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NO. 26

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Acts instantly. Stops the burning. Clears your complexion of Tan and Blemishes. You cannot know how good it is until you try it. Thousands of women say it is best of all beautifiers and heals Sunburn quickest. Don't be without it a day longer. Get a bottle now. At your Druggist or by mail direct. 75 cents for either color, White, Pink, Rose-Red.

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A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley on his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the users of the water, and upon being analyzed it was found to be a water strong in mineral properties and good for stomach and blood troubles. Physicians who have seen the analysis and what it does, recommend its use. Analysis and testimonials will be furnished upon request. Why buy expensive mineral waters from a distance, when there is a good water recommended by physicians right at home? For further information and or the water, if you desire it apply to the undersigned.

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I am improving in health since I have been taking your medicine. It has helped me so much. I can't tell you how thankful I am. I can't tell you how good it is without it. I have recommended it to many since it has done me so much good.

WILLIS TOWNS, Mason, N. C.
Digestion will help you many BACK.
For further information, write to J. HAYES DRUG COMPANY, GRAHAM, N. C.

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P. J. KERNODLE,
1012 E. Marshall St.,
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Orders may be left at this office.

Chinchilla, Pa., now becomes Pershing, the first to honor the General. Incidentally the town was due for a change of name anyway. Chinchillas went out of fashion long ago.

Senator Borah resolutely refuses to go to the White House and permit President Wilson to stroke his belligerent back.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of reason and justice and avoid unreasonable conflicts.

EFFECT OF PUBLIC DEMAND IS SHOWN

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY WILL INVESTIGATE THE CAUSE OF CONTINUED HIGH PRICES.

DANGER IN SOCIAL UNREST

Resolution to Sell Wheat Crop at Market Prices, Government to Make Up Difference in Guarantee.

Washington.—Governmental machinery was set in motion in response to demands from the public that some official action be taken to relieve the high cost of living. Prices, as they affect the average citizen, assumed first place in interest at the capital.

At the White House President Wilson was said to be giving "deep and very thoughtful consideration" to problems presented to him and the railroad administration by members of the railroad brotherhoods, who represented that prices would have to come down or wages go up if social unrest was not to develop into upheaval.

In the senate and house, the situation gave rise to several resolutions to investigate the cause of existing price levels, another to reduce the volume of currency in circulation as a means of deflating prices, one to request the attorney general to stop speculation in foods on exchanges, and another to sell this year's wheat crop at market prices instead of at the government guarantee, the difference to be made up by the government.

Attorney General Palmer met eight high government officials whom he had summoned to his office for a discussion of high costs and the best methods to pursue to effect a reduction.

After a general talk, lasting nearly three hours, the conference disbanded to meet again, probably next week, for further counsel.

WESTERN UNION NOT TO REDUCE RATES JUST YET.

New York.—When control of the telegraph systems of the country is formally relinquished by the government at midnight a reduction of 20 per cent in rates will be made immediately on the lines of the Postal Company, but the Western Union will retain the schedule put into effect after Postmaster General Burleson took control on April 1.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal, announced in a statement that the rate reduction would be made "in accordance with its promises to the public." He qualified the announcement, however, by saying that if expenses continued to mount, charges might have to go with them.

RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO HAVE SOMEWHAT ABATED

Chicago.—Race war terror and bloodshed had abated after four days and nights of rioting but violence continued to occur sporadically, notwithstanding a force of 6,500 state troops and thousands of policemen who were on active duty in the southside negro quarters.

Three died of bullet wounds, making the official corrected death toll 32, of whom 18 were negroes.

STRIKE OF 450,000 SHOPMEN IS BELIEVED TO BE AVERTED

Washington.—Officials of the six railroad shop employees unions expressed confidence that the strike of 450,000 shopmen throughout the country had been averted by telegrams sent out calling off the strike.

BRITISH ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO TWO TREATIES.

London.—Royal assent was given to the German peace treaty and to the Anglo-French treaty, which thus becomes law.

ONE HUNDRED SHIPS BUILT ON GREAT LAKES ARE SOLD

Washington.—One hundred steamships built on the Great Lakes during the war have been sold by the shipping board to the Anderson Overseas Corporation of New York for approximately \$30,000,000. This probably is the largest ship sale on record, the board said in announcing the deal, and the vessels will eventually pass into French and Italian ownership. Delivery of the ships will commence August 10.

SENATOR OVERMAN HAS NOT CHANGED SUFFRAGE VIEWS

Washington.—Senator Overman has not changed his views on woman suffrage. Some fellow called on him and asked him if he would stand for a magazine story; the senator told him he would not, but the writer regarded his answer and printed his yarn, saying the senator was for suffrage.

"I have not changed," said Senator Overman. "The women should get the ballot through the states."

Sixty Germans from Cologne, Berlin and other cities have been arrested at Coblenz in connection with an alleged plot to defraud the government of millions of marks by eliminating competitors at auctions of army supplies.

A serious military revolt is reported from Croatia, which is said to be taking the form of a movement for separation from Serbia and the formation of a republic. The railroad and telegraph are tied up from Czakotany southward.

CRUELTY TO AMERICANS IN MEXICO DESCRIBED.

Washington.—A story of cruelty to Americans in Mexico, involving the death from starvation of an aged American woman, reached Washington through unofficial channels. The cruelties, including an attack by bandits some of whom are alleged to have been Carrista, indignities and later confiscation of property, were perpetrated, it is said, upon Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sturgis, of Washington, and the latter's mother, Mrs. W. H. Koenright, also of Washington. Mrs. Koenright died of starvation while held a prisoner by the bandits.

HENRY APPEALS FOR KAISER IN LETTER TO HIS COUSIN.

Copenhagen.—The former Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, says the truth about the war may be had from the allied statesmen and he suggests that of the former German emperor be placed on trial the statesmen also appear.

The letter asks King George, "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding extradition and trial of the former German ruler. The letter which is signed "Your Humble Cousin, Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall.

SUPREME COUNCIL ORDERS RUMANIAN ARMY TO STOP.

Paris.—The supreme inter-allied council sent a message to the Rumanian army, along the Thies river to cease its advance upon Budapest immediately. The council held no formal meeting but its members eagerly awaited further communication from the new Hungarian government in Budapest.

The note, which the supreme council communicated to the new Hungarian government through the Italian mission in Budapest was temperate in tone, showing that the disposition on the part of the peace conference to assist the Hungarian people in an effort to create a stable government under the direction of the new premier, Jules Fejdel.

BICKETT REPLIES TO CHICAGO PAPER'S WIRE

Raleigh.—Governor T. W. Bickett, answering a query of a Chicago newspaper says that North Carolina can absorb 25,000 negroes who want to return from Illinois to the South unless they have become tainted or intoxicated with dreams of social equality or political dominion.

COMPLETE TIE-UP OF ALL RAILROADS

Chicago.—A complete tie-up of the railroads of the country is very probable, in the opinion of M. L. Haver, president of the Chicago district council of the Federate Railway Shopmen's Union. He declared the strike is spreading rapidly and that the unrest among railway workers is so general that the movement has overwhelmed the international officers of the various unions involved.

FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN ITALY

Taranto, Italy.—High power explosives, said by the police to have been placed by radicals in order to terrorize people during the proposed general strike on July 21, suddenly exploded near Chitona. Five persons were killed. Parts of their bodies were thrown several hundred feet in the air. No damage was done to the railway lines. The police are investigating the incident.

Steel and Iron.

Steel is a kind of iron which can easily be hammered out thin without cracking and can be made extremely hard by being heated and then cooled quickly. It is different from ordinary iron because of the amount of carbon in it. Wrought iron contains less carbon than steel and so it cannot be made so hard; cast iron contains more and so is brittle.

PRESS ASSOCIATION INDORSES THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Wilmington.—After an hour and a half of heated discussion the Press association adopted a resolution commending the covenant of the league of nations by a vote of 33 to 5.

The debate was led principally by R. F. Beasley and W. C. Dowd, the latter of Charlotte, who spoke for the resolution. And Parker R. Anderson, who strenuously fought the proposal.

Following the vote on the resolution, Mr. Anderson moved that the resolution be given unanimous approval and this was done and will be wired to the President.

BANKING LAW IS AMENDED TO ASSIST IN COTTON CARRYING.

Washington.—The house of representatives passed a bill amending the banking laws in two particulars so as to facilitate the carrying of cotton and other perishable marketable staples to a more liberal extent than has heretofore prevailed. Representative Stevenson, of South Carolina, introduced bills looking to this end, in consequence of requests from the South Carolina Cotton Association.

WORLD CONFERENCE OF LABOR IS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Washington.—So that the first meeting of the international labor conference created by the Versailles treaty may be held in Washington next October regardless of whether the treaty is ratified, the senate unanimously adopted a joint resolution authorizing the president to call such a meeting but giving no authority for America's representation "unless and until" the treaty's ratification has been accomplished.

GRAVE QUESTION BEFORE CONGRESS

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES DEMAND RETIREMENT OF PRIVATE CAPITAL FROM ROADS.

TRIPARTITE CONTROL INSTEAD

Generally Recognized as Most Serious and Far-reaching Proposition Ever Presented to the Public.

Washington.—Organized labor came out with the unequivocal formal demand that private capital be retired from the railroads.

A tripartite control composed of the public, the operating management and the employees is demanded instead.

Addressed to the American public and signed by the engineers, the firemen, the conductors and the American Federation of Labor, a formal statement was issued announcing this proposal.

"It marks," says the statement, "the step by which organized labor passes from demands for wage increases to demands that the system of profits in industry be overhauled."

This sentence sums up in a few words the proposal of which there have been hints and indications, but which is now laid before the country for the first time. Everywhere in official Washington it is recognized as the most serious and far-reaching proposition the country will be called on to face.

Characterizing the proposal as "labor's bill," it is put forth as a remedy for the high cost of living, because, the railroads are the key industry of the nation. It demands the "genuine co-operation and partnership based on a real community interest and participation in control," of which President Wilson has spoken so often.

The statement says has been ignored by labor and the private owners of the railroads.

INTENTIONS OF JAPAN ARE SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Washington.—Japan's intentions in the Chinese province of Shanghai, where she is given control by the Versailles treaty, soon are to be set forth in a formal declaration from the Tokyo government, according to information received in official circles here.

Although the exact nature of the declaration was not forecast, it was assumed it would follow the lines of the repeated statements of Japanese statesmen that the province eventually is to be returned to China.

The declaration, which in some quarters it was believed Japan might even set a date for the restoration and acknowledge publicly the secret understanding she is said to have with China on that subject.

NO DEATHS RESULT FROM EXPLOSION AT RARITAN.

Raritan, N. J.—Six hundred soldiers and civilians at the government arsenal here fought desperately for several hours amid bursting shrapnel shells to prevent fire from reaching a magazine of six inch high explosive shells and a nearby mine of T. N. T. The fire followed a series of four explosions in a box car and ammunition magazines. It was first reported that a dozen men had been killed and a score or more injured seriously by the explosions, but the casualty list had been reduced to two slightly injured, both civilian employees at the arsenal.

MACON SHOPMEN VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK TODAY.

Macon, Ga.—Three hundred Georgia Southern & Florida railroad shopmen, who struck because of a personal grievance against the foreman of the shop, voted to return to work, pending an immediate hearing of their charges. These men have not as yet taken a stand on the wage increase, for which 1,500 other shopmen in Macon have struck.

THE HINES PROPOSITION OPPOSED BY RAILROAD MEN

Washington.—R. M. Jewell, acting president of the railway division of the American Federation of Labor and that all railroad employees were opposed to the Hines proposition, made to the president by Director General Hines that congress constitute a committee to pass on questions of wage increases for the men. He said this process would be too slow and because of the rising cost of living speedy relief was necessary.

INVESTIGATION EXPECTED OF CHICAGO BIG FIVE PACKERS

Washington.—Attorney General Palmer has summoned District Attorney Cline, of Chicago, to report on the progress of investigations which have been under way there. Mr. Cline's visit was regarded as significant also, because an early decision is expected by the attorney general as to whether information submitted by the federal trade commission warrants prosecutions against the "big five" packing companies.

INJURIOUS WORK OF CROWS

Rob Nests of Many Small Birds Which Are Helpful to Farmer in Destroying Insects.

Most of the small birds are helpful to the farmer in destroying insects and every protean insect should be afforded them. They have much to contend with, one of their worst enemies being the crow, which robs so many of the nests during the hatching season.

SHIPS SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

DREADNAUGHTS OF OUR NAVY HAVE A NOVEL EXPERIENCE OFF COAST OF MEXICO.

COLLISION QUARTERS SOUNDED

New Mexico Trembled From Bow to Stern As If She Had Struck a Reef; No Damage Done.

On Board U. S. S. New Mexico.—Six dreadnaughts of the Pacific fleet were shaken severely by a double earthquake shock 20 miles off the coast of the state of Colima, Mexico. None of the warships reported any damage.

The New Mexico trembled from bow to stern as if she had struck a reef, and the crew and passengers were thrown about in their quarters. The ship's signal, "collision quarters," was sounded on the flagships. Sailors in the foretop said the basket masts of the warships swung like poplar trees in a gale.

Officers on the quarterdeck hurried to their posts and the crew and marines took their places. Meanwhile all water-tight compartments of the New Mexico were closed and inspection parties were sent into the holds to see if there had been any damage to the hull.

STRENUOUS EFFORT AT COST LOWERING

PROPOSED FIVE WEEK RECESS BY HOUSE IS DEFERRED BY REQUEST OF PRESIDENT

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS CONFERENCE

Interstate Commerce Committee Directs Federal Trade Commission to Insert Probe in Shoe Prices

WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

The house of the government to reduce the high cost of living.

The house at the request of President Wilson agreed to defer its planned five weeks' recess and consider demands of railroad employees for increased wages.

The senate again discussed increased living costs but postponed action on the Myers resolution proposing reduction in currency circulation.

The committee of three, appointed to consider means of reducing living expenses and report to the President and cabinet began work.

The national officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors conferred with President Wilson regarding increased wages and the cost of living.

The house interstate commerce committee reported favorably a resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate the increased price of shoes.

Resolutions and bills designed to alleviate conditions of living were introduced in both houses of congress.

Of the half dozen important developments, however, the request of President Wilson that the house force its recess at least temporarily to consider wage requests of the railroad workers of the country and to study economic conditions, was by far the most unexpected.

CONVERT SUMAC INTO MONEY

Plant May Be Gathered and Sold Profitably to Tanners and Dye Manufacturers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sumac, which grows abundantly in certain sections of the United States, may be gathered and sold profitably to tanners and dye manufacturers, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. The price of sumac has increased in recent years, because of the decrease in importations of this plant from Italy. The American sumac, if properly gathered and cured, is equal to the imported article.

In certain sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia good wages can be made, the department of agriculture says, by gathering and selling sumac during July, August and September. Arrangements for the sale of the sumac should be made before it is gathered.

Department Bulletin No. 706, which gives useful information regarding curing and sale of sumac, can be had upon application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PUREBRED FOWL PREFERRED

Given Same Care and Feed They Will Make Better Profit Than Mixed Breeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a better profit than mongrels.

Egg will do if allowed access to their dams after hatching. The old milk is poisonous.

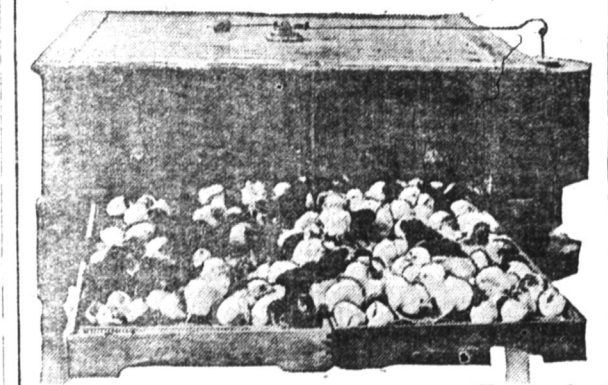
Until the lambs are about three weeks old they should be fed four times daily, one-half pint of milk being given each lamb at each feed.

PROPER ADJUSTMENT FOR INCUBATOR

Incubation is the problem confronting most people who raise poultry at present, and perhaps some are contemplating changing their system of hatching. Some have been attracted by the lure of the incubator and many are perhaps disgusted with last year's results. It is generally conceded that natural incubation produces stronger chicks than artificial, but the whims of the hen and attention necessary to her care make more people turn to artificial methods, and as a result great numbers of incubator chickens are produced each year. In Egypt it is said that the hen is losing some of her maternal instincts because of not being permitted to set. Artificial incubation has come to be recognized as an economic necessity. Many farms have adapted the combination of hatching with incubators and brooding with hens, while others abandon entirely the use of the hens as either hatchers or brooders.

Follow Directions. There is great difference between incubators. Different makes require different treatment. All incubators must be adapted to the particular environment, while many possess greater range of adaptability than others. The cheaper machines usually lack this feature, and while they may produce satisfactory results under one set of conditions, they may be an absolute failure under others. If a machine is producing unsatisfactory results, perhaps a slight change will remedy the fault and eliminate the trouble. Incubator companies always send a

detailed list of directions with their machines and, in justice to them, they should be closely followed. The following suggestions by H. L. Kemper of the Missouri College of Agriculture may assist in securing a better hatch: See that the thermometer is registering correctly and, also, that it is the proper distance from the eggs. If the directions say level with the top of the eggs it does not mean two inches or even one-half inch above, but exactly level. The incubator should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before every hatch. Ventilation should be largely restricted the first week, and then increased to full capacity at the close. The amount of ventilation varies with the temperature of the room. Cooling the eggs every day after the third day strengthens the germ, but cooling does not mean chilling. Eggs should be cooled slowly. Above all, eggs should never be turned after the lamp has been cared for. The oil on the hands will close up the pores in the shell and suffocate the chick. Successful results should not be expected if the breeding stock has not



SUCCESSFUL HATCH FROM INCUBATOR.

been properly mated. Birds of poor vitality produce chicks similar in nature, and many of the chicks that die in the shell are not the fault of the incubator but of poor stock improperly cared for. Birds of low vitality are also more apt to transmit the white diarrhoea germ to the little chick, and chicks of low vitality do not possess great resisting power toward the disease.

LICE ON SITTING HENS

Methods for Freeing Fowls and Nests of All Vermin.

Infested Quarters Should Be Treated Thoroughly Before Fowls Are Placed on Eggs—Remove Broken Eggs and Grow.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Great care should be taken to keep nests occupied by sitting hens free from lice. It is hard to work effectively against the lice when many hens are brooding. Lice in the form of crude petroleum sprays—the treatment recommended by specialists in the United States department of agriculture—used freely about the house at that time, may soil the eggs and prevent successful hatching. Infested quarters, therefore, should be treated thoroughly before hens are set, so as to start them in nests which are absolutely clean. Beneath the straw of the nest a layer of lime and sulphur will tend to prevent mite breeding, and the entire nest may be dusted occasionally with pyrethrum. Broken eggs and the straw soiled by them should be removed promptly, as they tend to attract lice.

Medicated nest eggs, and to control poultry lice, use the napthol. These should be largely of napthol. While this material will destroy lice when applied directly to the feet, it is injurious to the eggs as well as to the hen. If used in quantity, or if the material is allowed to remain on the feet for a long time, the material will be absorbed by the feet, and the hen will be injured.

Feed grain sparingly. Give them fresh water, sunshine and freedom. Keep the coops where they rest for the night clean and free from vermin and lice and watch them grow rapidly into fowls. The English mother will raise them. Guinea fowls are good and profitable for the poultry. They give due and timely notice of all approaching danger.

GUINEAS ARE FINE FORAGERS

Fowls Devour All Kinds of Insects, Especially Those in Vegetable Garden—Good Sentinels.

Guineas are easily domesticated and forage for themselves. They devour all varieties of insects especially in the vegetable garden. The good they accomplish easily balances what little damage they do to the crops.

The best market for guineas is in the fall. Hens and roosters are purchased by the farmers and sold to the feeders with the feathers on the body. Feed grain sparingly. Give them fresh water, sunshine and freedom. Keep the coops where they rest for the night clean and free from vermin and lice and watch them grow rapidly into fowls. The English mother will raise them. Guinea fowls are good and profitable for the poultry. They give due and timely notice of all approaching danger.

SPREAD OF WHITE DIARRHEA

Germs of Allment Carried in Bodies of Fowls Throughout Their Lives—Harmless to Man.

Fowls which have recovered from leucorrhoea (white diarrhea) may carry the germs in their bodies throughout their whole life. In the case of hens, some eggs will be infected and some will not. It is utterly impossible to ascertain which eggs are free and which are infected, so no eggs from an infected hen should ever be used for hatching. These disease germs are perfectly harmless to human beings, so that both the meat and eggs from infected fowls are as wholesome as though the bird had never been diseased. The case of a fowl which has recovered from leucorrhoea (white diarrhea) is comparable to the person who has what is commonly known as "walking typhoid."

Canada's Water Power.

An important feature of the water powers of Canada is their fortunate situation with respect to existing commercial centers. Within economic transmission range of practically every important city from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except those in the central western prairies, there are clustered waterpower sites which will meet the probable demands for hydro-power for generations.

PROVIDE WATER FOR CHICKS

Inverted Quart Bottle, Supported With Wire and Mouth Placed in Pan Is Satisfactory.

Little chicks as well as big, should at all times have access to plenty of good fresh water, says one writer. Where it is placed before them in a pan the old hen is apt to step on it and spill all the water. Then, too, the chicks will soon either drink it out or the sun will make it dry.

The plan that I have found satisfactory is not original with me, but I have used it a good many years with success. It consists in attaching two strips of tin or wire to the coop in such a way as to support a quart bottle upside down with the mouth of the bottle resting inside the pan and about a half-inch from the bottom. Supported in this way the bottle is easily replaced for filling. When filled and placed in position the water will feed down only as fast as the water in the pan is taken out. This makes a sort of fountain, and in the summer time the water will be kept fairly cool if the bottle is kept in the shade.

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CULLING OUT CHICKEN FLOCK

Weed Out Those That Are Backward in Growth or Feather Poorly—Also All Deformed Birds.

The pullets to weed out are: Those that are backward in growth or those that feather poorly. Such pullets are lacking