

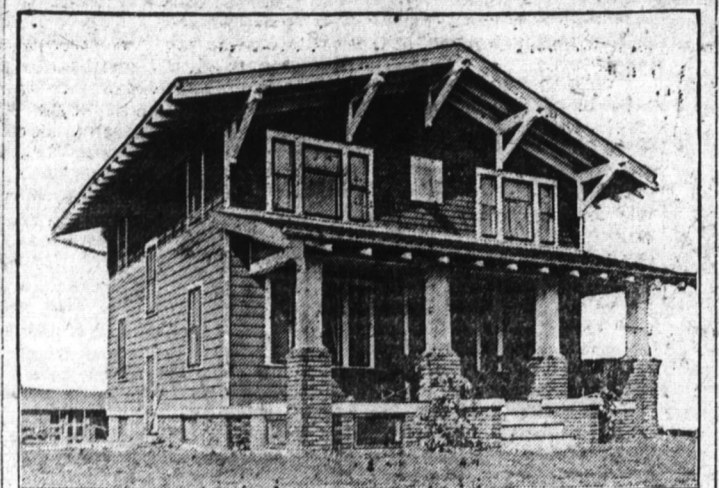
Dull, Sluggish Feeling

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" is our household stand-by," says Mrs. Thomas H. Kell, who lives near Ellijay, Ga. "We have been using it years and years. My mother's family used it and we do here and my four sisters do, too. "I could not run my house without Black-Draught. I give it to the children whenever they need a purgative, and both Mr. Kell and myself take it. As a medicine for sluggish liver and headache, and the ills that come with constipation, Black-Draught is fine. "Lots of times I have felt dull and sluggish, my head would ache and I had to make a great effort to do my work. A little dose of Black-Draught would correct this feeling. We always keep it on the medicine shelf." Be sure that you get Theford's, the old, reliable Black-Draught powdered herb liver medicine. At all dealers.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Over Ten Million Packages Sold a Year

Home Specially Designed to Fit the Needs of Farm Family

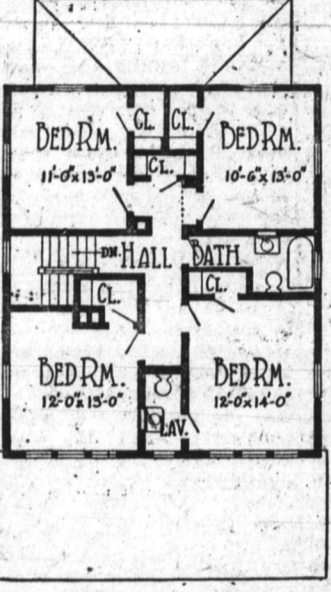


By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of buildings 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.

Those who live on the farms of the 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 here 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



Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

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

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."

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 lien laws make the owner of the house responsible for these payments if the contractor fails to pay them.

Garage Drain

In building a garage it is very essential that arrangements be made to carry off the water from washing the car or cleaning out the garage.

DAIRY

DEVICE STIRS MILK WHILE IT IS COOLED

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



A Simple Rocking-Box for Stirring Fresh Milk Automatically by Water Flow.

board extending vertically in the center about eight or ten inches above the sides. The box is mounted on a wooden axle, and a stirring paddle is attached to each end as indicated. These paddles are made from lath, planed smooth, and having a number of short crosspieces nailed on. In use, the milk cans are placed in the water tank and the stirring 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 Magazine.

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 experimental station.

Five Jersey and four Guernsey calves, 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 alfalfa hay. After being divided into groups, they were continued for eight days on part whole milk and then changed wholly to silage. A grain mixture consisting of three parts cornmeal, 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 silage a day was consumed by each calf during the silage feeding period. The consumption 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 rapid. Less other feed was required with the silage or roots, and the gains were cheaper. No scouring due to silage feeding occurred.

Dairy Facts

- Speaking of poor relations, consider the scrub bull.
- Give dairy cows more clean drinking water and shade.
- If pastures are short, give the cows a larger grain ration.
- The way to improve common stock is by using good sires.
- Clean water should be placed before 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.
- Blood will tell, but not blood alone. 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 profitable.
- Tuberculosis control must be regarded as a long-time problem. Its eradication cannot be accomplished in one clean sweep. A very gradual reduction is all that can be expected and that will take persistent and constant effort.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, 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 *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

POULTRY

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 the last 20 years especially as an enterprise 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 this section as well as in other parts of the country. Several causes have been assigned by the United States Department of Agriculture for the decrease 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 responsible for the discouragement of many raisers. The birds range widely and 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 conditions are suitable and where proper methods of management are followed. The department has issued a new bulletin on turkey raising, Farmers' Bulletin 1400, which discusses the important points of the business and offers 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 consideration to certain fundamental factors. The turkeys, especially the growing stock, must be kept under the best possible conditions.

Free range seems indispensable, although there are a few who have made a success in raising turkeys in confinement. A more thorough test of this method is necessary, however, before it can be advocated. Certainly abundance of free range on clean soil is greatly to be preferred. Every effort should be made to keep the soil sweet and clean. This is particularly true of the ground on which the birds are fed and where they roost.

Another fundamental essential is to keep healthy and vigorous breeding stock in the best possible breeding condition. 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 year.

Both old and young turkeys should be protected from dampness. In sections of the country where dampness is prevalent or where rainstorms are frequent the birds should be provided with suitable protection.

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

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

chicks die as soon as they get into the flock. 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. Destroy the dead chicks by burning.

The feeding floors, houses and 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 oral feeding. Repeat every third day until results have been secured. Pullets require 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 hundred young cockerels can be transformed into money makers in about three hours—the resultant profit is threefold the broiler profit.

Live Poultry Prepared for Best Market Price

Marketing the poultry in live form is usually the most satisfactory method for poultrymen to pursue, unless the distance is so great as to make the shipping cost prohibitive. Poultry may be 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 to kill.

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 spoilage in transit.

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 hen. 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 necessary to buy fresh meat daily 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 pullets should not be forced to quick maturity by heavy feeding 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.

Notice of Summons and Warrant of Attachment.

North Carolina—Alamance County
In the Superior Court.
H. G. Kime, plaintiff,
vs.

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 the summons, when and where the defendants are required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint, or the relief demanded will be granted.

Artificial Respiration

In a case of drowning, asphyxiation 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 ribs presses them in unison with his own breathing.—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 ornaments.

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 current 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 accessible.

Make CARDUI THE WOMAN'S TONIC

Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT LIVER MEDICINE

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