

The Prayer of Physician
Answered in
Vick's

Croup and Pneumonia Salve;
1. Rubificent Covering; 2. Conulous inhalant combined in one.
In reach of every home, 25c. Mail 30c. Money back if not delighted.

Richardson,
Manufacturing Chemist,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Spring Goods

We are receiving our Spring stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes and Clothing, bought at the right price for cash.

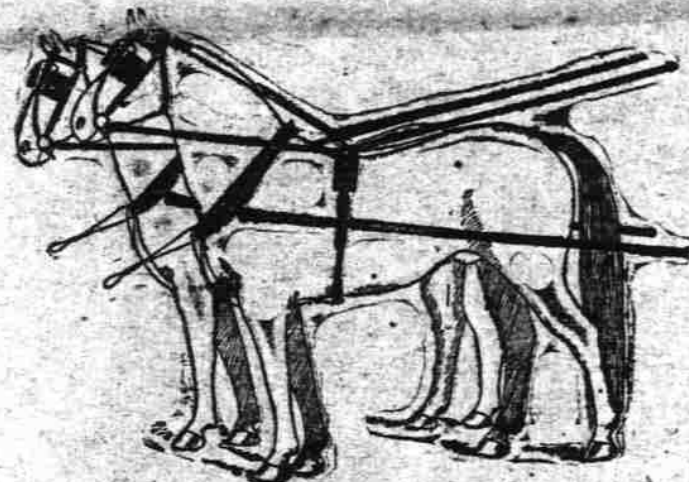
We extend to our patrons and the public a cordial invitation to examine the different lines and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

FOWLER & COMPANY

Elizabeth City Buggy Co.

BUGGIES, FENCING, SURRIES, CARTS, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

You are needing Harness now. We have a complete line in Collars and Hames or Breast Collars. Prices from \$8.50



to \$20 per set. Let us show you our line whether you intend to buy now or later, but let us show you what

we can do for you in Harness.

The Elizabeth City Buggy Co.
129-131 POINDEXTER STREET.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Written Right
They Wrote It

WHAT?

INSURANCE

Little & Sawyer Co

521 MAIN STREET
ELIZABETH CITY.

B. T. Harris
BAKER

MAIN STREET ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Bake twice a day, morning and evening. Bread always fresh.
Try some of our 6 ounce loaves, fresh from the oven, for supper.
These rolls are delicious. FOUND CAKES, 20 cents each.
Made light and baked soft.

Female Weakness

"Last Fall," writes Mrs. S. G. Bailey, of Tunnelton, W. Va., "I was going down by inches, from female disease, with great pain. After taking Cardui, Oh! My! How I was benefited! I am not well yet, but am so much better that I will keep on taking Wine of Cardui till I am perfectly cured."

Despite the envious attacks of jealous enemies and rivals, Cardui still holds supreme position today [as in the past 70 years] for the relief and cure of female diseases. It stops pain, tones up the organs, regulates the functions, and aids in the replacement of a misplaced organ.

FREE ADVICE
Write us a letter describing all your symptoms, and we will send you Free Advice, in plain sealed envelope. Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

At Every Drug Store in \$1.00 Bottles.

WINE OF CARDUI

Lee Chosen Commander

Richmond, June 13, 1907.
Camp, United Confederate Veterans, as follows:

to-day re-elected its general officers as follows:

Commander-in-Chief—General Stephen D. Lee.

Lieutenant-General, Department of North Virginia—General Irvin Walker.

Lieutenant-General, Department of Tennessee—General Wm. L. Cabell.

All of the above already hold the offices to which they were elected, and amidst the wildest cheers.

Birmingham was chosen as the city for the next (eighteenth) annual reunion of the veterans. Other cities competing were San Antonio and Nashville. The vote at first stood about 500 to 620 in favor of Alabama town, but was finally made unanimous.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted without debate. It recommends that the speeches of Gen. S. D. Lee, Senator John W. Daniels and Col. R. E. Lee, Jr., be printed in pamphlet form for distribution and endorse the objects and aims of the Arlington Confederate Monument Association, which proposes the erection of a Confederate monument in Arlington National cemetery. On the correct representation of the Confederate battle flag the resolutions committee submitted as a substitute "that the action of this association at its convention held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1904, be endorsed and reaffirmed."

The report favors the preservation of all papers, manuscripts and historical sketches of the Confederate hospital in the home formerly owned by Stonewall Jackson at Lexington, Va.

It suggests the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee by a permanent memorial in the institution of which he was president (Washington and Lee University) and favors the soldiers killed at Appomattox. The building of this last mentioned memorial it commits to the camp at Appomattox. The report re-

commends the tabling of the request of the "Daughters" for a change of the rules governing the bestowal of crosses of honor, so that they may be worn by the descendants of the recipients.

It thanks Congress and the President for returning the captured battle flags and for appropriating \$200,000 to mark the graves of the Confederate soldiers buried in Northern soil.

It likewise thanks the Twenty-third New Jersey infantry for erecting a tablet at Salem Church to the Alabama soldiers with whom it was engaged.

What Our Reporter Saw in New York.

A recent visit to one of the largest paint factories in the world, disclosed machinery that was producing 10,000 gallons of paint, and doing it better and in less time than 100 gallons could be made by hand mixing.

It was the celebrated L. M. Paint. The L. & M. Zinc hardens L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. Paint wear like iron for 10 to 15 years.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 of paint at a cost less than \$1.00 per gallon.

If any defect exists in L. & M. Paint, will repaint house for nothing.

Donations of L. & M. made to churches.

Sold by P. M. Jones Co., 672

Another North Carolinian has been elected president of an educational institution of prominence in Virginia. Dr. Paul Barringer, who the other day was made head of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, was born in Concord, N. C., and lived for many years in Charlotte.

More recently he has been filling a chair in the University of Virginia. It is truly remarkable how many Virginians are North Carolinians. — Raleigh Times.

That's so. But it isn't all on one side. The president of the University of North Carolina is a Virginian.

Said of Soda Crackers

"They are one of the most economical, digestible and nutritious of human foods and well worthy of the high estimation in which they are generally held."

Of course the writer had in mind

Uneda Biscuit

The one perfect soda cracker

Fresh from the oven, crisp and delicious, in dust and moisture proof packages.

5c

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

OF MUCH INTEREST TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY

POULTRY PICKINGS.

It is no easier to keep poultry than any other stock, as labor and proper management must be used to meet success. Less capital may be required with poultry, but it must be judiciously expended, or a loss can result as easily as from any other source. Experience is of more value than capital in poultry raising.

The food left over on the ground ferments and decomposes in a very short time on a warm day, and it therefore becomes one of the main sources of gapes in chickens and cholera in fowls. Fifth in the summer season should never be allowed. It is well to do away with troughs entirely, feeding only whole grains and scattering the food as much as possible.

The hens that drop eggs without shells have not had the proper kinds of feed. They want lime in the shape of burnt bones, broken into small particles, or bones cut while soft and green. If the bone-making material is not abundant one of two things will happen. The bones will be large, soft and weak, resulting in lameness or deformity, or the development of the bird will be slow and unsatisfactory.

Lime and crushed oyster shells will help the hen in grinding her food and in covering the albumen and yolk of her fruit. Chemical analysis and experiment, together with the reports from any practical poultrymen, show conclusively that the ordinary grain and the green food supplied to laying hens do not contain enough lime for the formation of the shells. It will require several times as much lime as is ordinary fed if good, strong egg shells are to be produced.

DAIRYING.

The inhabitants of the Island of Jersey, from whence came the celebrated Jersey cattle, have a very simple way of testing milk to tell pure from impure. They simply boil the milk in an enameled sauce pan. If it boils without curdling it is said to be fit for use. If it curdles before it begins to boil, they consider it impure, and it is not used as any food by the people or their most valuable calves.

The most economical food is that which gives the best results. Feeder which was left in the field last fall will not compare favorably with that which was protected in the barn. The value of the food depends upon its care and preparation, and economy is practiced by judicious management of the stock and the feeding of food that has not lost its nutritive qualities by exposure. Even more may be made available by good care, and especially if fed in connection with concentrated food.

A good cow is one, irrespective of breed, and pays her owner a net profit. The cow that produces a profit can not always be distinguished from one that does not, by external appearance. Signs of good cows many times fail. Looks, in a cow, at least, are sometimes deceiving. The value of a cow is not told simply by the amount of milk she gives for a given period, or the richness of that milk. We must know the cost of keeping as well as the production of the cow to determine her value.

If butter is a specialty on the farm the pigs are necessary to insure a profit. In winter season the feeding of skim milk and butter milk to pigs is the best and cheapest mode of making pork. With a clover patch for the pigs to occupy in summer and a mess of bran and buttermilk of skim milk at night they will grow rapidly without any food. If pigs are confined in pens they should have the grass cut and thrown into the pens, as they should have some kind of bulky food.

The cause of curdling is said to be fifth, acidity, age and contamination. If the milk has been kept in vessels in a room where there is a great deal of dirt, or if it contains a little dirt that came from the hands of the milker or from the udder

of the cow at milking time, it will curdle when it is being boiled. If it has been kept in a room where the temperature has been too high, the milk becomes "tainted" and will curdle when it is being boiled. If it has stood a long time even in a temperature where it is low enough to hinder it from becoming sour, it will slightly become dwdwd it will slightly curdle when boiled. Milk coming from diseased udders or from cows that have just freshened will also curdle before it will boil. The test is a very simple one and should be employed by every housekeeper.

Some of our creamery managers do not know that Uncle Sam is likely to pounce down upon them at any time for turning out butter containing more than 16 per cent of water on which an internal revenue tax of 10 cents a pound is laid. When the officers of the internal revenue service discover that a butter producer has been making a practice of exceeding the lawful limit of water in his butter without paying the licenses and taxes required, his books may be seized, the amount of butter made in this way determined and a tax is then levied at 10 cents a pound which must be paid at once or the creamery is seized and put out of business, and the owner goes to jail. It is reported that creameries in the east have been compelled to pay large sums in this way under protest which they can only recover by bringing claim against the government. The action of the government in this matter is based upon the federal law passed in 1902, which imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound on adulterated butter.

One feature that makes butter come under the head of adulterated goods is when the water contained exceeds a certain maximum to be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture. The maximum decided on is 16 per cent. It is for making this kind of butter that some creameries will have to suffer.

The forestry division of the Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet relating to the timber and lumber supply of the nation. It is justly alarmed at prevailing conditions and sounds a note of warning. The United States promises soon to be in the position Germany found itself 150 years ago, when that country was face to face with a timber famine. The government took prompt and radical action, passing laws making it a felony to cut down a tree without planting another and providing strict regulations for the protection and preservation of forests. Germany has demonstrated that by scientific and demonstrative treatment of the problem recovery may be made from the effects of recklessness in forest destruction. One-fifth of the forest area of the United States is embraced in the reservation system, and the government proposes to take every step possible to stop waste and increase the growth of every acre of forest we have. In no other way can an increase of the timber famine, already being felt, be prevented. It is a problem of the greatest moment.

Mrs. Fiske, the famous actress, is out in a newspaper article protesting against the needless cruelty to range cattle, which she denounces as "the darkest stain on American civilization." Millions of cattle are left to perish of hunger, cold and thirst, which could be saved by a little care and expense for forage and shelter. These range owners should be punished for cruelty to animals and the Humane Society can do no better service than to get after them with the sharpest kind of sharp stick. No wonder there is complaint of short age in the cattle supply. Those wantonly destroyed would greatly relieve the pressure by affording meat to the millions now compelled to do without.

Farmers are fast learning that one of the most profitable adjuncts to their business is a flock of sheep. Prevailing prices for mutton stock and wool should make those who are skeptical on this subject sit up and