

Severe Pains in Side

"I HAD had quite a bad spell and sickness," writes Mrs. Emma Patrick, of Caney, Ky., "and it was an effort for me to go about my home. I had a very severe pain in my left side that almost took my breath at times. I lost my appetite. I grew thin, pale and lifeless. I fell off till I only weighed about 115 pounds. "Cardui was recommended to me and by the time I had taken one bottle I saw it was what I needed. I ate more and

rested better. I kept taking it and my skin and flesh took on a more healthy color. I felt stronger and, as the nervousness left me, the pain in my side was less severe. After taking nine bottles, I eat anything, go anywhere and feel fine. I weigh 160 pounds and am well. I feel that I owe it all to having used Cardui." Pain, in certain parts of the body, is a sure indication of female complications. The treatment needed is not the use of narcotic drugs, but—

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Practical Suggestions for Delectable Berries

The luscious strawberries and raspberries are crops that please most of us, says C. C. Newman, chief of the horticultural division at Clemson college, who gives the following suggestions about these two plants that will help make the berries bear better this season.

Fertilize and cultivate your strawberry bed and then mulch with heavy litter of some kind. The litter will conserve the moisture and prevent the berries from becoming soiled. By conserving the moisture it will prolong the bearing period from a week to ten days.

Set out a new strawberry bed this spring. Set the plants in rows three feet wide and two feet apart in the row, and keep them to single crowns. This is decidedly the best method of growing strawberries for home use.

Set out blackcap raspberries and red raspberries on the north side of a fence or building, where the ground is rich. Raspberries do very well on a northern exposure, or where they are partly protected from the sun, while they frequently fall on southern exposures, especially if the soil is poor.

Control Leaf Roller by Applying Lead Arsenate

Timely action on the part of the growers whose plantings show even light infestations of the apple tree leaf roller will assist greatly in preventing an increase in numbers of the insects with a consequent loss of fruit and the establishment of a pest which is difficult to control, according to G. L. McLeod of the Geneva station. Mischable oil sprays assisted materially in decreasing the numbers of the pest, and are to date the most effective egg spray. Lead arsenate at the rate of four pounds of powder in 100 gallons of water, applied about the time of the pre-pink stage, was also of value in protecting the fruit and the foliage. No noticeable advantage was obtained by increasing the amount of lead arsenate. Attempts to combat the insect in its larval stages with dusts containing nicotine sulphate and free nicotine proved the inefficiency of these materials for commercial use.

Horticultural Notes

Never forget that it pays to spray.

Spring is a good time to start strawberries.

The common insecticides are: lime-sulphur compounds, soap mixtures, kerosene emulsion or crude oil emulsion.

Use contact sprays for all sucking insects, and sprays to hit, for only the insect actually struck by the spray material is killed.

Pick up and burn twigs cut off by the twig girdler; by so doing you burn the eggs laid by this insect, thus lessening the damage next year.

Leave three or four dozen buds on four to six well-trained canes when pruning grapes. This will make plenty of fruit for one vine to care for.

Every farm should have an orchard. Of course, the first consideration is the variety. Select good, standard varieties for your locality from a standard nursery.

True Sympathy

Lawyer—What? Ten thousand a year to your wife if she marries again and only five thousand if she doesn't? That is unusual!

Client—Yes, but you see, I think of my successor. He deserves extra!

The Passing Show, London.

Union Hours

Maid (at door)—No, I haven't any money to give you; you'll have to come around again after 5 o'clock when Mrs. James is at home.

Beggar—I can't, madam. I only work from 8 to 4.

POULTRY

LITTLE CHICKS NEED CAREFUL ATTENTION

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The artificial method of brooding chickens consists in supplying, artificially, heat as nearly as possible like that furnished by the hen under natural conditions. The temperature of a hen is about 106 degrees F., but as hens seldom sit closely on chickens, the latter do not receive this degree of heat. Hens adapt their methods of brooding to conditions, such as outside temperature, size of the chickens, and wet weather, and the operator of an artificial brooder must meet these conditions as nearly as he can. Some of the most important faults in the management of brooders are overcrowding and lack of ventilation and the failure of chickens to get sufficient exercise. The brooder should supply the proper temperature, be readily adapted to meet the changes in weather conditions, be easy to clean, and be well ventilated.

Chickens are usually left in the incubator from 24 to 36 hours after hatching, without feeding, before they are removed to the brooder, which should have been in operation for three or four days at the proper temperature for receiving chickens. A beginner, says the United States Department of Agriculture, should try this brooding system carefully before he uses it. After being placed in the brooder the chickens can be given feed and water. Subsequent loss in chickens is frequently due to chilling received while taking them from the incubator to the brooder. In cool or cold weather they should be moved in a covered basket or other receptacle.

Brooder houses should have from 1/2 to 2 inches of sand, dry dirt, cut clover, or chaff spread over the floor and in the brooder pen. The floors should be cleaned frequently, as cleanliness is essential in raising chickens successfully.

When chickens are first put into the brooder they should be confined under or around the hover by placing a board or wire fence a few inches outside. The fence or guard should be moved farther and farther away from the hover and discarded entirely when the chickens are three or four days old or when they have learned to return to the source of the heat. Young chickens should be closely watched to see that they do not huddle or get chilled. They should be allowed to run on the ground whenever the weather is favorable, as they do much better than when kept continuously on cement or board floors.

Practical Suggestions for Getting Clean Eggs

The increasing number of graded eggs that are shipped makes it necessary that every practicable means be employed to keep eggs clean. The greatest help, outside of clean straw on the floor and in the nests, is a screen shutting the hens off the roosts during the day. A screen made of poultry netting is lowered in the morning and remains down until time for the hens to go to roost. Cleaning the dropping boards daily will not help so much as the use of one of these screens.

An added advantage is the fact that a hen on the floor is encouraged to activity. The hens that spend any great portion of their time on the roosts are fit subjects for colds and roup.

The practice of placing perches a foot or so above the dropping boards leads to soiled feet, soiled perches and soiled eggs. The hens, instead of walking on the perches, walk on the dropping boards and their feet become badly soiled.

Gathering eggs twice daily is also a help in producing cleaner eggs. By all means supply a plentiful number of nests. Eggs laid on the floor are invariably soiled. A nest may have eight or ten clean eggs in it and the entire number may be soiled by the hen laying the next egg.

Poultry Notes

Egg-eating hens can be cured with a dose of iron—a hatchet.

The pullets must mature by November so they will begin to lay when eggs are high in price.

The Rhode Island Reds as a breed are usually considered vigorous and thrifty as any other breed.

If the chicks are inclined to all their crops with buttermilk instead of with mash, give them something to eat before the buttermilk is left before them.

The dirt floor in laying house is a carrier of disease, unless five or six inches of the soil are removed and replaced each year. Board floors are all right, but expensive. Concrete floors are the most economical in the end.

Enough roosts should be provided in a poultry house to allow eight inches per bird. The roosts should be nine inches from the front of the dropping boards and nine inches from the back and they should be fourteen inches apart.

Around Orchard

BRIDGE GRAFTING IS USED TO SAVE TREES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fruit trees injured by rabbits or mice during the winter can be saved without undue expense by bridge grafting. Bridge grafting is a simple process but requires skill in the handling of the tools. A bridge graft is made by using scions to connect the two portions of the bark of a stock or limb which have been separated by an injury such as girdling by animals or other means. In other words, the injured area is "bridged" by scions, the ends of which unite with the uninjured parts above and below the wound in such manner that a connection between the tissues is established.

This kind of tree repair is described in a very thorough and understandable manner in a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, as Farmers' Bulletin 1869, Bridge Grafting. The subject matter is illustrated with a large number of photographs of actual grafts which make the method readily understood by the amateur.

Bridge grafting may be used on almost any kind of fruit tree that admits of being readily propagated by grafting. In practice there is occasion to resort to it much more frequently with the apple than with any other fruit, but pear trees are often treated, at least in some sections. No reason is apparent why the method should not be successful on plums and cherries. Peaches graft less readily than the other trees mentioned, and there may be some question as to the usefulness of the method in the case of this fruit. Bridge grafting is seldom used on shade or ornamental trees, but with some kinds, it would probably prove successful in overcoming certain types of injuries.

Mechanical injuries which may be remedied by bridge grafting are usually inflicted in one of three ways. By animals that feed upon the bark and tender wood, by insects that burrow through the growing layer of bark and tender wood, or by implements used in the tillage of the orchard, usually the result of the carelessness of workmen. The animals liable to do the most damage by girdling are the common meadow mouse, pine mouse, pocket gopher, and rabbit. Injuries caused by diseases such as "body blight," unscaud, etc., which girdle the trees may be successfully treated by this method of grafting as well.

Bridge grafting is done in the early spring about the time the trees are starting into growth, the same as in cleft grafting for the purpose of topworking. It does not matter if the trees to be bridge grafted have started slightly, but it is of great importance that the scions be perfectly dormant. The chances of success are materially decreased if the buds on the scions have started appreciably. It is often necessary to secure the scions some time in advance of the time they are to be used in order to have them in a dormant condition when needed, storing them meanwhile where they will not dry out and where it is cool enough to keep them dormant.

Copies of this bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Often Happens Teeth of Young Pigs Are Harmful

Frequently when sows carry their pigs beyond the usual period of gestation, it will be found that the pig's teeth have made an abnormal growth, and often the teeth are discolored. This has led to the common saying that "pigs born with black teeth never do well."

These teeth are often long and sharp and prick the tender udder of the dam when the youngsters are sucking. This causes the mother great pain, and usually results in the dam refusing to allow the pigs to suck. It also causes sore udders, which soon become infected, this in turn causing severe trouble and often results in spoiled udders.

Develop Wound Dressing Effective for All Trees

Since the spring of 1919, tests have been going on at Ohio experiment station to develop a wound dressing which is effective and free from the disadvantages of those previously used. Water-glass seems to meet the requirements. All the experiments with this new dressing have been highly successful.

This material is the substance largely used for preserving eggs. A solution containing three parts of the commercial water-glass and one part of water has given practically as good results in the experiments as the full strength solution, and is the strength recommended. It is easily applied with a paint-brush and appears to be entirely harmless to the tree.

Owing to its solubility, the water-glass readily unites with the sap of the tree and is thus able to penetrate slightly into the pores of the fresh surface of the wound.

FARM POULTRY

FOUNDATION STOCK OF FUTURE EGG LAYERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The buying of baby chicks is a far more important problem than most purchasers realize. Baby chicks constitute the foundation stock of the future layers and breeders and, therefore, too much care cannot be exercised in deciding upon the hatchery from which to buy.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have observed that practical poultry raisers and farmers are relying upon the hatcheries more and more each succeeding year as a source of supply for their new crop of chicks. In other words, each year sees fewer and fewer chicks hatched under hens and the mammoth hatcheries are taking the place, to a certain extent, of the smaller incubators which are commonly operated on the farms. It is because of the fact that farmers are buying baby chicks from the commercial hatcheries in such large numbers that the officials of the department feel the necessity of urging them to exercise great care in deciding upon where to buy this year's supply of chicks.

At the same time it should be pointed out that many farmers, perhaps the majority, will still find it more economical to do their own hatching. This is especially the case where the farm flock is of good standard quality and has been bred for egg production. A farmer hatching his own chicks knows the quality of chicks he can expect.

The commercial hatchery business has developed to a very remarkable extent in the United States in the last two years. Some of the hatchery men have estimated that practically double the number of baby chicks will be hatched in mammoth hatcheries this year compared with last. There is a great increase in the number of hatcheries, each varying in capacity from a few thousand to several hundred thousand chicks.

The question of importance to a purchaser of baby chicks is the source of supply of eggs for the hatcheries. Many of the hatcheries have their own business well organized, and are able to guarantee the quality of the chicks. Some of the hatcheries, however, are not so particular where they purchase the eggs they use and are not able to guarantee high-quality chicks.

Purchasers of baby chicks would be well advised, officials of the department say, to make sure of purchasing from a reliable hatchery. Only pure bred chicks should be bought, and in addition to this, the purchaser should insist upon a satisfactory statement from the hatchery man as to the quality of eggs used. Were the eggs from a standard-bred flock with trap-nest records and was the flock in good breeding condition? Purchase baby chicks with great care. It is better to pay a few cents more for good quality chicks that can be guaranteed.

High Value of Milk for Increasing Yield of Eggs

Milk fed to laying hens brings better returns than when fed to hogs, according to Purdue university. Returns at that station show that the increase in egg production gives a return of \$1.82 to \$5 per hundred pounds of milk fed to hens. Feeding of protein to hens will usually increase the egg production of a hen about 100 eggs per year as compared to hens that do not receive a protein supplement.

Milk cannot be compared with other forms of animal protein such as meat scraps and tankage wholly on the protein basis, since its palatability, ease of digestibility, and general availability on the farm must be given consideration.

For chicks, milk is almost a necessity since most people can raise chicks easier and better and with less mortality when given as a liquid diet.

What, Indeed!

Jim Shelton, prominent Houston insurance man, is sponsor for this one: Jim overheard an insurance agent trying to convince a prospective customer of the merits in life insurance. He kept right at him.

At one stage of the battle, the agent used this argument: "Why," he said, "insurance is the greatest thing in the world. No man should be without it. I even carry a \$50,000 policy, payable to my wife."

"It's too much," said the harassed prospect. "What excuse can you give her for living?"—Houston Post.

Obedient

Wife—Just put this parcel under your arm, Lancelot.

Henpecked Husband—Er—right or left arm, dear?

Hangings Stopped Growth

There stands in a field near "Capp's Lodge," not far from Burford, Oxfordshire, an oak with the inscription on its trunk, "H. D.; T. D., 1784." It is this tree on which the bodies of Henry and Thomas Dudson were gibbeted, after being hanged at Gloucester for highway robbery. They were leaders of the "Dudson Gang" who once terrorized that countryside. It is not a large tree. Local superstition declares that it has ceased to grow since being put to that use.



Fletcher's CASTORIA

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
 - Wind Colic
 - Flatulency
 - To Sweeten Stomach
 - Diarrhea
 - 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 *Chas. H. Fletcher* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Sale of Real Estate Under Deed of Trust.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust duly executed in favor of the undersigned Trustee on the 9th day of October, 1920, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, in Book of Deeds of Trust No. 87, page 211, default having been made in the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1924, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, at the court house door in Graham, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, three certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the State of North Carolina, Alamance county, and described as follows, to-wit:

1st Tract: A certain tract or parcel of land in North Burlington township, Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of W. H. Welch, Ed. Hensley and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone, Will Boon's and Welch's corner; thence N. 10 deg W 5.95 chs to an iron stake; thence S 17 deg W 7.25 chs to a stake, Welch's corner; thence N 70 deg E 3.45 chs to the beginning, containing one and one-hundredths (1.01) acres, more or less.

2nd Tract: A certain lot or parcel of land in Burlington township, Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Wm. Boon, Minnie R. Garrison and others, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock, corner with Boon and Thomas Durham and Minnie R. Garrison, running thence S 87 deg E 10 chs to a rock in said Boon's line in the old Glenco Road; thence N 49 deg W 12.81 chs to a rock in said road, corner Minnie R. Garrison; thence S 31 deg W (B. S. 32 deg) 2.52 chs to a rock, corner said Minnie R. Garrison; thence S 11 deg 5' (B. S. 10 deg) 6 chs to the beginning, containing four and nine-tenths (4.9) acres, more or less.

3rd Tract: A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington township, Alamance county, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of E. A. Hensley, Bennie V. Roney, Ralph Hall, Fogleman Brothers, Heirs of A. C. McAlister and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a rock, corner with said Heirs and Fogleman Brothers; running thence N 88 deg W (B. S. 87 deg) 10.55 chs to a rock, corner with said Hensley; thence S 74 deg W 3.49 chs to an iron pipe, corner with said Hensley and Hall; thence S 88 deg E (B. S. 88 deg) 13.95 chs to an iron bolt in said Heirs line, in a gully; thence N 62 deg W (B. S.) 1.02 chs to the be-

gining, containing one and twenty-two one-hundredths (1.22) acres, more or less. This 10th day of May, 1924. PIEDMONT TRUST CO., Trustee. Coulter & Cooper, Att'ys.

Commissioner's Land Re-Sale.

Under the power vested in the undersigned by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, in a special proceeding entitled S. C. Forrest, Adm'r of R. W. McAdams, et al. vs. Hubert McAdams et al., I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Alamance county, at 12:00 M. o'clock, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924, the following described tract of land, situate in said county and in Pleasant Grove township, adjoining the lands of W. J. Teer, Tillman, S. E. Tate, the J. W. Stainback estate and others, and being the land conveyed to R. W. McAdams and J. C. McAdams by deed of J. S. Cook, Commissioner, and known as the Eleanor McAdams property, containing 162 acres, more or less.

The interest to be sold is the undivided one-half interest of the said R. W. McAdams. Sale made to make assets to pay debts.

Terms of Sale: One-third cash, balance in equal installments of six and twelve months, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 6 per cent with privilege to purchaser to anticipate deferred payments upon confirmation of sale.

This is a re-sale on account of an advance bid and bidding will start at \$1,485.00.

This the 26th May, 1924. S. C. FORREST, Commissioner. Gattis & Gattis, Att'ys.

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

"Years ago I got some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. We put up with rats until a friend told me about Rat-Snap. It surely kills rats, though house pets won't touch it." Rates dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY.

