# Dull, Sluggish Feeling

"B LACK-DRAUGHT is our household stand-by," says Mrs. Thomas H. Kell, who lives near Ellipsy Ca lives near Ellijay, Ga.

"We have been using it head would ache and I years and years. My mother's family used it and we do here and my little dose of Black-four sisters do too.

Draught wayld correct. four sisters do, too.

"I could not run my this feeling. We always house without Black-keep it on the medicine Draught. I give it to the shelf." children whenever they need a purgative, and both Mr. Kell and myself take it. As a medicine for sluggish liver and

Draught would correct

= Thedford's =



#### TURKEY RAISING ON DECLINE ON FARMS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Turkey raising in the United States has been on the decline during theglast 20 years especially as an entertrise on the general farms of the country. Formerly large numbers were raised in New England, but in recent years there has been a decided decrease in section as well as in other parts of the country. Several causes have been assigned by the United States Department of Agriculture for the de crease in the numbers now raised The rearing of the young stock, in some respects at least, requires more detailed attention than is the case with most other classes of poultry and turkeys have given way to these other classes. The prevalence of blackhead has been a dominant factor and re-sponsible for the discouragement of many raisers. The birds range widely frequently trespass upon the property of neighbors, the vexation tending to discourage turkey raising, Finally, little attention has been given the most important problems of the

industry by investigators. On the other hand, there is, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, good opportunity for further development. Turkey raising is profitable, particularly where con ditions are suitable and where proper methods of management are followed. The department has issued a new bulletin on turkey raising, Farmers Bulletin 1409, which discusses the important points of the business and of-fers suggestions for making the industry a more profitable enterprise.

The bulletin sums up some of these fundamental factors as follows: To be successful in turkey raising,

one must give the most careful con-sideration to certain fundamental factors. The turkeys, especially the grow-ing stock, must be kept under the best possible conditions.

Free range seems indispensable, al-though there are a few who have made a success in raising turkeys in confinement. A more thorough test ing. This means better quality, more of this method is necessary, however, before it can be advocated. Certainly per pound. Poor and underfed poulis greatly to be preferred. Every ef and if kept long it deteriorates greatfort should be made to keep the soil ly in appearance. The market is ususweet and clean. / This is particularly ally overstocked with poor poultry and of the ground on which the birds understocked with first-class are fed and where they roost.

Another fundamental essential is to keep healthy and vigerous breeding stock in the best possible breeding con-dition. The breeding birds should get plenty of exercise and should not be fed too heavily on fattening rations. The great difficulty is to get stock that is free from blackhead, but one can at least select breeding stock based on constitutional vigor. By breeding from the most vigorous birds every year, a flock of healthy birds may be developed and maintained. Certainly much more care should be exercised in the selection of male breeders each

Both old and young turkeys should protected from dampness. In sec-

is prevalent or where rainstorms are frequent the birds should be provided with suitable protection.

It is very important not to feed the poults too heavily, especially the first few weeks. Keep them just a little

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

#### Coccidiosis Is Cause of Loss of Baby Chickens

One of the serious diseases which uses the loss of baby chicks, is an testinal disease known as coccidiosis. This disease is contagious and many

chicks die as soon as they get into the The Best means, of course, is to prevent infection by keeping a clean place for the chicks to feed and run. The brooder should be disinfected and all sick chicks separated from the well ones, feeding bran mash and providing fresh drinking water. De-

stroy the dead chicks by burning. The feeding floors, houses brooders should be cleaned with lye and water, using one pound of lye to 40 gallons of water, and spray with a 3 per cent compound solution of cresol or some other reliable disinfectant. Medicines are of little value in the treatment of coccidiosis, but epsom salts may be added to the feed of the flock if the disease has been found. A pound of salts for each 300 to 400 chicks, four to six weeks old, can be mixed in a bran mash for one feeding. Repeat every third day untli results have been secured. Pullets equire larger doses.

#### Capons Are Profitable

To the average farmer capons mean more actually than appears on the surface. Given free range, after caponizing time, and allowed to grow until conditioning time, there is no other form of chicken that can produce the same profit; corn is the principal diet for these meat producers, a cereal most available as poultry food. A most available as poultry food. A hundred young cockerels can be transformed into money makers in about three hours-the resultant profit i threefold the broiler profit.

### Live Poultry Prepared

for Best Market Price

Marketing the poultry in live form usually the most satisfactory method for poultrymen to pursue, unless the distance is so great as to make the shipping cost prohibitive. Poultry marketed both in live and dressed form, but the skill and experience required to finish and dress the birds for market make it advisable not

Most poultry raisers do not have the necessary skill to feed out, kill and pick the birds in a way to bring the highest market price. The lower quality of the product is very apt to more than offset the lower shipping cost and the feeder's profit. Also, there is more danger of improper handling and spollage in transit.

Poultry, to be shipped in live form should always be fattened before killtry is hard to keep without spoiling All poultry, whether marketed dressed or alive, should be shut up in pens and fed from ten days to two weeks or more before shipment,

### Feather Picking Caused

by Lack of Ingredient Feather picking is generally caused by a lack of some ingredient in the ration which is necessary to the ben. For one thing, they may lack animal food, such as meat, and It is a good plan in this case to put a hopper of high-grade beef scraps before the hens and keep it there. In case this doesn't do the work it will be neces-sary to buy fresh meat dally and feed them a limited amount. The best method of feeding is to hang on a string or wire just about as high as the hen's head, possibly half an inch higher.

## Do Not Force Pullets

Early hatched dullets should not b forced to quick maturity by heavy feeding of mash, lest they begin layfeeding of mash, lest they begin laying prematurely and go into a winter molt. These pullets destined for breeders should be raised upon free range and fed largely upon whole grain, that they may develop slowly and well and go into winter quarters in good firm flesh, with undiminished vigor for the coming season's production. Lights should not be used, unless it is found necessary early in January to stimulate egg production. uary to stimulate egg production.

Home Specially Designed to Fit the Needs of Farm Family



By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

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 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.

Those who live on the farms of the nation are as eager as any others for

nation are as eager as any others for the better sort of homes and as quick or quicker than many dwellers in cities to adapt new ideas in buildings to their needs. But, the fact that a home is on a farm means that it must meet conditions which do not exist in the cities and are not recognized in home designs of usual type.

It was with the needs of the farm family in mind that the home shown was designed. The pleasing, sound and substantial exterior speaks for itself. The broad eaves give the house an appearance of hospitality and of coolness under the torrid summer sun which is very inviting. And the

-29:0"-

11-0'x15-0 E RANGE KITCHEN

THE PERSON NAMED IN

LIVING RM.

MAN SIDELNIKY DRAKHATEN TABLE

FRONT PORCH

First Floor Plan.

orch suggests many contented hours

It is in the interior arrangement that

the adaptation to farm needs is re-

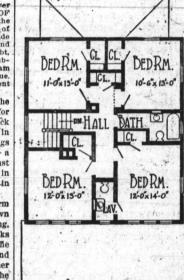
vealed. The door from the dining

'listening to the corn grow."

JUN PORCH

PANTRY

DININGRM



#### Second Floor Plan.

has a fireplace which should provide place for family gatherings. The dining room is practical, both as to size and as to location.

Nowhere will the breakfast room

with its built-in table and seats prove its worth more readily than on the farm, where emergencies and irregularities of work are likely to call for meals for some at almost any hour, and a place to serve these meals without cluttering up the dining room The kitchen in this home is a real offe, not one of the small affairs which may suffice for city use, but would hardly serve a farm family where many and hungry mouths are

The wash room on the first floor is a luxury which dwellers in cities, be cause of lack of space, cannot enjoy, but one which will be appreciated readily by the practical woman on the farm. And the sun porch on the rear is a feature which those who have looked for a cool place to do the work in the summer will appreciate.

On the second floor are four bed ooms of generous size and a bath. One of the bedrooms is equipped with a lavatory which adds much to its con venience. All are well supplied with closets and all have the cross ventiroom opens directly into the living room, which is of adequate size and lation which will insure cool, comfortable sleep in hot weather.

### Good Coat of Paint Keeps

All Buildings Like New There should be 12 pages in the householder's almanac—one for each month-devoted to keeping up with little things. Perhaps the idea would be less prosaic if it were called "Next Saturday Afternoon" or "Monthly Money-Saving Jobs."

If one or two little things in the small weaknesses would not become big repair jobs. There will be more appreciation and less depreciation. Money will be available for that builtin bathtub, the sleeping porch or a better heating plant. Additions are much more interesting than replace-

Take roof valleys, eave troughs and downspouts. They are necessary ac-cessories and expensive things to re-place. They should be inspected. They are constantly exposed, first wet then dry, expanded by heat, contracted by cold. If bare spots are visible they need painting, otherwise replacement costs will have to be met, plus the

are protected, water will seep into the cracks and rot will develop rapidly. Porch floors and steps need attention. Go around on the north side of the house and look at the window frames. Very little sun reaches these surfaces and moisture will work quick destruction unless active preventive measures

Paint, varnish and related product are, perhaps, the most important ifems in property maintenance, and maintenance is the biggest item of cost after the house is finished. These preservative coatings form a tough, water-proof and slightly elastic film over wood, metal, cement, concrete or brick surfaces and protect them against

broken arbors or frames for vines.. It is so easy to keep such woodwork in shape, so costly to replace it and such a badge of neglect when not attended to that one wonders how owners can be so careless of their own self-inter-

Screens should never be put up for the summer just as they are taken from the cellar storeroom. Frames and netting will be exposed for months me were attended to each week to the weather; if the place of winter all weaknesses would not become storage has been at times damp it may be that ret and rust are already at their destructive work. By next fall they certainly will have bitten deep. Dust screens thoroughly with a stiff wire brush, then paint them to har-monize with the exterior color scheme.

The doing of little, simple things about the house makes a great differ They show the thought and feeling we have for home.

Check Up Contractor Before paying the contractor in full

for building a house, care should be taken to ascertain that he has paid his bills for wages and materials. In some states ilen laws make the owner of the house responsible for these payments if

the contractor falls to pay them.

In most cases, families want in a
house a number of things which,
strictly speaking, are not essential. When funds are limited, it is wise to omit some of the finishing touches until the money is at hand to pay for them. There are a number of ways of holding down the building costs, when what is wanted and what can be afforded cannot be made to agr

# Garage Drain

In building a garage it is very es-sential that arrangements be made to carry off the water from washing the car or cleaning out the garage. This do not know of anything that will so detract from the appearance of a house as an unpaninted, shabby-looking porch, with signs of wear on the steps and floor, and the columns weathering. Almost as bad are rotted and should be done at that time.

Tuberculosis control must be regarded as a long-time problem. Its eradication cannot be accomplished in one the closing of the door. A drain can sweep. A very gradual reduction is all that can be expected and that will take persistent and consist-

WHILE IT IS COOLED

Fresh milk is often stirred in order cool it and this is usually done by hand, which is a slow and tiresome A simple device for doing the vork automatically by water flowing injo a tank, as shown in the drawing, can be mad, by any farmer from materfals that are available everywhere.

The device consists of a shallow box, made of one-inch pine boards. The ends are sloping and the box is divided into two equal parts by a



Simple Rocking-Box for Stirring Fresh Milk Automatically by Water

board extending vertically in the cen ter about eight or ten inches above the sides. The box is mounted at its center on a wooden axle, and a stir ring paddle is attached to each end as indicated. These paddles are made from laths, planed smooth, and hav-ing a number of short crosspieces nailed on. In use, the milk cans are placed in the water tank and the stir ring device arranged as shown in the drawing, the rocking-box being located under a water pipe so that the water first flows into one side and then into the other side alternately. As soon as one side of the box is filled the weight of the water causes the box to tilt over, and the other side of the box is then filled.—Popular Mechanics Maga

## Young Calves Made Good

Gains on Corn Silage Silage, when fed to calves less than three or four months old, produced good gains economically, with no bad physical effects, in a test made during the past winter at the Iowa experinent station.

Five Jersey and four Guernsey alves, averaging at the start about fifty days of age, were divided into three groups. Before the trial they received whole milk, skim milk, grain and alfala hay. After being divided into groups, they were continued for eight days on part whole milk and then changed wholly to skin milk. A grain mixture consisting of three parts commeal, three parts ground oats, two parts bran and one part oilmeal was hand fed. Timothy hay, salt and water was available at all times.

Each group was fed silage for a 40-day period in addition to the regular ration and then sliced roots replaced the silage for a 40-day period. Still a third 40-day period was used in which the calves received only the timothy hay and grain ration. Slightly more than four pounds of corn sliage a day was consumed by each calf during the sliage feeding period. The consump-tion of sliced beets ran 5.74 pounds per calf per day.

It was found that the silage or roots reduced the amount of hay eaten and that growth was more Less other feed was required with the silages or roots, and the gains, were cheaper. No scouring due to silage eding occurred Cather.

# Dairy Facts

Speaking of poor relations, consider 

five dairy ching water and shade,

If pastures are short, give the cows a larger grain ration.

The way to improve com

is by using good sires. Clean water should be placed

fore the calf at all times. Let the calf suck its dam for the first four or five days or until the milk is fit to use. Then wean the calf.

The best bred cow in the world won't keep up good milk production unless she has plenty of feed rich in materials that produce milk.

Culling the cows is a constant job No matter how good your-herd, there is always a chance to improve. When you get high up the scale of production the culling process may be very



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 hart! Hetcher.

Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Desert and Jungle In the driest and hottest region in the United States—southwestern Arizona—there is a combined desert and jungle, according to the report of a survey of the Gila river region. The region is called an "arboreal" desert by Clyde P. Ross, interior d partment engineer. Underground water enables an abundant flora to survive under the burning desert sun-

#### Ladies First

The new justice of the peace was serving on his first day. "The next case" began the clerk, "is that of Frederick Smith, alias Jones, alias Robinson, charged with assault and battery." The new sustice was not to be rushed, however, "One at a time, one at a time," he cautioned. "And first, the women. Bring in Elise

**Artificial Respiration** In a case of drowning, asphyxia-tion or electric shock one of the best ways to establish artificial respiration is the prone-pressure method, in which the rescuer lays the victim face down, straddles his thighs and with fingers spread over his lowest presses them in unison with his own eathing.-Youth's Companion.

### Led in Use of Iron

Either the ancient Assyrians or Egyptians were the first to use iron. The earliest pieces of iron now known came from Egypt, but it is probable that the Assyrians were the first to use the metal freely in the manufacture of tools, weapons and orna-

### Where Family Counts

When a Japanese merchant goes to his banker for credit, the banker wants to see his balance sheet but also asks about the family. Who are his relatives? Who are his wife's relatives? Will the family council back him up? If the family is a good one, he has no difficulty in obtaining credit.

# Waves and Currents

The difference between a wave and a current is that a current is a stream of water moving in the sea, while a wave is merely a movement on the surface. The water itself does not advance with the wave (until it breaks), but the water of the cu rent actually travels.

# Bolivia's Real Capital

The capital of Bolivia, in so far as the seat of government is concerned, is La Paz. Sucre is the legal capital of the country. The business of government is carried on at La Paz because this city is much more

Diplomat and Translator Jeremiah Curtin, whose excellent

translation of Sienkiewicz' works did much to popularize the writings of the great Polish novellst, was secre-tary to the United States legation in St. Petersburg, Russia, from 1865 to 1870.

### **Future Possibility**

Waste power now tumbling ove Victoria falls, Africa, may be run ning machinery in New York and Chicago when the present plans for power transmission without wires are per-

### His Claim to Fame

Johann Bayer, a German astronomer who was also a preacher of renown in the Seventeenth century, was the first to designate the stars by Greek letters in the order of their magni

#### Notice Of Summons And Warrant of Attachment.

Alamance County
In the Superior Court.
H. G. Kime, plaintiff,

W. M. Young and Matt Young and Annie Young defendants. The defendants, W. M. Young, Matt Young and Annie Young, in the above entitled action will take notice that on the 28th day of July, 1924, a summons in said action was issued against them, the said defendants, by D. J. Walker,

Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance county, North Carolina, in which said action the plaintiff seeks to recover judgment in the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars with interest from February 29, 1924, till paid, due plaintiff upon a promissory note, which said summons is returnable to and defendants are required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in Graham, N. C., on or before the 4th day of September, 1924; defendants will also take notice that warrants of attachment were issued by the said clerk of Superior Court of Alamance county, N. C., on the 28 day of July, 1924, to the sheriffs of Alamance and Guilford counties, against the property of the said defendants, which said warrants are returnable to the Superior Court of Alamance county, N. C., at the time and place named for the return of

manded will be granted. This the 28 day of July, 1924. D. J. WALKER, Clerk Superior Court. Long & Allen Att'ys.

the summons, when and where

the defendants are required to

the complaint, or the relief de-

ppear and answer or demur to

# 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." Rats dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35c, 65c, 21,25. Sold and guaranteed by

GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY,





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