# For All the Family

"WE have used Black-Draught ever since we have had a family and that was shortly after 1874," says Mr. E. A. Branstetter, of St. James, Mo. "It is my first remedy when any of us gets sick.... We use Black-Draught for torpid liver and stomach complaints.

"When I get sluggish and don't feel so good, I take Black-Draught—and you have to show me that there is a better medicine

"Remember"

in Missouri. I think it is, fine for indigestion or for headache. It is a splendid family remedy. My wife uses it for any stornach ailment, indigestion and billiousness. We never let the house be without it if I know it. We also give it to the children for children's complaints, colds or fever."

Keep a package of Black-Draught in the house for all the family.

Your dealer will sell you a mammoth package, containing five of the regular-size package. It's cheaper.

If It's Not Thedford'S, It's Not

**Vegetable Liver Medicine** 

FARM

### FEEDING FLOORS ARE EASY TO CONSTRUCT

No farmer would deliberately bury in the ground feed intended for stock. But many a farmer lets the stock do this. The old-fashioned method of feeding animals in the open, muddy barn lot really is only a way of let-

ting stock tramp from 10 to 50 per cent of the feed into the ground. Any farmer who uses this method knows how he has had to transfer the knows how he has had to transfer the green feed or grain from one place to another as the stock have tramped the feeding lot into a muddy area where the feed is quickly ground into the earth and wasted.

Concrete feeding floors such as shown in the illustration eliminate

Thousands of concrete feeding floors have been built by farmers through-out the country in the last few years. Every one of them has paid for its

One of the advantages of the concrete feeding floor is its simple construction. A farmer will not need to have a contractor to do the job for him. With the aid of his regular farm help he can build it himself very

All he needs to do is level a piece of ground as large as he wants the eeding floor, then prepare the con-rete and lay it, just as he would de



Feeding Floors Save Much Feed.

if he were laying several sidewalks side by side. It is not necessary even to lay a cinder or gravel base. The right mix of concrete for a

right mix of concrete for a ng floor is in the proportion of ack of portland cement to two feet of sand and 38 cubic feet ushed rock or pebbles. The sand d pass through a screen with a ter-inch mesh. Pebbles should be and should be from \(^2\), to 1\(^2\).

mixing concete one should be to use good water. Water that that to drink is not likely to be or mixing concete—for impure is likely to cause chemical re-use which will detract from the

er is likely to cause chemical reons which will detract from the
migh of the concrete.

feeding floor will be one made of
ers of concrete four inches thick,
his two inches by four inches held
lace by stakes, will serve as forms,
there is to be a curb around the
e of the floor, it should be extendabout a foot below the ground
al. This will prevent hogs from
ting under it and rats will not burunder it.

fter the concrete has hardened for

STATES THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O

Successful Feeder Lives With His Flock of Sheep

Last year the writer learned of a feeder who failed to give his sheep the care necessary to make the most out of the feed given to them. This young man has a knowledge of the theory of feeding, having at one time taken a course in it. While, according to report, other feeders around him made a profit his loss amounted to \$8,690.

lar cleaning of the feed bunks, good water and lots of it, clean bed, salt and kind individual treatment are es-sentials in feeding. The successful feeder lives with his animals, watches over them and is always ready to provide better feed and other favorable conditions. No one can instruct him exactly, he must learn the details by doing and love for his animals is the first requisite. Animals soon learn a good caretaker. They enjoy to see him come and as he moves among them they take pleasure in his presence. Feeding live stock is not all theory.

The practical is equally important and the man who succeeds must think about his animals and be always ready to do what is necessary.—R. W. Clark, Colorado Agricultural college.

Protection for Hogs in

Severe Winter Weather If given the opportunity, hogs will seek protection from severe cold weather by burying themselves in steaming manure heaps where the temperature seems just right to them. They come out of this steaming heap into the cold for their feed, remaining long enough to thoroughly chill, Besides, they may be found in bur-rows in the strawstack where often too high temperatures prevail. In such places they crowd badly.

# Live Stock Facts

Greatest losses of hogs ceur in May and June.

Sheep pasture becomes badly con-minated unless rotation is prac-

Provide shelter for all live stock, nimals that are properly housed require less feed.

The hog will eat, and grow and fatten on more kinds of feed than will any other useful animal.

Winter rye or blue grass are the only grasses which the hogs like. And lucky is the farmer who has such

Laying your plans carefully now may help you have hogs to market in summer or early fall, a time when the hog market is least crowded.

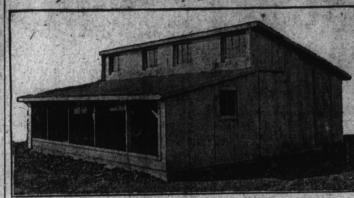
Sheep are naturally of a dainty disposition. Feed that has become slightly solled is not eaten by them unless there is nothing else to be had.

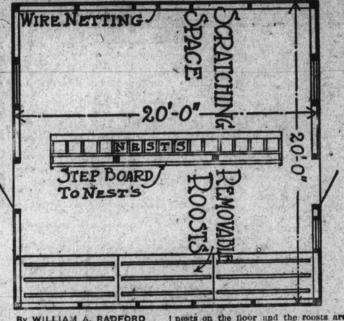
No ill effects should result from in breeding if the stock is sturdy. Most of the good breeders of the country use this method to develop new

Sincerity Remember this little rule for success: Let your every act start from a sincere interest in the thing to be done, never from the mere desire to impress others with your personality. Sincere motives are the firm foundations upon which actual accomplishments are built. Conceited motives are the shifting sands upon which failure is built.—Lowell Fillmore.

Tell the Boss About It dark Twain said about the weath verybody talks about it, but nobes anything about it." Tall n't bring industry back to nort good management, straight the mid hard working by everybut.

Hen House Suitable for Farm or the City Chicken Fancier





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 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Chickens, like other domesticated animals, require a warm, well-venti-lated house with plenty of light and air in order to produce to the utmost. But in spite of this the hen has been neglected in many ways. This is because the hen is, in one sense of the cause the hen is, in one sense of the word, self supporting. If no one helps her she helps herself. She never complains about what she gets to eat or where she has to sleep. She will roost in the trees, in the machine shed or sleep with the cows and the hogs. But why let her get along in this manner when, if given a proper chance, she will become a big money maker?

The hen house in the accompanying illustration is suitable for the farm or for the city fancier. It is 20 feet

or for the city fancier. It is 20 feet wide by 20 feet long and will house from 90 to 100 hens, allowing four. square feet of floor space for each

The available floor space reaches from wall to wall, since there are no

covered with canvas curtains which may be lowered in severe weather.

The half monitor windows keep the rear of the building well illuminated during the daylight hours. This will serve to keep the litter in the scratching space where the hens are fed to keep them exercising and prevent their becoming loggy and dull. It is known that a hen will not scratch with her eyes toward a dark place. It is for this reason that all of the stream and litter is found scratched to straw and litter is found scratched to the rear of a hen house not properly The nests are 30 inches

well elevated. The entire floor is made of concrete, which must be cov-ered with a thick layer of straw. The

building should face to the south to make all the sunlight available. The

netting-covered opening in the front is covered with canvas curtains which

The nests are 30 inches from the floor and are placed on a center table out of the way of roosts. The roosts are 24 inches above this table and are spaced 14 inches spart. They are made of 2 by 2-inch square, with the tops rounded off and set in slots cut in 2 by 6 stringers, allowing them to be removed. All roosts are on the same level which permits the fowls to spread out over all the roosts instead of climbing to the top roost as is customary when one roost is higher than the other.

## Single Contractor Most

Satisfactory in End Placing a contract for the finished house in the hands of a single responsible contractor usually is the most satisfactory method. When a contract is let to a single contractor on a lump sum basis, the owner knows exactly what the total cost of the house will be if his plans are complete and no extras have to be added as the work progresses. This added as the work progresses. This practice is sometimes varied by placing most of the work under one contract, making separate contracts only quipment.
Another form of contract, which is

Another form of confract, which is not likely to prove as satisfactory as the lump sum contract. Is to have the contracting builder pay for all labor and materials, and receive in addition an agreed percentage of their cost. This is known as the "cost plus" system. Its weakness lies in that it gives the contractor an Incentive to let labor and material costs mount up and that the total ultimate cost is not determined in advance. A third common form of building contract provides that the contractor shall be paid for materials and labor, and a fee for supervision fixed in advance.

## Grained Effects Put

on Painted Surfaces For grained effects on painted sur-

my shades, but he comb.

Method of Treatment—A grained effect may be obtained by applying a coat of ground color over the painted wood. In twelve hours, apply the semigloss stain. Pass a fine comb over the surface before it becomes dry. If the wood is unvarnished, apply a coat of the stain first. Rub briskly before it becomes dry. Allow this coat to remain six or eight hours, then apply a second coat and rub in the same us before. The darker colors with may be applied directly

be applied with pleasing results. For a quick glossy finish in one applica-tion, use a good varnish stain. The only preparation necessary is a thor-ough cleansing of the wood. Use a cleth dampened in a solution of water and washing soda for this purpose. The surface must be dry, of edbefore applying the varnish.

## Tiled Kitchen Labor

Saver for the Home In planning the kitchen the greatest care should be exercised in the choice of wall and floor finish. Tiling of this room where most of the house work must be done considerably light-ens the dally routine of house work of the home.

Tiling is a labor-saving finish for which no satisfactory substitute exists and any woman who once has enjoyed its advantages will never again care to do without it. From every point of view, tiling is an ideal finish, durable and clean; it is one of the most sanitary finishes, requiring little or no care.

No other material or finish so readily supplies the elements of variety and color, is so artistic and sympathetic as tiles. Tiles are always in

and color, is so artistic and sympa-thetic as tiles. Tiles are always in good taste, and appropriate for all periods as well-as modern decorative styles and treatments.

Styles and treatments.

The decorative resources of tiles are virtually inexhaustible, and as far as merit goes no difference exists. All give cleanliness, permanency and charm in full measure. Every requirement of taste, style and utility can readily be satisfied.

# In Planning Home

## BREEDING CHICKENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

"Breeding chickens for high egg production is in its infancy," said Prof. L. H. Schwartz of Purdue university recently. "There sever was such a big demand as there is now, for males particularly, of known breeding. Large returns are in store for the farmer raising reliable standard bree birds.

returns are in store for the farmer raising reliable standard bred birds. Selection is the keynote for success in any breeding enterprise."

One essential for successful breeding is to have at least two pens, one for the breeders and the other for the layers. Both males and females should be carefully selected and only the best used for breeding. The practice of using pullets in the breeding from birds moiting late in September, October and November is recommended.

Late molting birds have proved to be the best birds for breeding high egg production. A bird, in order to be a high producer or a breeder for high production should be full of energy, have plenty of capacity, have a deep body and long and wide back. Males and females should be kept as long as they breed and produce well. The desirable way of introducing new blood is by buying eggs or pullets. The inheritance of high egg production is transmitted through the male, tion is transmitted through the male, and only high producing hens should

When birds are not too closely related and are carefully selected, well housed and given a well-balanced feed, the improvement of our flocks for egg production will take place.

## Eggs for Hatching Must

Be Gathered Carefully At the time an egg is laid, the gern s smaller than the eye can see a located within a ring visible on the surface of the yolk. It is very deli-cate and improper handling of the egg before it is set may kill this germ.

before it is set may kill this germ.

Eggs to be set should be gathered several times daily to prevent chilling or "starting" by a broody hen. The nests should be kept clean, a wire mesh bottom nest which lets the dirt out being best. The eggs should not be washed, as this opens the pores and allows the egg to evaporate. Scrape the dirt off and do not set those which

the dirt off and do not set those which are very dirty.

Keep them at a temperature of from 50 to 60. At 68 they will start to hatch, and if not put under a hen at once will probably die. Do not put them in dusty material or where dust can gather on them, as this will close up the pores and smother the chick later. A basement is much better than a dry room. Do not hold the eggs over seven days before setting eggs over seven days before setting-five days is safer.—O. C. Krum, Poul-try Specialist, Colorado Agricultural

also where the rooss join the wan Repeat in June, and again in August Spray the entire interior of the coop with disinfectant whenever you clear it. Whitewashing and cleanlines largely prevent poultry disease and the red mite as well.—American Poultry Journal.

## **Poultry Hints**

Do not breed from mongrels. Kee

If the floor is damp the litter should be covered with four to six inches of litter at all times.

The litter on the floor should be kept clean. It should be changed at least every three months. Dirty litter is very unsanitary as well as un-

The nesting material should be deaned at least once every two months and the nests well sprayed with disinfectant. Mites and disease



MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, orepared 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 Chareff Eletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

SAN JOSE SCALE IS HARD TO ERADICATE

The San Jose scale shows evidence

evidence seems to point to the fact that this insect is capable of developing strains or races that are immune to the effects of lime-sulphur, says the Rural New Yorker. It is difficult to prove this tendency, but it is evident that where the scale was once satis-factorily controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur it is not now being held in check with this material even when it is applied at the same strength as formerly, and with just as much care and thoroughness as in former years. In fact we have heard during the last few years much complaint from growers in Arkansas, Illinois, and from a Whitewash Favored for

Cleaning Chicken Coop

Because mites breed so rapidly, the hen house becomes uninhabitable by summer if preventive measures are not taken in the spring. Mites can live for five months without blood; so that closing the poultry house during the summer will not completely starve them out. This explains why they can live through the winter and be ready to breed the next spring. A poultry house can be kept absolutely free from mites. Clean out all the old nests. Clean up all litter on the floor and burn it. Paint the roosts and dropping boards with undituted commercial liquid lice-killer, or with crude petroleum. Apply to the entire length of the roosts, top side and under; also where the roosts join the wall. Repeat in June, and again in August. out that the scale is much more diffi-cult to control in the orchards about Clarkston in the Snake river valley than in those in the region of Wenat-chee in the Columbia river valley.

# Bordeaux Mixture May

Be Reduced in Strength

Bordeaux mixture may be greatly educed in strength and cost without essening its efficiency as a fungicide y reducing the copper sulphate con-ent. This has been proved in actual

In preparing bordeaux a recommended rule is to use three pounds of go hydrated lime for each pound of coper sulphate. A 2-6-50 hordeaux spin the pink of the fruit bud of apple, sprays of half that strength, 1-3-50 bordeaux, just after the petfell and again in two and ten were thereafter, have styon as good result.

### 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 of a very interesting development. In the Northwest, at least, accumulating seized, the undersigned Commissioner 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 Newin 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 Cooper in the lands of the said A. G. Cooper, deceased, deed conveying same to her being recorded in Book No. 53 of Deeds at page 400.

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

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.





Why Mr. N. Windsor (R. I.) Put Up with Rats for Years

GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY.