Severe Pains in Side

spell and sickness," ing it and my skin and merchant writes Mrs. Emma flesh took on a more healthy color. I felt stronger and, as the nervme to go about my home. In my side was less severe. I had a very severe pain in my left side that almost took my breath at times. Where and feel fine. I I lost my appetite. I grew thin, pale and lifeless. I fell off till I only weighed all to having used Cardui."

needed. I ate more and narcotic drugs, but-

HAD had quite a bad | rested better. I kept tak-"and it was an effort for ousness left me, the pain

about 115 pounds.

"Cardui was recommended to me and by the time I had taken one bottle I saw it was what I needed is not the use of

CARDU

The Woman's Tonic

COWS ON PASTURE NEED SOME GRAIN

The common practice of feeding no grain to dairy cows on early pasture is probably not good economy in the long run, in the opinion of workers in the field of animal feeding at Cornell uni-

They point out that pasture grass is a strong stimulant to milk production. If no grain is fed the cows are likely to run down in flesh. This will lead to reduced milk production later on, when the pastures begin to dry up, and heavy feeding then will ordinarily not prevent this reduction. Cows of average production when they go on pasture should be fed at least onethird to one-half of the amount of grain they were receiving when in the

But the grain mixture does not need such expensive high protein feeds as linseed off, cottonseed meal or gluten feed as are given during the winter season. A mixture made up of equal parts of wheat bran, ground oats and hominy or corn meal would be suit-

A grain mixture depends upon the kind of roughage with which it is to be fed. Pasture grass is a high pro-Pasture grass is a high protein feed and, furthermore, the proteins it contains are of the highest quality, so high protein feeds may be left out of the grain ration. Yet grass lacks fat or energy-producing nutrients. Except for this deficiency, it is an almost per-fect feed for milk production.

In a ration made up of pasture grass and a grain mixture containing no high protein feeds, the protein content will always equal or exceed the amounts called for in feeding standards for cows producing up to sixty pounds of milk daily, as long as pasturage is plentiful, green and succulent. This statement applies only under these conditions. When pastures begin to dry up and get short during July and August the grass contains much less protein than earlier in the season, The grain mixture must then be changed to include some high protein feeds. In make up for the shortage in pasture.

Best Plan to Grow Into

a High-Producing Dairy When good grade cows are selling from \$150 to \$200 per head, there is a tendency to buy clean ones." says C. B. Finley, dairy expert of Iowa. Many men, he finds, get enthusiastic over the possibilities of delrying, sell their herds and replace them with cheap dairy cows whose only qualification for the name is the fact that they recently freshened or possess the color of one of the dairy breeds. The natural result is failure and a disgust for the dairy business.

Furthermore, there are many men who lack the n cessary experience to make cows prof table should they suc-ceed in buying good ones. Finley reports much more general success when farmers grow into a high-producing herd. This is accomplished by raising the daughters of a good pure bred bull or in buying a few choice heifers. No doubt individual cases warrant buying a few good pure bred cows for foundation animals.

The man who grows into the dairy business has an opportunity to reor ganize his crop rotation and establish a legume crop so necessary for milk production. As a rule it is also necessary for him to improve his barn and put in a silo, all of which costs money and must be done as profits allow.

Corn Fed to Live Stock

More than 85 per cent of the United States corn crop is fed to live stock and somewhat less than 10 per cent is used for human food, according to re-cent data compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. The hog is the largest consumer, 40

per cent being fed to swine on farms. Horses and cattle are next, using 20 and 15 per cent, respectively. The exports of corn, as grain, have never been large.

4444444444444444444444444444444 DAIRY NOTES

Dairying is the balance wheel of ag-

It takes no longer to care for a good

eow than a poor one. Inaccurate farm and shipping scales will take their cost out of your pocket several times over in a year.

It is hard to understand why so many cow-keepers have not yet discovered the value of the silo. If they have discovered it they are certainly neglectful in putting it into operation.

The feeding of scrub cows and the "scrub" feeding of good cows are two of the worst mistakes a dairyman can

Do not stint the dalry cow, give her all she will eat of the right kind of feeds, properly balanced, if you expect her to produce liberally.

From 25 to 40 per cent of all tuberculosis in children under five years of age is contracted by using products from tuberculous cows, according to the federal Department of Agriculture.

New Disease of Peaches Discovered in Indiana

Purdue university experts are seeking a remedy or prevention for bac-terium prunt, a new disease of peaches which has caused much loss in southern Indiana, and are asking orchardists to be on the lookout for evidences of the diseases in nursery stock. The disease is most pronounced on the leaves, causing irregular, purplish spots and causing the leaves to fall, weakening the tree. On the fruit the disease is in smaller spots but a more decided purplish color, and on the year-old or younger wood it appears purplish brown, often causing slightly raised cankers around the leaf scars It is thought wind-driven rain spreads the disease. So far no remedy has been found.

Undesirable Flavors or

Odors May Be Prevented

through the body of the cow rather than from the air, according to tests made by the United States Department of Agriculture. However, these odors may be practically or entirely removed by the aeration of the milk while it is still warm. Rather heavy feeds of slinge may be given to cows one hour after milking without any undesirable flavors or odors passing into the milk. When green alfalfa was fed in relative ly large quantities one hour before milking marked flavors and odors were noticed in the milk, but when as much as 30 pounds per cow was fed after milking there was no effect on the milk from the next milking.

Potatoes Taste Sweet The reason for potatoes becoming weet and disagreeable to the taste is that they have been stored at too low a temperature. Below 40 degrees the starch in the potato is converted into sugar, according to John Bushnell, of the Ohio experiment station. When this occurs it is only necessary to store them for a few days at an ordinary room temperature to bring them back

Trichinosis

Trichinosis, a painful and often fatal disease, is caused by a small parasite that is sometimes present in pork. The trichina parasite is so small that it can only be seen with a microscope, and hogs harboring it show no symptom harboring it show no symptoms nor does the diseased pork appear different from pork not diseased. All pork should be thoroughly cooked before eating as that is the only sure way of ridding the meat of the disease.

Modern Dairy Barn Reduces Labor; Increases Production



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Frairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The barn on a modern dairy farm is a combination milk factory and warehouse for the storage of raw materials which the cows turn into milk. The manufacturing processes are performed on the ground, or stable floor. Above is the storage or warehouse, where the raw materials in the shape of feed are readily available.

Production, or rather the labor attendant upon production, is performed efficiently, at the least expenditure of labor. To accomplish this labor-saving equipment is installed. There is the litter carrier which serves the double purpose of transporting feed direct to the cows' mangers and taking the refuse out of the stable. There are the drinking bowls at each cow stall which automatically provide the cows with fresh drinking water whenever the milk-making plant needs it. There is the ventilating system that carries out the foul air which the cow has breathed and sucks in the fresh air that she needs. There are the stanchions which hold the spimals securely in their stalls, but permit the greatest freedom of movement. And then there is the sanitary steel stall partition. All of this equipment is found in the modern dairy barn, and with it dairymen are performing the regular tasks of caring for a dairy herd at the expenditure of the least amount of labor, which means greater profits

The barn shown in the accompanying illustration is the modern type of milk-manufacturing plant. This barn is efficiently planned. It is of the required size to house the cows comfortably and at the same time there is no waste space. The building is wide enough to permit two rows of stalls, a driveway and feeding alley through the center, and litter alleys along each wall. Forty-four cows are held in stanchions, 22 on each side and facing the central feed alley. Besides there are pens, for the bull, the calves and for three cows.

The barn is 36 feet wide, which is an economical width, and 125 feet long. The concrete foundation also provides a concrete floor. The superstructure is of plank frame construction, with a gambrel roof. This method of construction eliminates supporting columns in the hay mow above, the cation of the labor-saving equipment stable floor, the roof being self-sup-porting. The building is provided with lightning rods and suction roof ventilators, which suck the foul air out of the stable through the ventilating

At the far end of the building is the

practically impossible without weath-

The metal weather strip is the only

strips cost very little in comparison

with the saving in fuel, the comfort

attained through a warm home and the economy in cleaners' bills caused

through the lessening of infiltration of

Metal weather strips are so firmly

Be Built in One Day Utilizing principles the he devel-oped in designing concrete ships, a

well-known inventor of submarine boats has perfected a method of man-

ufacturing houses of any size and any style of architecture and slabs speci-

fied, from precast concrete clabs of standard sizes, which he declares can

be put up like Aladdin's palace, vir-

The houses, their inventor writes in

Popular Science Monthly, may be of

ble with windows sticking.

Concrete House May

tually overnight.

appear with resultant drafts

waste of heat.

dust and soot.

house in winter time is

Weather Strips Will

Many methods have been devised for constructing buildings from precast slabs, but the houses, according to their Keep Your House Warm nventor, are unique in that each house built by this method will be different er stripping. The settling of the from every other house, even though house, even on the best foundations slabs of the same standardized sizes is sufficient to cause air passages to d in the cor Distinctive decorative effects, the inventor explains, are produced by plac-ing a "veneer" of the desired matemeans by which a permanently air-tight window can be adjusted. These rial on the surface when casting, while different good-sized rooms and walls of varying heights may be obtained by combining slabs of various sizes. All construction work is performed by machinery, the slabs being cast at a central plant, transported to the building site and there lifted into place by

P DRIVEWAY

----0-987

is shown on the floor plan.

all of these features.

Floor Plan.

silo, with a feed room built around it.

The overhead track extends to the

feed room, so that the silage may be

directly to the mangers, where it is

fed to the cows. How the interior

of the barn is arranged, and the lo

Cows to be productive must be

well fed, have plenty of water and

fresh air, and above all things be

comfortable. Such a modern dairy barn as the one illustrated provides

adjusted to the window casing and frame that all shrinkage is taken up Winter Time to Make without interfering with the ease of opening or closing, a point highly appreclated by those who have had trou-

derricks.

Renewal and Repairs Stucco can be applied as an exterior covering, no matter how cold the temperature; in fact, winter is the best time in which to do this work, as labor is more available and, not being rushed, will do a much better

The home owner contemplating changes in the interior of his house will by the same token find he can work with much less expens and at the same time secure the necessary skilled labor, which in a few months will be in such demand that their services will be almost impossible to secure.

Value of Rear Entry

any type, from a small bungalow to a akyscraper, according to the archi-tect's plans. The exterior finish may The rear entry or vestibule serve number of very important function be brick, stone, shingles, stucco or whatever else is desired. The houses provides a convenient alcove for refrigerator and makes possible are said to be rainproof, moistproof, out tracking up the kitchen. The rear entry also serves the purpose of cold and heatproof, and all but indestructible and their inventor declares the storm door arrangement, keeping drafts from the kitchen.—Home Ex they can be built for one-half the cost of brick or frame construction, Small houses, he says, can be built in a day.

POULTRY SPECIALIST SAYS NO BEST BREED

Which is the best breed is a question often asked us. In answer we have to say that there is no best breed. You can find good and poor layers, large and small birds comparatively in every breed. It is the strain more than the breed that is really the more important thing to consider.

There are three recognized general classes of poultry, the small birds or so-called egg producing class, the medium-sized bird, or the so-called dual purpose class, and the extremely large or the meat class. There is no great distinction between the egg class or the dual so far as the egg production is concerned, for many of the medium meat breeds are good egg layers. And in the small sized birds which are considered for egg laying only, there are oftentimes found in dividuals that will weigh from to five and one-half pounds these would make a fairly good meat bird.

In regard to the breed you would like to have, it is suggested that you decide upon whether you want eggs primarily, or whether you want general purpose breeds. When you have made this decision, pick out the breed which you like best, because this is the breed with which you will get the best results. Then after you have picked the breed that you like best buy your stock or eggs from a breed-er whom you know has bred for the thing that you desire. This may be egg production, or it may be show purposes, or it may be a combination. You can find many breeders who have bred for egg production, but their stock may not be worth very much for show purposes. You can find breeders who have bred for show purposes and their stock, in turn, may not be worth very much for egg pro duction. You can find a small pe of breeders who have combined these two qualities and, of course, their stock would naturally be worth more because of this combination

Just as a parting caution be sure you know the breeder from who are buying your stock and be sure that he has the strain of birds which have the qualities which you desire.— H. Embleton, Poultry Specialist, Colo rado Agricultural College.

"Hatch Early" and Get More Eggs From Poultry

(Prepared by the United States Departmen Profits in poultry raising depend to a large extent on the earliness in the season that chickens are hatched. Because of this fact a slogan of the United States Department of Agriculture has been "Hatch Early."

The earlier in life a pullet com-mences laying the greater the number of eggs produced during the first laying year, department poultry experts dition the first part of October, if good winter egg production is to be expected. The more eggs laid during Novem ber, December and January, the greater are the annual profits.

The department points out that is order to commence laying in October pullets of the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte and similar breeds should be hatched the latter part of March or the first part of April. Pullets of the Leghorn, Anhatched the latter part of April or the

first part of May. Late-hatched chicks are rarely as profitable as early-hatched ones. When hatched late, they are not able to make as good growth during the hot summer months and do not mature in time to start laying in the early fall. There is little danger as a summary fall.



Wet brooder floors have caused the death of thousands of little ducklings

One cannot expect strong, lively chicks from poorly selected hatching eggs.

Any bird lacking vigor and consti tution should be removed from the breeding pen. Unhealthy birds have no place there. Aiming for quality rather than quantity gets healthier

A good dry mash, fed by means hoppers, should be before the hens all the time. In the morning feed your grain in deep straw litter and again at night, but let the hens eat all the mash they want.

A good-sized breed is usually co ered best for the farm in spite of the fact that the small breeds may lay a few more eggs per year.

Incubator failures are usually the fault of the operator, but skill comes with practice and following the in



MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation Flatulency Diarrhea

Wind Colic To Sweeten Stomach Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and

Natural Sleep without Opiates To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of harst tletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it,

Making Silage of Most

Any Good Green Plants Silage may be made of most any green material, such as sunflowers, clovers, peas, etc, but what is the idea of fooling with these things when common dent corn is much more easily grown, makes more tons per acre, and s the best all-around slage? It seems that sunflowers are used to some extent in some sections, where they do better than corn. The farmer should keep in mind that he can get from 10 to 15 tons per acre when turning corn into silage, and, besides, it is eascounts with cows and steers.

Pasture Feeding for Pigs

In the feeding of pigs an acre of clover or alfalfa pasture will save 1,140 pounds of corn and 468 pounds of tankage as compared with dry-lot feeding, research in the animal hus-bandry division of the United States Department of Agriculture shows. Pasture feeding is also advantageous beby the growth of legume hay.

Soy Beans Satisfy

The soy bean seed is a concentrated feed. In digestible crude protein it is about equal to linseed oilmeal. In digestible fat it is about twice as rich as the linseed oilmeal. Few farmers have used the soy beans for feed but those that have are well pleased with the

Some Fertilizer Uses

On land that has grown a little low in fertility by overcropping, fertilizer seems to work wonders. The man with a large acreage of wheat cannot, of course, manure more than a small portion of it, spread it thin as he may; but he can use a drill with a fertilize attachment and cover the whole field.

Place to Find Rabbits

The rabbit hunter will find the corn his best bet on a cold Bunny is usually taking a quiet meal therein. Or if he isn't in the corn bock he will be under a brush pile. If circumstances rule these two out he will be found in his hole, and then the hunter must wait until warmer weather, or he is out of luck.

Soy Beans Gain Favor Soy beans are gaining in favor as legume because of the ease with which they can be used in a rotation,

CASTORIA) For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

the chart Chart H. Whiteher grouch seldom locates in

ealthy body. "Do Rats Talk to Each Other? Asks Mr. M. Batty, R. I.

"I got five cakes of Rat-Snap and threw pleased feed store. Got about half a dozen dead day for two solid weeks. Suddenly, they got fee low we haven't any. Who told them about any." Rate dry up and leave no smell. "I see: 35c, 65c, 61.25.

GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY.

Early spring is nature's most favorable growing season. Early hatched chickens have the advantage of this favorable growing season and a loss growing period. The Franklinton News is offer

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in a Special Proceedings therein pending, whereto all the heirs of the late Mrs. Lizzie Cooper were made parties for the purpose of selling for division the real estate of which she died seized, the undersigned Comter to get a good, palatable quality of seized, the undersigned Com-corn silage than any other kind, and missioner will sell to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Graham, at 12:00 o'clock, M., on

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1924, the following real estate:

1st. A tract of land in Albright township, adjoining the lands of George Morgan, —— Payne, S. W. Thompson and others and containing 311 acres, more or less. This being the land that was conveyed to Mrs. Lizzie J. Cooper by S. W. Thompson by deed recorded in book No. 39 of Deeds at page

2nd. A tract of land in Newlin Township cantaining 8.57 acres. This tract being designated as lot No. 17 in the division of the lands of the late A. G. Cooper together with the dower lot of Mrs. Lizzie Cooperin the lands of the said A. G. Cooper, deceased, deed conveying same to her being recorded in Book No. 53 of Deeds at

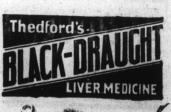
This property is conveniently located to Saxapahaw and on it is a dwelling house and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One third cash, balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months, deferred payments to carry interest from day sale till paid; tilte reserved till fully paid.

Sale subject to confirmation of Clerk of Superior Court. This April 27th, 1924.

J. S. COOK. Commissioner.





Don't be so concerned over what people might think about you; the chances are they seldom think about you at all.