

POULTRY

KEEPING CHICKENS IN COLD

Inexperienced Poultry Raisers Make Mistake in Furnishing Quarters That Are Too Warm.

One of the mistakes made by nearly all the inexperienced poultry raisers is in keeping the chickens too warm in winter. They cannot bring themselves to believe that the hen is so warmly clad that it can live in the open like a quail, partridge, prairie chicken and other wild fowl.

No one would think of furnishing warm quarters for the sparrow or the wild pigeon. Feathers are non-conductors and as comfortable as furs. They are so thickly placed on the chicken that the cold cannot get through nor can the body heat get out. The only shelter that a chicken really needs is from wet and from drafts.

A chicken that is inured to cold weather is not so apt to get sick. Many coops are open in front, only curtains of burlap or some other cheap material being provided to protect the chicken from stormy weather.

GEESSE ARE MORE PROFITABLE

Give Them Good Pasture and About One-Half the Care and Worry That the Turkeys Receive.

If you have got tired of running all over the neighborhood hunting your turkeys try geese. Get a good pair of



Toulouse Goose.

pure-bred Toulouse, or if you prefer white ones the Embdens are all right, but not quite as large. Give them a good grassy pasture and about one-half the care and worry you would give turkeys and you will have more money at the end of the year.

Cheap Insect Powder.

An excellent insect powder may be made by following the formula given below: Take three parts of gasoline and add one part of crude carbolic acid. Mix these together and add gradually, stirring constantly, enough plaster of paris to take up all the moisture. Stir so thoroughly that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the plaster. This mixture, when dry, will be a pinkish brown powder, having a carbolic odor. For lice or mites on fowls, thoroughly dust and work the powder through the feathers. On about the third day give a second dusting. This will rid the birds of all insects.

Claude Kitchin Was in Harmony With Senator Simmons.

Albemarle Enterprise.

Governor Kitchen has endeavored to make capital out of Senator Simmons' position on the lumber tariff, and would further his own candidacy by making it appear that the Senator is not in line with his party upon this question. 'Tis true that in the campaign of 1908 the State Democratic platform declared for the removal of tariff on lumber. But it is likewise true that, under the full heat of campaign discussions, it became necessary for the Democratic party to explain its position more fully upon this plank of the platform, and this was done in a circular sent out from the State Democratic headquarters as an amendment to the Democratic handbook for that year. This circular, of which there were 40,000 printed and sent out, explained that the Democratic party stood for the removal of the tariff upon lumber

only upon the condition that the tariff upon all machinery which entered into the manufacture of lumber should likewise be removed. About that time, Congressman Claude Kitchin, a brother of Governor Kitchen, made two or more speeches in Stanley county, and some of our more prominent Democrats who heard him, say that he, forcibly set forth this explanatory view, and his speeches were in every respect in hearty accord with the position held by Senator Simmons upon this self-same question. As a matter of fairness to Senator Simmons, and in order that the full truth be known, it is a matter of right that these facts become known, since the advocates of the Governor and his brother cite both as the living embodiment of Democratic virtues and truth. It would seem to us that Senator Simmons is wholly consistent, and that Congressman Kitchin is not in harmony with his own expressed sentiments of the campaign of 1908, for there is no doubting that his speeches in Stanley county in the campaign of 1908 would fully exonerate Senator Simmons of the charges now being advanced by Governor Kitchen.

Negotiable Paper in the World.

Paris.—The Society of Statistics has just made public these facts concerning the world's business:

In negotiable paper there is in all the world, in round numbers \$163,000,000,000 divided among the countries as follows: England, 28 billion dollars; United States 26 billion; France 21 billion; Germany 18 billion; Russia 6 billion; Austria 5 billion; Italy between 2 and 3 billion; Japan 2 billion, other countries 7 to 9 billion.

There are in the world 614,224 miles of railway. Of these, 315,147 miles are in North and South America; 203,246 in Europe, the remainder, about 95,000 miles, in Asia Africa and Oceania. The average value in Europe, per kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) is about \$80,000. In the other countries the average is but \$43,000.

International commerce at the end of 1910 is valued at from 26 to 27 billion dollars; public debts (European) contracted in war preparations are over 30 billion dollars; The annual war debt is over a billion. In conclusion M. Alfred Newmarch, who compiled the figures says:

Never were there more negotiable papers. Never was the international commerce figure higher, never was there a greater number of miles of railways in exploitation. Never were the public debts bigger; the war budgets larger, or taxes so high. Never was the taxpayer more heavily burdened.

Two Pickeral on One Line.

A humble and honest fisherman who set his traps for pickeral on a Maine pond the other day is ready to make affidavit as follows: "I hereby declare on oath that I did catch two pickeral on one hook. The first pickeral swallowed the bait and didn't like it. Apparently he tried to cough it up. At any rate he spewed the hook out under his gills and it floated off in the water to be grabbed by a second pickeral. Thus there came up two pickeral, all strung on a line.—Lewiston Journal.

Part Played by Heredity.

Heredity plays an important part not only in tuberculosis and cancerous affection, but likewise in diabetes, rheumatism, gout and many other diseases. We do not inherit tuberculosis, but we do inherit a lessened vitality, or a tendency to contract tuberculosis infection. Underweights are usually people who have inherited such a lessened vitality, and they run the further risk of infection from their underweight brothers or sisters who are apt to be infected.

Future Changes

End of Progress Is Seen in Years to Come

By T. RAYLE RUCE



WE ALL know that the nations of the world are beginning to enter into a change of all things, political, economic and social. The nations must expand and find new territory for their surplus populations because the countries cannot produce enough foodstuffs for their support. The ground which for years has produced a hundredfold is exhausted. The nations seek virgin soil and in doing so will come to blows. Africa will be the theater of future conflicts. Civilization, which is progress in all things, is like a mighty wave that rolls onward all obstacles. It sweeps before it all that was, mankind, animals and plants, and puts in their stead whatever is needed for its support. We know how progress drove the red man, the beasts of the forest, the trees thereof before its tireless march until they became extinct. The same thing will occur as the plains of Siberia, of South America shall be settled and cultivated. The original inhabitants will disappear. The tents of the Lapps and Patagonians will make room for cities, their feeding and hunting grounds become farms. With them will vanish those wild animals and plants which are now their support.

This must occur in Africa as well. The original inhabitants will be driven farther and farther until with the help of various diseases, which accompany progress, the black race will be no more. The white race will dwell in cities where formerly the Matabele had his hut. Farms will flourish where stood the primeval forest with its animal life.



It may take hundreds of years before this shall be accomplished. Then a mighty hand will call a halt and progress is at its end. Civilization will have killed itself.

As the physician gives stimulants to his dying patient to prolong life, so will silence come to the help of the exhausted ground, until it becomes utterly unproductive. Progress is dead.

Migration of nations, wars, as of old, will be the rule, the stronger surviving. A new race will inhabit a new earth, which will resemble the old one only in its outlines.

Making Survey via Shelby.

A surveying corps of the Piedmont & Northern Railway is now quietly at work between Kings Mountain and Shelby, making a preliminary survey for the interurban line, which is seeking a connecting route of the northern and southern divisions, which have terminals now at Kings Mountain and Spartanburg, S. C.

For some time Shelby has been working for this road and delegations called on Mr. W. S. Lee and other officers of the Southern Power Company at Charlotte with the hope that the line may be induced to touch this place. The officials of the interurban neither said the road would or would not come to Shelby, but it is understood the surveyors have advised their route in order to reach the manufacturing enterprises here and lessen the cost of constructing the road-bed by following a ridge from Kings Mountain to this place and avoiding heavy grading, by way of Grover and Blacksburg, S. C. The company is going quietly along with the survey, but Shelby is gratified that encouragement is offered in the preliminary survey.

Hager Won't Go to Roads.

Before adjourning Gaston superior court last week, Judge C. C. Lyon changed the sentence imposed earlier in the week on Christa S. Hager, ex-policeman of Bessemer City, convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Earl Lockman, from six months on the roads and costs to four months on the roads with privilege to the county commissioners to hire him out for the costs. This, of course, means that Hager will not go to the roads. The change in the sentence met with general approval of practically everybody, as public sentiment over the county is overwhelmingly in favor of Hager and there was general surprise over the verdict of the jury in this case.

Quarantine or Vaccination in Fighting Smallpox.

Smallpox is no longer quarantined under State laws. Formerly, all contagious diseases were combated by means of quarantine. Smallpox was never successfully wiped out by quarantine. It has been entirely abolished in whole nations by means of vaccination.

Below are compared

THE RELATIVE MERITS of these two methods of combating smallpox. Quarantine aims to prevent those having smallpox from coming into contact with, and possibly infecting others. This is only valuable after the disease has been diagnosed. Bear in mind that smallpox is contagious from the very first symptoms of the disease. Vaccination absolutely protects all vaccinated persons exposed to smallpox, either before or after the disease has been recognized. Vaccination gives every protection afforded by quarantine, and gives it better. In short, quarantine only closes the stable after the horse is stolen, while vaccination locks the door before he is stolen.

THE RELATIVE DISADVANTAGES.

Rigid quarantine (and that is the only quarantine that is quarantine) protects only during the period of quarantine. Vaccination protects for from five to fifteen years or longer.

Mild cases of smallpox are frequently mistaken for chickenpox or measles. Such mild cases may transmit the disease in its most virulent form. These mild cases are rarely promptly safeguarded by quarantine. Vaccination absolutely protects against all kinds of smallpox at all times.

Quarantine is unjust because the expense of quarantine is borne by the taxpayers and as a rule they constitute the vaccinated population of a community, who neither need nor derive any

protection from quarantine. Vaccination incurs no expense upon the unvaccinated. It affords them much protection, however, by preventing the vaccinated from propagating the disease.

The annual loss to the State from smallpox is approximately \$200,000. A rigid quarantine is estimated to cost the taxpayers an additional \$100,000 a year.

The latter amount alone would be more than enough to vaccinate the entire population every five years. Then there would be no more smallpox or quarantine. History bears out this statement. Quarantine even fosters smallpox, as it lends a false sense of security and thereby encourages an unvaccinated population.

In view of all this evidence, any city or county that so desires may quarantine smallpox. If they deem it wise they may even quarantine headache or rheumatism. On the other hand, they may also have general vaccination just as easily. Which will we have?

TO PREVENT SOIL WASHING

Brush in the Gullies With the Tops Turned Upstream Will Save Fields From Spring Floods.

Soil erosion can be controlled if you understand the principles of soil formation and will take a little time to attend to the rapidly forming ditches.

Place brush in the gully with the tops upstream and it will catch and hold the material washed down. Be certain that you place enough brush in the ditch so that the spring rains will not wash it away. It would be well, also, to throw some hay on the brush, to aid in catching the finer material. And, if you prefer, the woven-wire dam also may be used. Place a stake on each side of the gully in the ground three feet from the bank and fasten a piece of woven wire to them. Be sure that they are firmly in the ground. Put straw, old hay or fine brush above this dam and it will catch most of the material washed down by the water. As the gully fills up add another strand of woven wire and repeat the process.

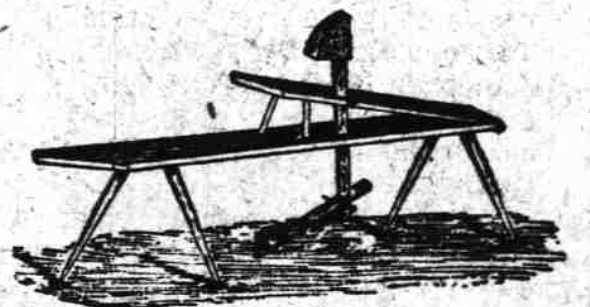
Humus, the decaying vegetable matter of the soil, tends to prevent soil erosion. Humus absorbs and retains moisture. When the ground contains an abundance of moisture the rains are absorbed and carried into the subsoil. Therefore the rain is not left on the surface to wash ditches. Keep the soil full of humus if you desire to stop the soil washing. Have the grasses and legumes occupy a prominent place in the rotation for those hillside fields.

Soil erosion can never be prevented entirely, but it can be greatly reduced if you manage the fields as you should.

HANDY TOOL IS NEGLECTED

Old-Fashioned Shaving Horse Rarely Seen on Farms at Present Time — Is Easily Made.

The old-fashioned shaving horse is one of the handiest tools used on the farm, but is rarely seen at the present



Shaving Horse.

time. It is easily constructed and nothing else really takes its place in the work it is intended to do.

Lettuce is Quite Hardy.

A hardy plant that meets the smiles and frowns of the weather with a good grace is lettuce. The seed may be sown very early, if the ground is not frozen, and treated like beets or onions. It is one of the cool plants, so called. With the first warm weather it will be ready to grow, and will soon be large enough for use.

None of the salad plants is more welcome. Besides its uses as a salad plant it makes a good pot herb, though its value for this purpose is not well known.

Many a politician who starts out to take the stump finds that the stump has taken him.

It's easier to induce some men to run for office than to walk a block to secure a job of work.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SCHEME WORTHY OF CHICAGO

Plans for Beautiful Park That Will Make it One of the Show Cities of the Country.

A long stride toward the realization of the "Chicago Beautiful" plan was made just before the close of the past year when, through the co-operation of the city, the South Park commission, the Chicago Plan commission, and the Illinois Central railroad, the people of Chicago regained control of the lake front. The vexing problem of the location of the Field Museum of Natural History was also solved, and the beautiful structure will be erected in a central location instead of in Jackson Park, which is in the southern portion of the city.

In the deal between the city, the South Park commission, and the Illinois Central railroad, the city acquires the riparian rights from Twelfth street to Fifty-first street, affording opportunity for the creation of island parks for miles along the shore. The plan calls for the extension out into the lake of the present shore line by filling, and the making of a narrow island or strip of land about seven or eight miles long, paralleling the shore line from Grant Park to Jackson park, about 400 feet out in the lake.

Between the extended shore line and this outer strip of parks will be aagoon, approximately 400 feet wide, providing a calm, comparatively safe waterway for canoeing, motorboating and rowing. Channels, giving access from the lagoon to the lake, will be provided at intervals, viaducts will connect the island parks and the shore; two great pleasure piers, extending half a mile out into the lake, will be constructed, and a boulevard connecting Grant and Jackson parks, will be built along the lake side of the outer strip of land. Bathing beaches will be constructed at various points, and the island parks will be real playgrounds for all of Chicago; where baseball, tennis and all manner of outdoor sports may be indulged in. All this will be a part of a chain of parks and boulevards which will extend 20 miles along the shores of Lake Michigan.

The Field Museum of Natural History, over which so much controversy has been waged, due to the successful fight made against its location in Grant Park, will be located on made land immediately east or lakeward of the present Illinois Central railroad depot, which depot is to be torn down and a new one built facing north, fronting on Twelfth street and abutting on Michigan avenue. In this position the museum will overlook Grant Park, looking north.

The made land required in this scheme can be provided, at practically no cost, at the rate of 100 acres a year, by utilizing Chicago's waste material.

Buy in Your Own Home Town.

What would your own home town be, without a single retail store?

Wouldn't it be as dead as a door nail?

What are you doing to encourage your home town retailers? Are you giving him your fullest support?

What are you doing to discourage your home town merchants? Are you going to the largest nearby city and spending all your money there?

Are you doing worse by sending money away from your community forever by buying from Northern and Eastern mail order houses?

When you support your home town merchants you are helping to build up your community.

When you fail to patronize your local dealers, you are sure-tearing down your community.

When any locality is prosperous every citizen has a chance to share in its prosperity.

When a community is dull in a business way, everybody in that community suffers accordingly.

Stop, think, hesitate, and DON'T send or take money away from your home town, the place where you live, and make your living.