



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

In Washing Animals.

To protect them from parasites, which either bite or annoy them, wash them with borax water, when the dirt and disagreeable odor are not only removed, but the animals' skins are rendered much healthier, the hair will be soft and glossy, and they will be practically free from further annoyance by insects.

Acetylene Waste.

What is the value of refuse from an acetylene gas machine as a fertilizer, how best apply it, and to what land? C. L. M. The lime from acetylene plants is simply lime. It may be poisonous if applied in too large quantities, but is as useful as any other lime if applied in reasonable quantities. The worst trouble is that it is soft and sticky, and therefore hard to apply.—Country Gentleman.

Ripening Cream.

It is very essential in cream ripening to agitate the cream frequently to insure uniform ripening. When cream remains undisturbed for some time the fat rises in the same way that it does in milk, though in a less marked degree. The result is that the upper layers are richer than the lower and will sour less rapidly, since the action of the lactic acid germs is greater in thin than in rich cream. This uneven ripening leads to a poor bodied cream. Instead of being smooth and glossy, it will appear coarse and curdy when poured from a dipper. The importance of stirring frequently during ripening should therefore not be underestimated.—Professor John Michels.

more space for the remaining hearty and vigorous specimens to grow and develop to advantage. Whenever it is necessary to fell a large, healthy tree the stump should be left high enough to insure a growth of vigorous sprouts. Chestnut, oak and hickory are examples of this class of trees. Cutting out the under brush and letting the stronger and more promising growths of young forest trees stand to develop into future timber material is always profitable. Any attention that may be given to the wood at this time will be certain to bring in good returns a little later on.—A. G. R., in the Indiana Farmer.

Farm Notes.

One who has tested the matter compiles the paying factors in the following paragraphs, in a very concise way:

It takes less fertility out of the soil than any other form of agriculture, and hence it is useful in following a well-regulated system of rotation.

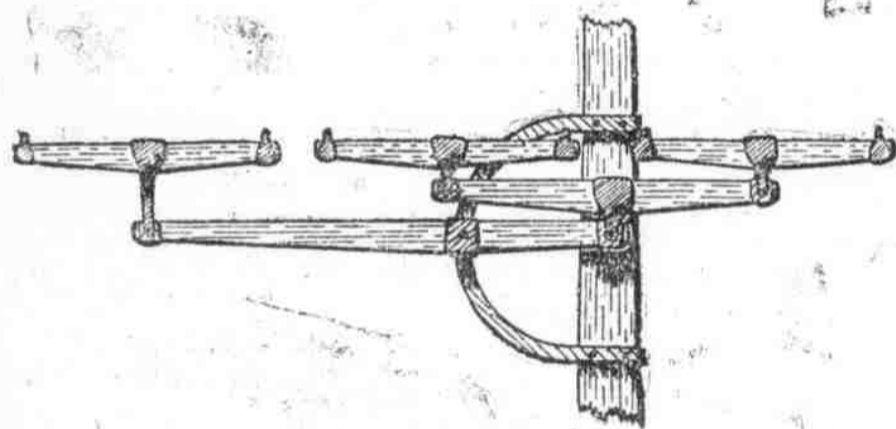
It can be combined readily with other forms of agriculture or horticulture.

The dairy provides in winter a quantity of stable manure in which the straw from the barn is profitably utilized.

The by-products from the cow, skim-milk, whey and buttermilk, are a source of income in raising pigs and calves.

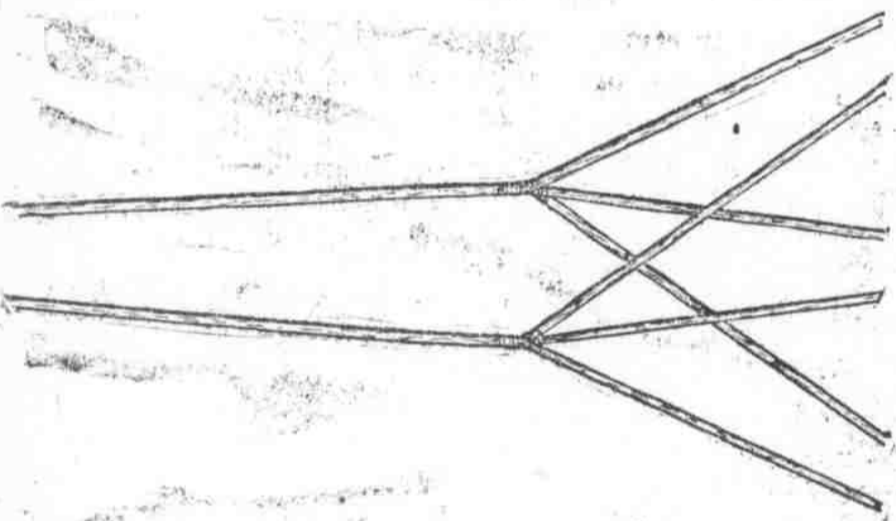
The demand for good butter and cheese on the world's markets is unlimited, and, so long as the quality is maintained, an all-around, even and

THREE HORSE EVENER.



THREE HORSE EVENER, TO USE ON TONGUE.

Some one asked for a three-horse evener to use on a tongue. Here is one. There must be an offset from made in the form of a half circle. The ends may be bent down so as to hold against the side of the tongue. The one bolt in each end will be enough to hold it in place. It should



A GOOD WAY TO ARRANGE THE LINES.

be made of iron two inches wide and one-half inch thick. There should be twelve inches from the centre of the tongue to the draw holes in the iron. The length of the long evener may be found by placing a single tree at the end of a set of whippetrees. It will be about fifty-four inches between the end holes. This would bring the draw hole eighteen inches from the hole in the short end. This side draft caused by the offset may be remedied by a strap from the hames of the third horse to the end of the neck-yoke. Care must be taken to hitch the second horse so that the iron semi-circle will not interfere with his freedom of action while at work.

In using three horses try this way of arranging the lines: Take a pair of old single harness lines and make two cross lines a little longer than the regular ones. Fasten them to the inside bit rings of the outside horses. Let this run over the back of the middle horse and buckle into the regular buckle. It works fine and gives one full control of his team.—J. U., in the Indiana Farmer.

The Farm Wood Lot.

A good sized wood lot is indispensable to every well regulated farm. The demands made upon it are many and various in the course of a season. Here it is that the farmer comes to lay in his supply of fuel for both summer and winter use and on it he depends for the timber to repair his buildings, fences, farm tools and machines. On account of its great importance in the economy of agriculture the timber tract should be one of the best cared for sections of land on the farm.

In these days of our falling timber and the depletion in the supply of lumber it behooves every farmer, who is fortunate enough to own a piece of forest land, to follow out a definite plan in practical forestry. At this time of the year a great deal can be done in the way of prolonging the life of the trees now growing in the woodland, and more especially the life of the young and vigorous ones. The dead, dying and diseased timber can be cut down and converted into fire wood or sawed into lengths for fence posts or logs for the saw mill. By so doing, the timber that otherwise would go to waste through decay can be readily turned to some good purpose. The thinning out of the dead trees allows

profitable price can always be secured.

In mixed farming, the income from the dairy is the most reliable.

Dairying gives constant and regular employment of a light character to every member of a farmer's family.

Dairying inculcates habits of punctuality, industry, cleanliness and thrift on the farm.

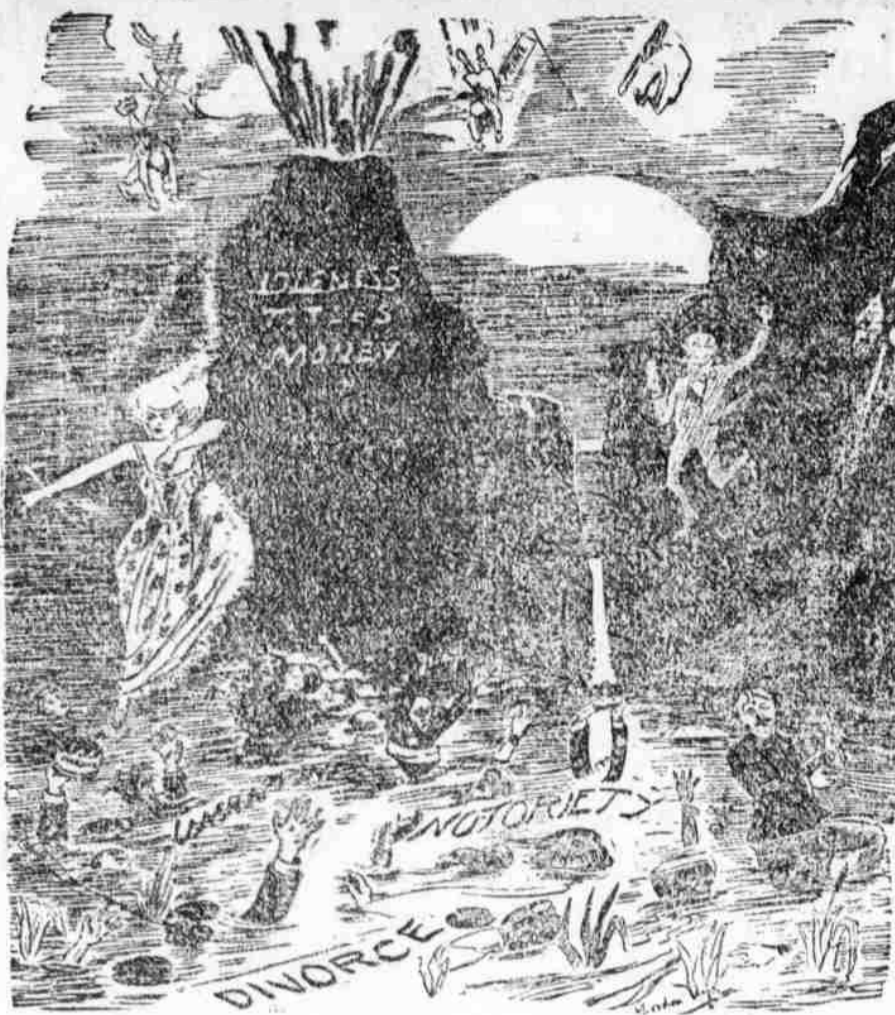
Cheese and butter are condensed products, and the cost of carriage, in comparison with their value, is less than that of any other farm product.

The monthly check from the factory provides the mainstay in the household, as against the precarious returns from yearly crops.

The farmer's household, as a result of dairy work, is always supplied with fresh milk and cream, butter, cheese, pork, bacon and veal.

Storekeepers, traders, bankers, financial men and politicians all fully realize, after years of experience that wherever dairy farming is conducted farmers are most prosperous mortgages are rarely found, and the values of landed property become considerably enhanced.—From "Dairy Farming Pays," in the Indiana Farmer.

"THE HAPPY SNOBS."



Timely cartoon by Gordon Nye, in the New York Evening Journal.

IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA FEEL PINCH OF POVERTY

Public Subscriptions Necessary to Keep From Starvation Thousands Deluded into Moving Thither—Unfortunates Huddled in a Tar-Paper Reservation Derisively Called Shacktown.

Washington, D. C.—With brazen effrontery some officials high in authority in Canada are placing advertisements in many newspapers throughout the United States urging upon American farmers the "advantages and opportunities" of that bleak region as contrasted with this country. If the latest reports that have come from the Dominion are trustworthy these advertisements not only misrepresent conditions but are likely to cause as much distress and loss as do the seductively worded circulars sent out by the "gold brick" merchants in the financial centres.

A competent observer, Mr. Edward Porritt, has written a letter to the press which effectually takes the rosy bloom of prosperity off "Our Lady of the Snows," and it is here condensed in the hope that it may reach the eye of any American farmer who has been deluded into even thinking of emigrating thither.

Mr. Porritt writes: Since the depressing began in October last there has been a growing feeling in the Dominion, and especially in Ontario—a feeling that is not bounded by party lines—that until there is some well manifested uplift in trade, the Government should go a little easier on its immigration propaganda. This feeling is stronger in Toronto than in any other large city. Its existence there is due to the fact that during five or six recent weeks public subscriptions were necessary to maintain or to assist some 750 families—3700 people in all, who are domiciled in what has been known all over Canada as Shacktown. This is a region just beyond the municipal boundaries of Toronto in which these families, who are almost all newcomers from the Old Country, built themselves shanties—many of them mere tar paper constructions—because they could not pay the high rents which in recent times have been demanded within the city limits of Toronto. These unfortunate people, being thus outside the city limits, had no claim on the city institutions which care for the poor, and they might have been left to face the hard times of the present winter without regular or systematic help had it not been for the Globe, which appealed to people all over the province on behalf of these unfortunates and associated the churches in the work of organized relief.

Relief in Toronto.

There was a ready and generous response to the appeal of the Globe. Two hundred men and women of Toronto—all volunteers—became associated in the work of distributing the relief that was provided out of the fund, which rapidly ran up to about \$20,000. None of the unfortunate newcomers were left destitute. There were soon funds in hand or in sight to see them through to the end of March. But it was not thought that the problem of Shacktown will then be at an end, for there are 3000 or 4000 unemployed living within the city limits. There was unprecedented distress among the people living in the cheaper boarding house district of the city—distress so serious and widespread that the Rev. R. J. Moore, rec-

tor of St. Margaret's Church, made a special appeal to the city authorities to organize some method of relief in addition to those afforded by the House of Industry and the other regular institutions maintained by the municipality. A large proportion of these unemployed within the city limits were also newcomers from England or Scotland, and there was much doubt whether with times as they are there would be work for all the unemployed of Toronto and Shacktown when spring opens and something like normal conditions are restored.

Other Ontario cities have been maintaining numbers of unemployed this winter. Chatham has had a burden of this kind. About 100 families, including 300 children, arrived there from England between August and the end of the immigration season of 1907. Of the men of these families, seventy-five have been out of work all winter. The condition of these people was brought to the attention of the Government at the end of January by a petition to the Department of the Interior from the City Council, the Board of Trade and the Associated Charities of Chatham, in which it was stated that unpaid rents were accumulating; landlords were growing impatient; that \$2200 had been paid out in aid by the city, and that unless there were some immediate aid from the Dominion Government most of the newcomers would be homeless and starving.

Surplus of Labor.

There is thus a surplus of labor in Ontario cities besides the large surplus in Toronto and Shacktown. The Globe, which showed great energy and resourcefulness in coping with the situation in Shacktown, pointed out that in 1907 Canada received 277,000 immigrants, and that this unprecedentedly large influx followed an incoming of 215,000 immigrants in 1906.

Mr. Porritt states that when the Shipping Federation of Montreal met recently to settle the basis of longshoremen's pay for the coming navigation season, it was decided to reduce wages both at Montreal and Quebec. These reductions were made because it was the conviction of the Shipping Federation that there is to be less business at the two ports than there was in the navigation season of 1907. In the lumber camps this season also wages are fifteen or twenty per cent. less than they were in the season of 1906-7. Early in November last, when recruiting began, the old rates were offered. Just as soon, however, as it was realized that men were more eager to go into the camps than in 1906-7, wages were reduced, and moreover, the season's cut will be smaller than that of any season for three or four years back.

The Trade Union Congress of Canada early in the winter sent a representative to England to make labor conditions in the Dominion understood there, and to endeavor to stay some of the immigration from that country and Scotland. His mission, however, apparently had little success, for the expectation at Halifax is that the season of 1908 will make a new record for the port.

ABRUZZI WINS KING'S ASSENT TO WED MISS ELKINS.

Rome.—Having overcome all the objections of the Italian monarch to his marriage with Miss Katharine Elkins, the Duke of the Abruzzi decided to have the announcement of his betrothal made.

The engagement is now perfectly satisfactory, and Miss Elkins will be welcomed by the King and Queen and the royal family.

The Duke has had an audience with

the Queen Mother, the King and the Queen. About the entrance of the palace there was a gathering that cheered the Duke as he entered. When he left he was smiling.

There has been a complete change of front on the part of the Roman newspapers, which has amused the English and American colonies.

Miss Elkins is termed a majestic beauty, worthy of the high honor.

Herman Ridder Predicts a Free Print Paper Measure.

Washington, D. C.—Wood pulp and print paper will be on the free list before the end of the present session of Congress, according to a statement made by Herman Ridder. Sixty-eight Republican Representatives, he said, have pledged themselves to him personally to vote for the measure, and these, combined with the solid Democratic minority, will carry the measure overwhelmingly.

"I have the written pledges of sixty-eight Republicans," he declared.

Pacific Fleet Smashes All Records at the Targets.

San Diego, Cal.—The ships of the Atlantic fleet at target practice in Magdalena Bay have beaten all their former records.

The naval cadet Ajax, which has arrived off port, had on board Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Bradshaw and Lieutenant E. D. White, who were sent from Washington to witness the target practice of the ships.

Lieut. White said he was not at liberty to give out scores made, but that records had been broken.

TAR HEEL TOPICS

Items Gathered From All Sections of the State

S. S. Convention Closes.

Burlington, Special.—The twenty-fifth annual convention of the North Carolina Sunday School Association came to a close here Thursday night. The next convention will be held in Concord April next. This is by far the most successful convention ever held; more delegates attended, more prominent speakers were present, more work was accomplished, more enthusiasm was shown than the most optimistic had expected. Since the opening of the convention Tuesday the work has moved without a hitch. In point of numbers this meeting has broken all records. So many people were turned away that it was found necessary to hold three meetings simultaneously. These were held in the opera house, the Christian and Presbyterian churches.

The fifteenth session was opened with devotional services conducted by Rev. Eli Reece, of Greensboro. Rev. B. W. Spillman, of Kinston, then delivered another of his interesting addresses on "Studies of Jesus as a Teacher and Questioner." This is the second address of Mr. Spillman along this line. Mr. W. C. Pearce followed with "The Sunday School Teacher." This was conducted in the style of a round table. Dr. W. L. Potent, president of Wake Forest College, then addressed the convention on "Children." He made one of the most elaborate speeches of the convention.

President George T. Winston, of the A. & M. College, Raleigh, followed with an address on "Temperance." Dr. Winston spoke for an hour. He covered the subject from beginning to end. He quoted his experiences and observations along the line of temperance. Dr. Winston made a strong speech. At the close of his speech Rev. G. T. Adams, of Durham, conducted the silent hour, after which the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional service, after which Rev. B. W. Spillman again addressed the convention. He spoke for an hour, his subject being "The Boy Problem." He went deep into the question and gave the parents present his ideas of how a boy should be trained.

The election of officers for the ensuing year followed. Many nominations were put before the convention. Maj. J. J. Bernard in his nomination of Rev. C. Brown Cox, of Burlington, for president said that Mr. Cox was the liveliest wire in North Carolina today. Mr. Cox was made president. Rev. Byron Clark, of Salisbury, vice president, and J. W. Case, of Greensboro, treasurer. The secretary is yet to be elected. Conferences on various subjects were then held.

At the closing session of the convention at night it was again necessary to open two churches for the accommodation of those who could not press into the convention hall. The principal address was by Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of Newberry College, South Carolina, in his highly entertaining and instructive "Sidelights of the Orient." After recounting many incidents of his boyhood days spent in and around Burlington, the speaker entered upon his subject, holding the undivided attention of his vast audience more than an hour.

The selection of a secretary, deferred until this session, was taken up and disposed of in the re-election of Miss Maude Reid, of Raleigh.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Concord next year.

Pet Dog Saves Family.

Durham, Special.—A small pet house dog saved the lives of a family at an early morning fire Thursday. The house was on fire practically all over when the little dog went to the bed of his master and by barking woke him and he woke his family. The room was filled with blinding smoke at the time.

Nine Cars of Lettuce.

Wilmington, Special.—The lettuce season is swinging along in this section and has resulted most profitably so far. Saturday morning nine refrigerator cars loaded with lettuce went forward to the Philadelphia market, the shipments being made from Wrightsboro, Delgado, Gordon, Wilmington and other points in this section. During the past fortnight forty refrigerator cars have gone forward, not to mention the thousands of baskets that have been sent by express. It is expected that the shipments will be unusually heavy the present week.

"Arrested" Wrong Whiskey.

Salisbury, Special.—Government officials who investigated the capture of 350 gallons of whiskey, believed at the time to be illicit, near Albemarle Saturday found that all the requirements of the law had been complied with and the seizure was ordered released. The whiskey was in four and three-fourth gallon kegs, which permitted of its shipment to Wilmington, to which place it was marked.

To Erect Tubercular Ward.

Morganton, Special.—The board of directors of the State Hospital met here last week. Present: J. P. Caldwell, president; and Directors J. A. McMinna, A. A. Shuford, I. I. Davis, A. E. Tate, James K. Norfleet and C. H. Armfield. The plans for a tubercular ward for female patients were examined and approved. This ward is to consist of a wooden building of one story, 22x47 feet, to be erected at the end of the south wing of the main building. It is to accommodate twenty-five female patients and is not to exceed \$2,500 in cost. Work will begin on it at a very early date. Information was given the board by the superintendent in regard to the nurses' building authorized last week by the State Hospital Commission. This building is to be erected on the front grounds, to be of brick, two stories, and to accommodate seventy-five nurses, thus relieving the female department of the Hospital by so much and giving room to as many patients as there will be nurses who will vacate. The cost of the building will be \$20,675. The report of the superintendent, Dr. John McCampbell, showed that at the beginning of the present quarter there were present 1,123 patients; that the demand for room for both men and women patients persists; that the health of the inmates of the house is good.

Aggressive For Orphanage.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The people of Winston-Salem are more determined than ever to have the orphanage which will be established by the Western North Carolina Conference of the Methodist church. The selection of the site for the institution will be at a meeting of the directors in Charlotte next Tuesday and it is very likely that the bid made by Winston-Salem will be accepted. The Methodists have secured subscriptions to the amount of \$10,000 among Centenary's membership and it is believed that \$5,000 more can be secured from the citizens generally. A meeting of the committee from the board, Mr. A. H. Eller chairman, was held. The committee was organized and the members were given a list of parties to see between now and Saturday afternoon, when another meeting will be held to canvass the result of the efforts. The amount the members of the committee receive will be added to the amount subscribed by the Methodists and the total will be Winston-Salem's bid. A member of the committee stated that he felt sure that the bid would be as much as \$15,000, as the people of the city would not let such an institution go by for the lack of \$5,000. It is believed that a \$15,000 bid will secure this institution for the Twin City. The committee went to work at once and hopes to meet with a prompt and liberal response from the citizens of the city.

Would-Be Robbers Jailed.

Elizabeth City, Special.—Two white men entered the store of W. N. Long at Peopin, Perquimans county, Tuesday evening with intent to rob. While one of the men engaged the proprietor in conversation the other struck him a terrible blow on the head with a black jack, inflicting an ugly wound. The victim's screams frightened his assailants away, at the same time attracting a number of neighbors to the scene, who formed a posse and went in pursuit of the would-be murderers. The two men were captured at Hertford later and placed in jail. In a magistrates court they were bound over to the Superior court in default of \$500 bond each they were placed in jail.

Greenville Tobacco Sales.

Greenville, Special.—Secretary C. W. Harvey, of the Tobacco Board of Trade, reports the sales of leaf tobacco on the Greenville market for the month of March at 126,204 pounds, the price being \$9.14 per hundred. The total for the season are 11,089,020 pounds at an average for the crop of \$10.45.

Hard Yarn Spinners.

Charlotte, Special.—Secretary Crews, of the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners Association, has called a special meeting of the association on April 17th, to consider the condition of the market and take such action as may be deemed expedient. The majority of the mills of the South are represented in this organization and invitations have been sent to all outside hard yarn spinners to attend the meeting. A number of the mills have been curtailing production for some time and some step looking towards shutting down the mills for a period is contemplated.

Peeuage Charges.

Greensboro, Special.—The grand jury of the Federal Court here Thursday afternoon returned true bills on the charge of peonage against D. S. Madding, J. B. Powers, J. H. Harris, John P. Elmore, Jas. Finley, W. B. Radcliff and Joe Tally, of McDowell county. Another peonage bill is against J. W. Prim, of Mecklenburg county.