

FARM NOTES OF INTEREST

WHAT EVERY BABY KNOWS.

That he isn't responsible for being here

That he hates company

That his mother is a weak-minded individual who gives in on every occasion and the slightest provocation.

That his father is a strange being who has no other place in the scheme of things than to be rough and awkward.

That colic apparently is no respecter of persons.

That germless milk is a great trial.

That waking up in the dead of night, and again at an unearthly hour of the morning gives that variety of life which is said to constitute its chief charm.

That the process called snuggling is no joke.

That all doctors are fakirs.

That the average park consists of one policeman, almost entirely surrounded by trees.

That to eat, drink and be noisy is the chief end of all mankind.—Farm Life.

COMMON DISEASES OF CHICKENS, WITH SIMPLE REMEDIES.

The roup, as it is generally designated, is probably the most widely prevalent disease common to our chickens; certainly the most fatal; both to the life of the fowls and to the profits of the flock. While it is not deemed necessary to give anything resembling a scientific analysis of the disease or to attempt a differentiation of the forms in which it shows itself, as the majority of the cases classified as roup are not roup proper any more than a cold in a person is pneumonia or bronchitis, it is yet a sufficiently term to meet the requirements which are so to describe the trouble as to permit of accurate treatment and to give a simple, efficacious remedy.

Symptoms—The disease commences as a cold in the head, best detected by visiting the house after the chickens have roosted then the labored, wheezy breathing of the fowl will locate it. This impeded breathing will continue, without affecting the habits of the bird for some days, when the head commences to swell, and the throat to become clogged with mucous. At that stage the disease is characteristic—the swollen eyes, covered with the yellow patches, the fevered condition of the bird, its drooping appearance caused by the blindness, are symptoms impossible to overlook. Without treatment death ensues in at least ninety per cent. of the cases in those recovering sequelae result that render the bird unprofitable. In the case of turkeys it has been my experience that it is almost impossible to raise poult hatched from eggs of hen which had the roup, while I have never had a chicken in which the disease has been allowed to run its course resume laying. Any cold attacking a chicken is most apt to develop into the roup with characteristics similar to those noted, and no case should be allowed to linger unattended to, so simple is the remedy.

Sources and Causes—The primary cause is identical with that giving rise to colds in people—drafts damp weather, crowded quarters, and as a cold in a chicken is so apt to develop into the roup or distemper, we should watch for the initial patient. The disease is both contagious and infectious. One diseased bird will rapidly impregnate the entire flock. This is done chiefly through the drinking water. The bird is fevered and until blindness ensues, consumes abnormal quantities of water. At each visit to the water it scatters the germs both in the water and around the vessel. As a chicken does not perspire, but throws off the major portion of its liquid excreta in the form of vapor,

its breath during the progress of the disease is thoroughly impregnated with the germs, hence the necessity from another point of view of isolation.

Remedy.—Too frequently is it the habit of owners of chickens to kill at once all birds deemed suffering from roup, as the disease is by many regarded as incurable. The truth of the matter is that it is a disease, yielding in any but the most advanced stages, extremely rapidly to a simple treatment. If one visits the house twice a week after the birds have roosted, removes any found with the impeded breath, or other symptoms of the disease, pens them to themselves, and twice a day administers a teaspoon of the following mixture, roup will never develop in a flock.

Take two tablespoons of lard and melt it; add one tablespoon of ordinary coal-oil. Give the fowl one teaspoonful twice a day. Grease head with the mixture, if swelling has commenced. Keep the fowl isolated, and by watching the flock carefully, removing those attacked, the disease will be eradicated. At the same time give the flock perfreably in their water the powder known as Venetian Red. I place a teaspoonful in each bucket of water. It serves as an admirable tonic, and apparently aids in preventing contagion through the water supply. I have had chickens recover even in the most advanced stages of the disease when treated as above, one case, when the bird could not stand. As a rule, if swelling has not appeared one dose will suffice; if the head is swollen keep the bird confined until the swelling disappears.—HORACE CAMPBELL. In Southern Planter.

MECHANICAL FARMING.

The mechanical end of farming is attracting more attention every year, so that courses of mechanical engineering are being taught by a great many correspondence schools throughout the country. Some of our best agricultural colleges also are developing a department along engineering lines.

Complicated farm machinery requires skilled labor to keep it in order and get the best results. Time was when farming knowledge consisted of how to use a plow, harrow and an axe. It was necessary to know how to grind the axe to keep it sharp. At harvest time some self-made mechanic in the neighborhood usually was called upon to set a new finger into a cradle or hang a scythe so it would pull from point to heel, but beyond this mechanical ability was not considered seriously in the making of a farmer.

But the profession of farming is a different proposition now. Gasoline engines, harvesters, gang plows, twelve foot seeders and scores of different kinds of farm implements have brought the principle of mechanics in farming up to scientific requirements. With improved machinery it is possible for one to do the work of half a dozen, but he must have a cultivated set of brains in order to make things run smoothly. There are fortunes to be made in farming by employing up-to-date methods in the right way. Brains were never so necessary on the farm as now.—Farm Press.

THE FARM PHILOSOPHER.

If we are honest we do not preach what we practice; we are too conscientious.

Let the merchants advertise
The farmer fertilize,
The preacher spiritualize
And the lawyer talk o'lies.

Mark Twain says, "If you don't butt in you don't get in."

Now is a good time to set down an rite out a set of good resolutions and reforms for each one of your nabors.

Sign the following; then live up to it: I believe in the gospel of work; I believe that the only happiness comes from genuine hard work; honestly directed for the purpose of benefiting someone other than myself; I shall henceforth

secure all the benefits possible through this means.

THE INSECT CROP COSTLY

The Bureau of Entomology estimates that the United States suffers an annual economic loss from injurious insects of about \$700,000,000. This estimate includes the damage done to agricultural crops, to orchard and horticultural crops, to orchard stock, to stored productions, to forests and forest productions and to other property, but it does not include the economic loss to communities and to the nation through the lessening of productive capacity of the population through the prevalence of disease that are carried by insects. Such diseases may be listed as malaria, typhoid, yellow fever, etc.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTES.

Consumption among Japanese laborers is increasing to such a degree that the figures are becoming a source of anxiety to Japanese merchants and officials. A large percentage of laborers who are sent back to Japan by the Japanese charity association are consumptive. It is claimed by the Japanese newspapers commenting on this matter, that through the lack of hospital accommodations in the Japanese labor camps tuberculosis increases at an alarming rate. They suggest that a new system be employed in dealing with the sick in these camps, as the Japanese are quite ignorant of even the most simple health safeguards.

There are in the United States 222 Sanatoria, 222 Dispensaries and 290 Associations for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis, while there are 600,000 cases of this disease in the country. It is estimated by the United States Conservation Commission that this country loses annually \$100,000,000 from preventable tuberculosis.

For the past three years a persistent crusade has been waged against consumption amongst post office employees in France. Under these efforts the number of cases has diminished 50 per cent, having been in 1906 1,048 cases; in 1907 808 cases, and last year the number fell to 505.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have decided to introduce another feature in the municipal administration of tuberculosis. Heretofore municipal efforts has been confined to the maintenance of one or two homes for curable consumptives, but it is recognized that, as useful as this is, it alone cannot cope with this disease. They have resolved, therefore, to devote more attention to preventive measures.

In England, in addition to other efforts to combat tuberculosis, a unique project is being placed on foot, to put into commission a sailing ship sanatorium for persons suffering with tuberculosis.

That consumption can be permanently cured is demonstrated by some figures published by Dr. A. Van Breden of Belgium, who says that 75.8 per cent of the patients treated in the Bourgoumont Sanatorium in 1903-4 have continued, four years after treatment, to improve and are in a condition to return to their regular occupations.

Dr. Shannon of Edinburg recently stated that out of the 1000 city children under three years of age examined by him, 647 had tuberculosis in some form.

Dr. Wilford T. Grenfel, the famous Labrador explorer and social worker says that in the interest of the campaign against tuberculosis, he has induced most of the natives to weave the motto, "Don't Spit" in their rugs, instead of other homely sayings which were formerly used.

Owing to their studious habits and their lack of proper physical exercise Chinese students both in this country and in their native land are especially liable to tuberculosis.

According to a report of the United States census, it is stated that the

morality of the Indians from tuberculosis is undoubtedly far higher than that of either the whites or the negroes, although it is believed by careful investigators that the disease was entirely absent before the advent of the whites in America.

The tuberculosis is no respecter of persons is evidenced by the recent death of the two boy princes of Montenegro from that disease, which they contracted from a maid in their nursery.

The number of deaths during the four years of the Civil War was 205, 670. During the past four years 800,000 death have resulted from tuberculosis alone in the United States.

REFLECTION OF A BACHELOR.

A woman's idea of a good figure is the way her clothes fit her.

You may respect a man for the enemies he makes but you never envy him.

A man gets so excited hunting for a political job that he forgets it is not patriotism.

Next to saying you are jealous, a girl would rather have you tell her she inspires you to noble things.

The particular fun a woman gets out of writing a letter is forgetting to put in the thing she wrote for, so she can write another.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

From Chicago News.
A man is not necessarily hot headed because he wears a stovepipe hat.

If we all had our own way other people would quickly get out of it.

Mirror backs in show windows are one kind of advertisements to attract women.

Even a man of sand should have enough sense to build his house upon a rock.

Everybody wants something for nothing with what they get that way.

And it sometimes happens that after a man has made his mask he requires a wife who makes him toe it.

Many a man's boasted bravery has gone lame when his wife suggested that he visit the kitchen and fire the cook.

Many a woman says her prayers because the minister says she should and does other things because he says she should not.

WOMEN WHO ARE ENVIED.

Those attractive women who are lovely in face, form and temper are the envy of many, who might be like them. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation or kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. For all such, Electric Bitters work wonders. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion. Many charming women owe their health and beauty to them. 50c at Standard Pharmacy.

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