

FARM NOTES OF INTEREST

C. C. COBB, JAS. B. McCAW

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101 Plume Street
 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN R. R.

Announces improved train service. New train between Raleigh, N. C., and New Bern, N. C., without changes Daily beginning August 14th, 1910.

Daily Read Down		SCHEDULE		Daily Read Up	
6:15 a. m. Lv.	Raleigh	Ar.	7:25 p. m.	7:25 p. m.	Ar.
8:20 a. m. Lv.	Wilson	Lv.	5:31 p. m.	5:31 p. m.	Lv.
9:12 a. m. Lv.	Farmville	Lv.	4:39 p. m.	4:39 p. m.	Lv.
9:40 a. m. Lv.	Greenville	Lv.	4:14 p. m.	4:14 p. m.	Lv.
10:15 a. m. Lv.	Chocowinity	Lv.	3:35 p. m.	3:35 p. m.	Lv.
10:40 a. m. Ar.	Washington	Lv.	3:20 p. m.	3:20 p. m.	Lv.
10:07 a. m. Lv.	Washington	Ar.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	Ar.
10:28 a. m. Lv.	Chocowinity	Lv.	2:50 p. m.	2:50 p. m.	Lv.
11:35 a. m. Ar.	New Bern	Lv.	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.	Lv.

Travel via the direct route and avoid changes of cars
 H. C. HUDGINS, G. P. A., W. W. CROXTON, A. G. P. A.,
 NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Norfolk Southern Railroad
Night Express
Pullman Sleeping Car Service Between Raleigh, N.C., & Norfolk, Va.

Night Express		SCHEDULE		Night Express	
3:20 p. m. Lv.	Greensboro, Sou. Ry.	Ar.	12:10 p. m.	12:10 p. m.	Ar.
5:25 p. m. Lv.	Durham, Sou. Ry.	Ar.	9:50 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	Ar.
4:35 p. m. Lv.	Henderson, S. A. L. Ry.	Ar.	1:28 p. m.	1:28 p. m.	Ar.
5:10 p. m. Lv.	Fayetteville, R. & S. P. Ry.	Ar.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	Ar.
9:00 p. m. Lv.	Raleigh, Union Station	Ar.	7:30 a. m.	7:30 a. m.	Ar.
11:15 p. m. Lv.	Wilson	Ar.	5:20 a. m.	5:20 a. m.	Ar.
7:00 p. m. Lv.	Wilmington, via Wilson	Ar.	9:45 a. m.	9:45 a. m.	Ar.
6:50 p. m. Lv.	New Bern, via Goldsboro	Ar.	9:25 a. m.	9:25 a. m.	Ar.
8:02 p. m. Lv.	Kinston, via Goldsboro	Ar.	8:07 a. m.	8:07 a. m.	Ar.
10:15 p. m. Lv.	Goldsboro, via Wilson	Ar.	6:40 a. m.	6:40 a. m.	Ar.
12:41 a. m. Lv.	Greenville	Ar.	3:53 a. m.	3:53 a. m.	Ar.
1:50 a. m. Lv.	Washington	Ar.	3:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	Ar.
5:10 a. m. Ar.	Elizabeth City	Lv.	11:18 p. m.	11:18 p. m.	Lv.
7:00 a. m. Ar.	Norfolk, Park Ave.	Lv.	9:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	Lv.

Close connection at Norfolk with all lines diverging.
 For complete information, or reservation of sleeping car space apply to G. F. Gannon, Agent, H. L. Lipe, U. T. A., Raleigh, N. C., W. J. Williams, T. A. Wilson, N. C., E. W. Tatem, General Agent, Greensboro, N. C., J. L. Hassell, T. A. Greenville, N. C., T. H. Myers, T. A., Washington, N. C., T. H. Bennett, T. A., New Bern, N. C., H. C. Hudgins, G. P. A., W. W. Croxton, A. G. P. A., Norfolk, Virginia.

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Closing Our Clothing Stock

Having decided to discontinue handling Mens Clothing and Overcoats we offer our entire stock at about WHOLESALE COST.

Remember we have no old stock on hand. All 1910 goods and all will be SACRIFICED, in order to close the entire stock for the purpose of putting in another department.

RUCKER & SHEELY
 Kramer Building Main Street

Bacteria in Milk.

There is usually much interest at this time of year in the milk supply of the larger cities and the city authorities usually find more trouble in controlling the sanitary conditions of dairies during the summer season. The city newspapers seem also to be fond of bemoaning the milk producers as a class and frightening as many mothers with little babies as they may find in their power. While there is no excuse whatever for dirty dairymen and for milk that absolutely dirty yet a somewhat general idea prevails that all bacteria are injurious. In order to do sadist justice on this question and show that this idea is erroneous, we desire to give herewith an article on the subject from the pen of Dr. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University one of the most noted bacteriologists of the present time. The article is in answer to an inquiry as to where bacteria are found and what is their function.

"It would be much easier to answer the question where bacteria are not found: for there is hardly any place on the surface of the earth that is not more or less filled with these small objects. Practically the only places where we do not find them are at the bottom of the deep ocean in the middle of the large sandy deserts and in the blood of healthy animals and tissues of healthy plants although there are some reasons for thinking that they may sometimes be found in these two latter localities. Elsewhere we may be sure to find them. They are in the soil under our feet and the air over our heads; they are in the water we drink; they are in all kinds of foods; unless these foods come steaming hot from the fire; they are in the alimentary canal of living animals not only in the stomach and intestines but they are found also in inconceivable numbers in the mouth. Every individual carries constantly in his mouth bacteria reckoned by thousands of millions.

"The fact is very suggestive in itself, for it shows clearly enough that many of the conceptions in regard to bacteria must be erroneous. It is certainly true that we have during our lives all carried bacteria in these great numbers in our mouths and stomachs and have been taking them into our body in millions—every day.

"The general point which we emphasize here is that this universal distribution of bacteria in all food, water or soil, etc. is nothing that need excite alarm. We find, indeed, that in general these organisms are our friends rather than our foes, and their universal distribution is only what we should expect and desire. It is true that certain kinds are enemies to our health, and these we try to avoid; but taking the great mass of organisms as a whole, bacteria are useful and it is a matter of congratulation that they are distributed practically universally over the whole face of the earth. The fact that this is consistent with the most perfect health shows clearly enough that the mere presence of bacteria is nothing in itself to be startled at or to be at all feared. The presence of large numbers of bacteria in our food and mouths is consistent with the best of health and consequently any lessons that are drawn from the mere presence of bacteria are apt to be erroneous. We sometimes see the statement that milk contains bacteria in millions per cubic centimeter fifteen drops half a thimbleful.

"Occasional newspapers have stated the public by the announcement that there are more bacteria in the milk of a city which is supplied for drinking purposes than in its sewage. This fact is absolutely true in many cases; for it frequently happens that milk in cities may have twenty to forty million bacteria per cubic centimeter or even more, whereas sewerage usually has from five to ten million in the same bulk. The inference that might be drawn from this statement however is clearly erroneous; for most people who have a general unintelligent dread of these organisms would naturally assume that since milk contains many more bacteria than sewage it is more harmful. Nothing could be further from the truth. The bacteria that are present in sewage are emphatically harmful dangerous and frequently would be fatal if the sewage were taken into our bodies. The bacteria in milk, however even when these numbers are so high are very often harmless and there are some reasons for thinking they are useful. This is especially well illustrated by the fact that physicians and others have recognized that buttermilk is a wholesome drink. Indeed, buttermilk is not infrequently given to infants and invalids as being more easily handled by the digestive apparatus than the other types of milk. But our bacteriological study shows that buttermilk contains bacteria in almost incredible numbers. Rarely would buttermilk contain less than five hundred million of these organisms per cubic centimeter and frequently it will contain more, if, therefore, buttermilk is a healthful drink, it clearly follows that bacteria are not to be feared simply because they are bacteria."

It follows therefore that we should look more carefully to the source and kind of bacteria in milk, than mere numbers. Some city boards have a numerical standard and others have not or have tried this plan and discarded it. The true test is to see that the cows barns premises utensils and persons who work in dairies kept clean.

Roses From Slips.
 After repeated failures in raising roses from slips I learned of a very simple method that is sure to be successful. As I have never seen it mentioned in articles on rose culture I will describe it for the benefit of your readers says a contributor to the Housekeeper.

Have the rosebed well spaded and raked, ready for the slips in October. Break off the slips close down on the main stalk take a trowel full of leaf-mould and one of sand and mix it with the soil in the bed put in the slip, pressing the soil about it and over this turn a glass jar with the edge about an inch below the surface of the ground. Leave the jar over the slip all winter and when it is removed in the spring as soon as all danger of freezing is passed you will find the little slip well rooted and ready for rapid growth. Jars that are slightly cracked will do as well as new ones. Each housekeeper might raise a bed of beautiful roses each year with the broken jars that are thrown away during the preserving season. After the jars are removed in the spring the buds should be picked off during the first few months to allow the little bushes to make steady growth.

One bed of roses that I set out from little slips in October was full of buds all summer; at one time I picked thirteen buds from two little bushes. After keeping the buds off allowing them to bloom once in order to see the different varieties, varieties keeping them well fertilized, weeding them all summer, I now have a beautiful bed of strong, healthy bushes from fifteen to twenty inches high, and next year they will be ready to bloom all summer. I have tried this plan for several years and have never known it to fail.—Farm Press.

ever is not enough because the eggs of the mites will not be killed and in a few days a fresh crop of mites will hatch and spraying must be repeated to kill successive breeds.

Does the Hen Pay Her Way?
 Eggs, when they sell for but one cent each are considered very cheap but it is estimated that only two cents a week will feed a hen and consequently if she lays only two eggs a week worth two cents she will pay for her keep. If she lays three eggs a week worth twelve cents per dozen she yields a profit of fifty per cent on her food. Have you ever reasoned this out?

The most valuable kinds of stock on the farm are the cows and the hens.—Farm Press.

Insect Pests.
 By James Dryden.
 Insect pests are a cause of considerable losses in poultry keeping. It is to expect profit from the fowls where no attention is given to combating lice and mites. Where the fowls have access to dust baths they will keep themselves comparatively free from lice, but a dusting occasionally with insect powder or tobacco dust may be necessary.

The mites which are sucking insect require different treatment. They are found usually in the nests and on the roost poles. The roosts and nests should be frequently examined and when the mites are found, spraying with kerosene should be resorted to every three or four days. Fumigating the house with sulphur where it is possible to close the house up tight is also effective. One spraying or one fumigation now

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is made of heavy, hard, stiff steel wire, the strongest and best possible to produce for fencing purposes. It is fully guaranteed as to workmanship and efficiency and is all and more than represented. Royal Fence is not an experiment, but thoroughly tested article, already bearing an enviable reputation and holding a strong position as the choice of thousands of the best fence users in the world.

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 Only skillful workmen employed
 Prices reasonable. Personal attention to all orders.

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IS YOUR PROPERTY SAFE?

It is not unless it is amply protected with insurance. No one can tell when it will go up in smoke. If not fully insured see us. Delay is dangerous.

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the use of a good laxative, to keep the bowels open and prevent the poisons of undigested food from getting into your system.
 The latest product of science is VELVO Laxative Liver Syrup, purely vegetable, gentle, reliable and of a pleasant, aromatic taste. Velvo acts on the liver, as well as on the stomach and bowels, and is of the greatest possible efficacy in constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, feverishness, colic, flatulence, etc. Try it.

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