

Earthquakes at Sea.

An eruption occurring at sea is called seaquake and the chief effect is the production of huge waves and violent commotion of the water of the sea.

Glue From Seal's Flippers.

Hitherto the flippers of the whales caught in our waters have been regarded as a waste product, but the fisheries bureau finds that they will yield 67 per cent of their weight in very excellent glue.

Keep House Plants Moist.

A piece of sponge, quite wet, and kept in each house plant has been found to result in greenness and freshness instead of the withering which so often overtakes house plants.

Islands in Great Salt Lake.

There are several islands in Great Salt Lake. On these islands, which like the lake's shores, are whitened by salt, immense flocks of gulls, ducks, geese and pelicans breed each year.

Whale Meat Resembles Beef.

The meat of the whale extends in great boneless masses, in uniform quality, from the base of the skull to the tail fin. In appearance it is similar to beef, but is somewhat coarser in texture.

Bad Luck to Owe Money.

The halibut fishermen of the Pacific have a reputation for honesty. They invariably pay all their bills before starting on a fishing expedition.

For Entertainment.

The groceryman was "kidding" the little girl one day and asked her whose girl she was, to which she replied "Papa's."

Photograph as a Burglar Alarm.

A practical genius has hit upon his photograph to the door and at night after hours should any intruder succeed in opening the door the photograph is set into action and by means of a specially made record it calls loudly for help to catch the thief.

True.

There's one thing that everybody knows and but few remember and that is that the other fellow isn't offering to bet on his game just for the fun of it.

To Place a Ladder.

Experiments to determine the angle at which a ladder should be placed to secure the maximum degree of safety for those using it have shown that the angle of 75 degrees is the best, whatever the height of the ladder.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Villain.

A rural exhibition of an old woman being "knocked unconscious" by a chauffeur who then speeded away. We have our own opinion as to which was the unconscious party.—Boston Transcript.

Daily Ration of an Oyster.

It has been calculated that an oyster five inches long consumes one-twelfth of a cubic inch of solid food daily, and to obtain it must filter eight or nine gallons of sea water.

First Printed Book.

A Latin Bible, printed by Gutenberg and Faust at Mainz in 1455 is the earliest known printed book. A copy of this book is now in the British museum at London.

Humanity Classified.

Humanity seems to be divided into two classes—learners andifiers, complainers and sniffers, critics and doers, breakers and makers.

Oh, Muck Better!

Better to have a policeman call you down than take you up; better to have him haul you out than haul you in.—Boston Transcript.

Important Step Upward.

We learn an important secret of living when we cease to get off upon somebody or something, the responsibility for our failure.—Exchange.

BIRDS ASSIST MATERIALLY IN WAR ON INSECTS

Special investigations to find how far various bird species aid mankind in his perpetual war on insect enemies are being carried on by the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the western States the grasshopper is particularly troublesome, so far as the farmer and the ranch owner are concerned. Specialists found that of 27 species of birds examined 25 were grasshopper eaters.

Probably there are not enough birds in the country to clean up a full-strength invasion of grasshoppers such as the western farmers have come to dread, it is said, but the birds assist materially in the efforts made by man to control the pest.

Specialists say that poisoning campaigns are among the best weapons used against the grasshopper. From time to time reports are sent in, saying that many birds have fallen victim to the poisoned mixtures placed for the insects.

Careful observation, made by expert shows that the bird losses from such causes are insignificant. Some birds it is said, are not harmed at all by the presence of poison placed for insects or vermin; the quail in California were not harmed by the baits that were set out to kill ground squirrels—though the campaign was a general one and was conducted with much intensity.

In the Dakotas a few birds succumbed to the arsenic mashes placed for grasshoppers, but the number killed was so slight as to be of no consequence, it is said. By killing stray cats and chasing off unscrupulous hunters the farmer can become a party to a sort of defensive alliance with his birds, so that when his crops need protection against insect enemies he will have a squadron of aerial cavalry to help him repulse the raid, specialists say.

Reports during the past year show a total of 83,566 births in the state, a rate of 32.8 per thousand. The deaths totaled for the same period 33,228, a rate of 12.9 per thousand. These figures do not include the stillbirths, which amounted to 4,171 for the year.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS U. S. IN BIRTH RATE

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28.—North Carolina now leads the entire United States with the highest birth rate in the Union, according to statistics for 1920 just compiled by the State Board of Health.

During 1920 every six minutes a new life was born into the world; every fifteen minutes another life was snuffed out. That the births are so far in excess of the deaths accounts for the large increase in the population of the state during the last decade as shown by the last census figures, for the state has had little increase by reason of immigration.

A comparison for the past three years shows the following: 1918 total births 76,175 or rate of 30.8, and total deaths 42,411 or rate of 17.6; 1919 total births 69,791 or rate of 29.3, and total deaths 30,114 or rate of 12.4. The very high death rate for 1918 was caused by the epidemic of influenza, and this probably also accounts for the lessened rate of births and deaths during the following year of 1919.

In 1920 the birth rate went forward considerably while the death rate shows a difference of only five per hundred thousand.

North Carolina has been exceeded in birth rate heretofore only by Utah, which in 1918 had a rate of 31.9. The rate for the entire registration area of the country the same year was 24.4. For the same year the death rate for the same area was 18.2.

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RUB - MY - TISM Is a powerful Antiseptic and Pain Killer, cures infected cuts, old sores, tetter, etc. Relieves Sprains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.



DIFFERENT KINDS OF GEES

Toulouse is Most Popular on Account of Large Size—Emden and Chinese Are Liked.

The Toulouse is the giant of the goose family. It is a native of France. Its ordinary weight is from 15 to 20 pounds, but it is not uncommon to find specimens weighing from 25 to 30 pounds.

It is said by those who have had experience with this breed that young geese during the first year lay from 15 to 25 eggs, when older they may lay from 25 to 40.

The Emden is a popular breed in some places. The bodies of the birds are snowy white, the legs and bills yellow. They have good type and conformation. In size it is the same as standard for the Toulouse, though it is said a smaller number of Emden reach this standard than the Toulouse.

The Emden, when well bred, properly fed and prepared, makes a carcass that sells well on the market. But it is said that many breeders in this country have not given much attention to fine quality.

There are two varieties of Chinese geese, Brown and White. This breed has different characteristics from the others mentioned. The birds stand more erect and have longer and slenderer necks than the others. The Brown Chinese have at the base of the bill a peculiar dark-colored knob. The Brown is considered the most prolific of all the geese. The standard weight for the gander is 15 pounds, goose 12 pounds. The female is said to lay from 40 to 50 eggs, sometimes more. A large per cent of the eggs are generally fertile.

The African is not at all common in this country. The color of this breed is dark gray on the back and light beneath. There is a dark stripe on the neck that extends well down the back. The bill is black and has a knob something like that of the Brown Chinese.

The color of the eggs is orange. The geese of this breed lay better than Emden, but not so well as the



A Toulouse Goose.

Toulouse. The carcasses of old birds are rather hard to prepare for market. The skin is dark and there is down and also pin feathers that give the carcass a poor appearance on the market.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHICKENS

Disease is Quite Common and is Caused by Quarters Being Poorly Ventilated and Lighted.

Tuberculosis in poultry results in a loss of weight. The birds may look all right for a time, but they will be found to be light. Mr. Barton, of the North Dakota Agricultural college, states that in the later stages the birds become weak, often they cannot fly onto the roosts, but sit in a corner, and after a little die. According to Mr. Barton, this disease is quite common affecting turkeys as well as chickens. One way to tell if the birds have tuberculosis is to cut them open. If the liver is enlarged and spotted it may be quite safe to say that it has been suffering from tuberculosis.

He states that small quarters, poorly ventilated, poorly lighted, and damp are conducive to the spread of the disease. The best remedy is to dispose of all infected birds and if the flock is badly infected to dispose of all the birds; then thoroughly clean the house and yards, disinfect and start over again with tuberculosis-free birds. Mr. Barton recommends a disinfectant made up in the ratio of one ounce of creolin and one ounce of carbolic acid to one gallon of water.

PROPER SHELTER FOR GEES

Best Protection Should Be Provided During Winter and Stormy Weather—Have It Dry.

Except in winter or during stormy weather, when some protection should be provided, mature geese do not usually need a house. Some kind of shelter, such as a shed open on the south side, a poultry house, or a barn, is usually provided. The goose house should be kept clean and plenty of clean straw provided for the floor.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN 1920 BESET WITH DIFFICULTIES

Every kind of road cost about twice as much to build in 1920 as it did in 1917, according to the Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, and highway construction suffered more than any other class of work through railroad congestion, strikes, labor troubles, and material shortages.

After the war there was a great public demand for improved roads. Many roads had been seriously damaged by war traffic, and it appeared that the return of men from military service would provide an abundance of labor. The army of laborers which was expected to apply for the work did not, however, materialize. On the contrary, there was a distinct shortage of labor, and wages reached the highest levels attained in the history of the country.

In 1917, competent labor could be secured for from \$1.50 to \$3 per day, but the corresponding wages in 1920 were from \$3 to \$5 for a shorter day's work. In proportion to this demand there was also a pronounced scarcity of construction materials. Sand, gravel, stone, and cement, and materials commonly used in road work increased in price between 1917 and 1920 from 50 to 100 per cent. Naturally, these increases in cost were reflected in the prices paid to contractors for road work.

As funds available for road construction are largely limited by statute, or by the returns from taxation, a majority of the States this year have deliberately withheld work, the plans for which had been completed, until they could obtain a greater return for their expenditure.

A rather unique and interesting marriage took place Saturday afternoon in the railroad shops at Spencer. Max R. Iddings and Miss Ruby Harris, both of Salisbury, were the contracting parties. Harris is an employe of the railroad company and he wanted the ceremony performed on the premises of the railroad company. The marriage took place in the large paint room while the tooting of whistles played the wedding march.

Three ladies have been appointed on the board of education at New Bern. This is the first time that ladies have ever served any public office in New Bern.

A BIG OFFER

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER

—AND—

THE BEAUFORT NEWS



Take advantage of this offer as it means both papers for almost the price of one. You get the county news from your home paper and valuable information about everything connected with the farm from The Progressive Farmer.

Both Papers for \$2.25

ROYSSTER'S FERTILIZERS ARE ECONOMICAL There is no economy in cutting expenditures which bring you a profit. That is extravagance. Royster's Fertilizer economizes for you by making your land and your labor produce larger, finer, surer yields. See your Royster Dealer and place your order now. F. S. Royster Guano Co. Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Va., Lynchburg, Va., Tarboro, N. C., Charlotte, N. C., Washington, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Macon, Ga., Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., Birmingham, Ala., Baltimore, Md., Toledo, Ohio