each 100 pounds, followed in about six hours by a bran mash or give ten grains nin and 20 grains areca nut after

a 24-hour fast.

Follow some of your hogs to the packing house and see them inspected. It will pay in case they are tuber-Use plenty of whitewash around the

MAKE HORSE STAND QUIETLY Halter Twitch is Great Ald-in Han dling Unruly Animals—On Halter and Tie Rope.

To handle the feet of a horse that will not standestill or that kicks, a halter twitch is a great aid. This twitch is easily applied and needs only the ordinary halter and the rope. Pass the rope over the horse's head just behind the ears; raise the upper lip and put the rope across the gums above the teeth, run the rope through the loop made by passing the rope over the horse's head. The rope should be tight from the halter ring, over the head, under the loop and through the loop. A few good pulle on this rope should make the horse stand quietly.

You know What You Are Taking
When you take Grove's Tasteless
Chill Tonic because the formula is
plainly printed on every bottle
showing that it is Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No
cure, no pay.—50c, adv.

DRY FARMING TILLAGE

AT THE FRONT

other carrion-eating animals that have fed on the carcasses of infected hogs.

5. By stock cars, stock yards, etc., in which have been placed infected

6. By infected water.
7. By slops, swill and garbage that have been infected with bacon rinds

Germs will ordinarily die out in four

months in lot conditions, but are so resistant that they survive the usual curing and packing process as carried on in the big packing houses. After

they have once found lodgment in

the hog there is no remedy known but hog cholera serum. Growers should therefore take every precaution to see

that germs do not enter their herds by any of the foregoing means.

MAKE CONCRETE STOCK TANK

Directions for Making and Illustration of Receptacle for Water—Neces-

sity on Any Farm.

Here is a little cross-section sketch

1-2-4 concrete. For tau.s and walls

like to have the concrete rather wet

After the bottom had become some what stiff we put in the inside form and began filling the sides. For these we used a richer concrete, 1-1½-3.

we used a richer concrete, 1-17.
The whole tank is re-enforce

Very Much Depends on Farmer and Equipment at Hand.

Hardpan and Clay is Beet Adapted -Works Up Easily and Holds the Moisture Well.

While perhaps 320 acres or a half section is as much as can ordinarily be tilled under dry farming methods be tilled under dry farming methods by one man, very much depends upon the man and equipment. It is a serious mistake for anyone to undertake to farm more than he can attend to without slighting any of his work. The soil best adapted to dry farming is a medium sandy loam, free from gravel, hardpan and clay, writes F. A. Randall of Idaho in Orange Judd Farmer. It works up easily and holds moiser. It works up easily and holds mois-ture well. For its proper cultivation we need disk, moldboard plows, har-rows, press drills and roller. The disk sential to prevention. Some of these methods of spread are as folplow is used in sagebrush and mold-board plow for the older soils. My fering from cholera. poard plow for the older soils. My plan is, preparing storage for water is deep plowing by summer fallow method, close harrowing and continu-ous harrowing after rains. This keeps the surface soil loose, freely admit-ting all precipitation and prevents rap-id awaporation. It slee keeps the fields 2. By carriers, that is, hogs that have recovered from cholera, but still pass germs with their droppings.

3. By humans that have come into contact with infected hogs or premises.
4. By dogs, coyotes, buzzards and

id evaporation. It also keeps the fields very free from weeds. very free from weeds.

The practical crops grown are wheat, oats, barley, potstoes, alfalfa and peas.
Plowing must be deep. I plow nothing less than 7 inches, the large majority of my farm is stirred to a depth of 10 inches at each operation. By so doing I provide a deep reservoir for water storage. Plowing to this depth, of course requires cower and here is of course, requires power and here is where I differ in judgment from many of my neighbors. We have horse power, mule power, gasoline tractors and steam engines. I have tried all and am thoroughly convinced that there is no power equal to good mules.

Now, good plowing means something more than deep plowing. Half the ad-vantages of deep plowing may be lost by careless plowing. I insist that ev-ery furrow turned is never more in width than the size of the share. There must be no cut and cover proposition, but all dirt must be completely turned. If the ground is weedy or not in good condition, I frequently plow the field a second time.

August 15 to September 20. Spring wheat is sown just as early as it is possible to get in the fields after the frost is out. The grain is drilled in, not broadcast, and nothing but the press drill used. With it the seed is sown at a more even depth and the surface packed over the seed, giving it a much better covering and seed bed. Disk and harrow are used to ped, Disk and narrow are used to pulverize the soil. From three to five harrowings are given the field, the number of operations depending on the ground and the amount of rainfall. I do not use the disk unless the

ground is hard, weedy or sodded. For ordinary harrow, the spike or drag har row is always preferable. The weeder is another handy tool that comes into play whenever weeds become bother-some. The surface soil is worked up into a muich, usually from 1 to 3 inches deep, and must be carefully harrowed after every hard rain to pre-vent its packing or forming a crust. If the field is very dry I use the roller for the purpose of packing the surface, but under ordinary conditions, or where the soil contains any trace of moisture, the harrow is better. The surface packer is a splendid tool to use surface packer is a splendid tool to use on heavy soil, but it does little or no good on light soils. I harrow wheat at least three times after it is up. It he ground crusts after a rain, it is necessary to harrow, and if the weeds are getting a start on the grain it is necessary to harrow. In fact, you cannot harrow too much.

VAST IMPORTANCE OF WATER

p Production—Supplies Ve table Matter in Soil.

The whole tank is re-enforced, as shown in the sketch, with a good hog wire, No. 9, with stays six inches apart. Around in the top I put square twisted half-inch steel rods.

After two days I took off the form. Then I mixed cement and water to the thickness of cream and with a whitewash brush I painted the whole tank two or three times over till all holes and uneven spots were filled When a soil becomes thin, nature does not transport mineral fertilizers from some other quarter, but produces vegetation which increases the soil's power to hold moisture when the material has rotted. Some of the natural store of plant food is made available through the decay of vegetation, but the most important office of this material is to improve the physical condition of the land and its waterholding power.

1,000-MILE ROAD PROPOSED

Canada to Build Route Similar Lincoln Highway—To Extend From Winnipeg to Calgary.

Central-western Canada will have a federal highway much after the plan of the Lincoln highway proposed across the United States if the project being urged by the board of control of Winnipeg is carried out. This project contemplates the construction of a concrete highway from Winnipeg to Calgary, to go through the more thickly settled territory tapped-by the Canadian Pacific railway.

The thousand miles- of highway

The thousand miles of highway through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and halfway into Alberta will be financed by the municipalities by which the roadway would be travered Spacial sections. be traversed. Special appropriations also will be sought from the provincial governments. The project has been received with enthusiasm in a number

It has been pointed out by the pro-moters of the highway through the prairie provinces that its construction would enhance the value of the farm lands for several miles on both sides of the concrete roadway.

LOOKING AFTER GOOD ROADS SPREAD HOG CHOLERA GERMS

Splitlog Drag Can Be Employed to Disease Communicated to Healthy An-Advantage—Prompt, Intelli-gent Action Needed.

Every farmer should spend some time looking after the roads. The splitlog drag can be used to good ad-vantage. Road dragging at the proper time will insure good dirt roads the greater part of the year. All it needs is prompt intelligent action. (By DR. B. T. SIMMS, Oregon Experiment Station.)

Hog raisers need to be en the alert to prevent the introduction and spread of the dread disease into their parts of the state. Since the disease is due to a germ of microscopic size it naturally follows that it can be communicated to well hogs only by permitting the germs to be carried to them. A knowledge of the different methods of carrying the germ from infected hogs to well hogs is essential to prevention. Some of is prompt, intelligent action. It must, however, be done at the right time to get the best results. Yes! It is true in many places that

the road dragging should be done by the county, but every farmer should take enough interest in the community welfare to see that the road in front of his farm is gone over with a splitlog drag.

There is no other one thing that

would add to our advancement, both commercial and social as much as would good roads. Spend a few hours at this season of the year, when the frost is coming out of the ground and the wet from rain and snow is drying up, with a splitlog drag and it will result in better roads, a good adver-tisement for your farm and its owner.

NEW YORK'S IMPROVED ROADS State Spending One Hundred Million Dollars on High-Class Thorough-fares—Money Well Spent.

The state of New York is spending one hundred millions of dollars in building good roads. That seems like an enormous sum of money, but there was a demand for good roads, and the results so far secured are worth all

Over fifty million dollars have already been spent and about as much more is now available, and in a few years almost every portion of the state will be reached by high-class finished roads. They are like boulevards, wellconstructed, well cared for and ought

SCRAPER BOARD ON ROLLERS

Device is Controlled by Levers an Can Be Made to Dig Into Ground or to Deposit Earth,

of a concrete stock tank I completed

A roller scraper receitust recently. I made the forms, inside out in California has a we A roller scraper recently brought



way that it can be raised or lowered as the operator rides he can dig into the ground, or deposit earth as re-quired, simply by manipulating the levers. The trailing rollers not only smooth down the earth, but make the pulling easier for the horses.-Popu

Waste Product for Roads.
It is reported that an experiment is being made with a material that here-tofore has been a waste product of glass factories for roadmaking. This is a thick, sirupy liquid that hardens have been exceed to the atmosphere form.

Patience Required, It takes a real Christian to drive two rates through the mud holes, and arrive at the church in an exalted trame of mind.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER SIDESCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER SIDESCRIBE

TO KILL OFF GRASSHOPPERS

ng Over Grass Lands is mes Practical Poisson

A. L. LOVETT, Oregon Exp Grasshoppers feed normally on native grasses. Where forage on are planted, the hoppers readily at themselves to the new food. If abundance of young hoppers is served in the spring, the fields grasslands where they occur sill be dragged with a hopper-dozer. hopper-dozer is a long shallow hopper-dozer is a long, shallow avanized or wooden trough, which filled with crude oil and along back side is fitted a back stop at three feet high. When it is drauthrough the field, the hoppers at the street of to jump over it. They strike again the back stop and fall into the cr

Burning over the grass lands if fore the hoppers get their wings sometimes practical.

The poison bran mash is an ob-tive poison for grasshoppers, and h-been used successfully for their cu-trol, in a great number of cases sure to add the salt, since grasshpers appear especially fond of the material. Broadcast the mash ow an infected field or sow in drill row at right angles to their course of

Warm water to make a coarse, crambly mash.

Do not get the mash sloppy. It should fall apart readily in the hand after pressing together. If lead areate is used instead of paris gree increase the amount one half. The quantity given is sufficient to breast every one server or secretary. drill rows, will extend over a greater area.

WEED SEEDS ARE EXPENSIVE

Many a Farmer Pays Dearly for Privilege of Planting Something He Would Be Better Rid Of.

Many farmers are paying as much as a dollar per pound for the opportunity to plant, on the farm, several pounds of weed seed each year. Othpounds of weed seed each year.

ers do not pay as much for the opp
unity to sow the seed but the
of eradicating these weeds costs th
many hours of labor and no en amount of money. The manner An which they avail themselves of the

currence.

Two samples of alfalfa seed are offered for sale, one for \$20 per hundred and the other for \$16 per hundred. Sample No. 1 tests as follows:

Weed seeds, none.
Chaff and dirt, none.
Germination, 94 per cent perfect.

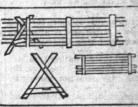
Germination, 94 per cent perfect.
Sample No. 2 tests:
Weed seed, seven per cent, much of
which is sweet clover which is no
very noticeable to the average farmer. Chaff and dirt, two per cent.
Germination, 80 per cent perfect
If you buy 100 pounds of No. 1 y
get 94 pounds of seed that will per
at a cost of \$20, or a cost of \$21.28

100 pounds of perfect seed.
For No. 2 you pay \$16 for pounds of perfect seed, or \$22.54
100 pounds of perfect seed.
In the above case you pay \$1.26 the privilege of planting se-pounds of weed seed on your far Even greater variations than above can be given. Every in should know how good the seed that he is planting.

MOVABLE FENCE FOR SHEET

Temporary Arrangement Made Boards Solidly Nailed Together Will Keep Animals In.

A movable fence for solling sheep is made in panels as seen in the film tration. The panels are ten feet long



made of four-inch boards solidly nailed together. After this fence is once put up, sheep or hogs are not likely to overturn it. A fence three and one-half feet high will turn most

BUYING NEW COWS FOR DAIRY

Animals Who Have Lost Capacity for Handling Home-Grown Roughage Should Be Avoided.

In buying new cows for the dairy one should buy from farmers who practice rational methods of feeding, preferably from those who do not feed too much grain and rich concen-Many cows have been fed so much

Such cows are no longer profitable dairy producers and should be avoid-ed when buying new cows for the

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chart Halltchird

ner comse of it I
elief as it
ediately."

It is easy to get a reputation
being a wise man. Just wear
tall hat and a frock coat and kyour mouth shut.