

me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the sys-tem. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh to-morrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

Keep Male Exercising, Supply Plenty of Proper Kind of Food and Eggs Should Be Fertile. Much Depends on Kind of Fowls That

themselves out of breeding condition by overgallantry. Instead of taking their share of the food they call the

See to it that the male's spurs are not long and sharp enough to cut the backs of the hens. Either wrap them with narrow strips of cloth or saw them

of gravel rouds have been built in New Hampshire at an average cost of \$3,826 per mile. It is clear that auto travel would ruin them in a short time if they were not maintained in good condition all the time. To meet this necessity several hundred patrolmen are employed from the last of March to the first of December in patching every little run and hole that. appears, in cleaning the ditches and culverts and in spreading oil lightly over the surface. Each patrolman has a section of road assigned to him and is required to furnish a one-horse wagon, a shovel, a rake, a drag and infected feet, he is almost sure to get RODENTS IN CHICKEN YARDS the disease.

wagon, a shovel, a rake, a drag and such other equipment as is needed for his work. If the road is not olled it is smoothed with the drag after every rain; olled roads do not require fre-quent dragging. The patrolmen are paid an average wage of \$3.25 the day. In 1915 the total cost of main-taining these roads was \$240 the mile. The read officers of News Hamphire The road officers of New Hampshire reckon that well-maintained gravel roads, cost about \$250 the mile an-nually less than any of the more ex-pensive types of road for the class of travel on four-fifths of the through routes in the state. On one-fifth of ese routes the travel is too heavy to carried by gravel and more expensive construction is necessary; no unt of maintenance of a gravel and Egyptian. road will make it strong enough to carry more than a certain density of travel, particularly where automobiles

igh war

DEOVENIEN

opp

PATROLMEN TO REPAIR ROADS

To Keep Recently Constructed High-

ve in New Hampshire in Condi-

on Many Men Are Employed.

Within the last ten years 442 miles

SHADE TREES ON ROADSIDES

Nine-Tenths of Highways in New York Entirely Void of Vegetation-Plan to Improve.

By investigations just completed by the New York State College of For-estry at Syracuse, it has been found that nine-tenths of the roadsides in rural districts of New York stat entirely void of shade trees. Whe this is considered along with the fac that last year New York state paid out of the state trensury about \$20,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of road beds, it shows that the state is not yet awake to the great need



and angles. A trough softwarding the rasing in which the water is kept has convolutions designed to keep the owl's wattles from touching the water. If providing water for the pens has been a problem to you, perhaps you will find the solution here.—Farm-ing Business. SPECIAL CARE FOR ROOSTER MAKING PROFIT WITH GEESE

(1 73)

UNINKING CAN FOR CHICKENS

Water Fountain Shown in Illustration Designed to Prevent Fowla

From Wetting Wattles.

that seems to answer the purpose fro.

J

Poultry Water Can

all angles. A trough surrounding the

Are Raised—Plentiful Pasturage Saves Feed Bills.

The profit made from geese depends

ting Rid of Them by Using Sugar

of Lead Poison.

wet in drinking.

Good breeding males sometimes.get

common geese weigh ten to thirtees pounds. The goslings weigh from eight to ten pounds. The profit on one of hens. A good plan is to give every male a special feed at night. Many breeders coop the male at night and feed him morning and night. these is from sixty cents to a dollar Purebreds weigh from fifteen to twen-ty pounds, and goslings from thirteen to fifteen pounds apiece. It costs about ten cents a pound to raise them.

Raising goslings" is also ideal for farm women, as usually plenty of pas-ture is available; and a plentiful sup-If the mate has a bare spot on the If the mate has a bare spot on the head, or a torm wattle, the heas are likely to pick at him. Some males will permit the hens to pluck feathers and peck at their noses until there is a raw surface. Grease these bare ure is available; and a plentiful sup-oly of pasture means small feed bills. The less feed to buy the greater the profit. The outlay need not be large, us the breeders can be sheltered in a cheap building. While it is cheaper spots with carbolized vaseline, and coop the bird until the wound has a chance to head over. An open wound of this sort is apt to become infected outlay is greater it pays to start right with the germ of chickenpox and give that is, with purebreds. However, it it be impossible to start with the pure bred, do the best you, can. lots of trouble. Pigeons, sparrows and other birds are said to carry chicken-pox. If the germs are in the ground, and the male rubs his sore spots with

Keep him exercising, give him plen-ty of the right kind of food and the eggs should be fertile.

TOULOUSE IS MOST POPULAR

All Economic Breeds of Geese Are Kept Primarily for the Production of Meat and Feathers.

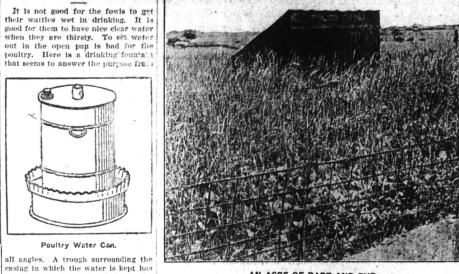
Six breeds of geese have been ad-mitted to the American standard of perfection, namely Toulouse, Embden, feeds should be removed so the rats annot get them The poisoned feed may be kept away from the chickens by putting-it in a tray, nalled to the middle of the bot-Chinese, African, wild or Canadian, In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made tom of a board at least a foot square and six inches high. The box should be closed on all sides except for a number of inch-and-a-half holes bored by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese. varieties of geese, es-



Crosses of the

Toulouse Geese. Toulouse Geese. Pecially of the Toulouse and Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular breeds of greese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept pri-marks an excellent food, but contains-mark of the production of fields and the stack. When steamed it makes an excellent food, but contains-mark of the production of fields and the stack. The stack when steamed it makes an excellent food, but contains-mark of the production of fields and the stack of the stack when steamed it makes an excellent food, but contains-mark of the production of the stack of th

RAPE MAKES EXCELLENT PASTURE FOR HOGS



AN ACRE OF RAPE AND RYE.

When sown in September, or earlier, an acre of this kind affords, on the average, grazing for six 100-pound fattening pigs from the hastily constructed asphalt pavements middle of October to May, provided a half ration of grain is used as a sup-

By C. B. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh. The rape plant closely resembles the rye, oats, or wheat seed should

The rape plant closely resembles the ruta-baga during its early stages of growth; in fact, so close is this re-The rape plant closely resembles [Ine Fye, cats, or wheat seed should the ruta-baga during its early stages of growth; in fact, so close is this re-semblance that often an experienced grower cannot distinguish between them. Its root system, however, is more like that of the cabbage. It likes cool weather and will grow dur-of seed per acre will be sufficient. A ing any portion of the year after se- good seeding, when sown with pats, vere freezing weather is passed. It would be 1½ bushels of Red Rust vere freezing weather is passed. It will endure pretty severe cold weather in the fall and winter without being materially injured; in fact, it may be used for pasturage after being frozen, proor pasturage after being rozen, pro-vided stock are kept off while it is frozen. It does not make much growth during the hot, dry months of midsummer. Under ordinary conditions the plants will attain a height of 18 inches to 2 feet or more. The Dwarf Essex variety of the crop is best suitto give good results in supplying pas-turage for hogs consists of a seeding made up of 2 to 3 pecks of rye, 5 to 6 pounds of crimson clover, and 2 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. This ed for us under Southern conditions. latter mixture has proven particularly

ing.

Possibilities of the Crop.

Farmers are becoming more and more interested in the production of green crops for fall, winter and early spring grazing. Especially is this true of those who are engaged in the raising of hogs and poultry. For winter pasturage an acre or two of this crop will supply many tons' of nutrition Should Be No Trouble in Getfeed at the time of the year when green feeds are scarce. It has been fully demonstrated by repeated trials that an acre of rape properly seed-

Rats cause great losses in many poultry yards, but there should be no trouble in getting rid of them by poled on good rich land will produce as much pork when used as a hog pas-ture as the same acre of land culti-vated in corn. The rape can be grown soning with a mixture of two parts The hand should not come in contact with the poison feed, and all other much cheaper than the corn, as it the preparation of the seed bed and seeding will be about the same for both. The hogs will harvest the rape crop, while the corn must be harvested by the farmer himself. It should be remembered, however, that the acreage of rape that can be profitably utilized for pasturage on the average

farm is limited, it usaully not being more than two or three acres. In feeding experiments at the Alathrough the sides near the bottom. Burn or bury the dead rats so that hama Station running for 147 days (November 9-April 5) with pigs weigh-ing approximately 45 pounds each at chickens cannot eat them. The de-

ayed flesh of even unpolsoned rats s likely to cause limber neck, as ptothe beginning of the experiment, it wa poisoning is called in chickens. found that the two lots of pigs fed on a ration of two parts of corn and one part of wheat shorts and allowed the use of a rape pasture during the FEED ALFALFA TO CHICKENS Fowls Relish It When Fresh and Grow

period, produced pork on an average of 34.4 per cent less cost per pound, counting the cost of providing the rape pasture, than did another lot ing-Plant Is Rich in Protein-Use Is Limited. fed on the same ration and confined in Chickens like alfalfa, but, best of dry lots. In other works, the lots fat tened on rape pasture, supplemented with the necessary amount of the ration of corn and wheat shorts, mad

Rape is best adapted for growth on

GOOD BUILD ROADS ON WAR FRONT

e and Desirable to Construc Highest Types of Surfaces for Moving Supplies.

With the arrival of the Balfour mis on late information has been obtain ed regarding road building methods followed in the war regions of France and Belgium. English military engineers have re

cently made experiments demonstrat-ing that it is possible and desirable to build the highest type of road sur-faces for the temporary or emergency movement of artillery and supplies. Roads built with asphalt sent over from England have recently been con-structed in the rear of the French-Bel-gium front. Roads so improved gave far better service than any type heretofore attempted under the swift and heavy movements necessitated by the artillery action which precedes infanartillery action which precedes infan-try attacks. It was observed that mo tor trucks and gun carriages suffered no injury in movement over thes

while frequent breakdowns were experienced when road building was no perienced attempted. These experiments being done, a

nission including officers of the Brit-lsh and French engineer corps looked over the pavements in the environs of Paris built in the last three or four or rans bant in the last interest of room years. Among other roads inspected early in this month was the Trini-dad asphalt pavement laid on the road to Versailles which has been carrying military traffic ever since the war began. As a result of these experiment and investigations it has been deck ed, wherever possible, to construct sir liar surfaces for the movement of mil n decid would be 1½ bushels of Red Ruat Proof or Appler oats with about 2 to 3 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. Rye at the rate of 2 pecks or wheat at the rate of 4 pecks per acre may be substituted for the oats if found desirable to make the substitution. Another mixture that has been found to give good result in supply for mas.

Of mittle Avail to Raise Produce of Any Kind If It Cannot Be Moved

to Shipping Point. While a great deal is being sale about the crying need of cultivating every acre of land which can be made to yield crops at a fair profit, there is valuable for the mountain section for elevation less than 2,800 feet above sea-level. Usually with rape alone or a surprising silence about the equal ly important need of providing facili eeded in the mixtures indicated above the grazing may be started usually ties or getting those crops to shipping points. It is of little avail to raise wheat if it cannot be hauled to marwithin thirty to sixty days after seed ing. Frequently during a favorable season the rape may be lightly grazed by pigs three to four weeks after seed

ket. At a recent convention of the Ohio Good Roads association the farmer delegates spoke with the utmost con-viction of the need of improved roads, good 365 days in the year, if they were In pasturing rape the hogs, should not be allowed on it until the plants are at least 10 to 12 inches high, for to do their part in the mobilization of the resources of the country in the cause of humanity. Moreover, these delegates from the farms did not ask



to have the roads improved for them they promised their full proportion of financial support for their construc-

An entirely different condition is re An entirely different condition is re-ported from New England, New York and New Jersey. There the conges-tion of rallway traffic makes the high-ways of great value in delivering man-ufactured materials from one city to another; the motor truck has sudden-by become a near heacestic to machine grave economic problems of the day,



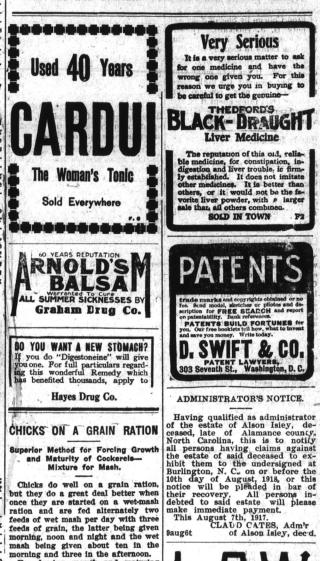
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-sonal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of infants and Children-Experience against Experiment. **Mhat is CASTORIA** Assoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oll, Paregorie, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has

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 Diarrhoes; 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.

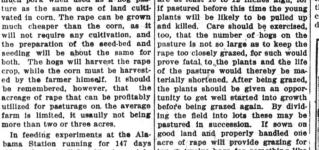
GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of a. M. Hetcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought







Precautions in Grazing.

ten or twelve hogs for something like two or three months or more. PREPARING FOR A LARGER

CROP OF WHEAT THIS YEAR Using Drag.

LOUR WILL BE HIGH NEXT YEAR CREASE THEIR CROP. tion.

By C. B. Williams, Chief Division of Agronomy, N. C. Extension Ser-/ vice, West Raleigh, N. C. Indications are that the price of

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