

The Farm

To Prevent Gapes.

Frequent rains are likely to make gapes among young chicks more prevalent than usual. It is important, therefore, to use preventives instead of waiting until the disease appears and then try to cure it. One diet which is recommended as a preventive is the use of powdered garlic with the usual food (one garlic bulb to ten chicks daily).—Farmers' Home Journal.

Over-ripe Stock.

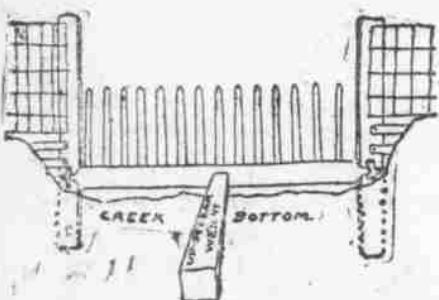
The following advice from a Western fruit receiving firm is more or less appropriate for shippers in this section: "Do not load over-ripe stock in crates, it will quickly depreciate the value of your good stuff. Ship to arrive the fore part of the week if possible and always use standard crates. Use extra sleepers in all crates so as to prevent the smashing of the fruit, having strips running lengthwise on all crates instead of crosswise. Early shippers will realize a good price, but clings are hard to sell."—American Cultivator.

Best Invigorator.

Pure, fresh air is the best invigorator on earth. It is necessary in the poultry house, the incubator room and the brooder house. The old fowls must have it, the eggs require it, and without it the chicks will die. Care must be used in supplying it, however. So arrange the ventilation that there will be no direct drafts, but an easy, free circulation, carrying out the poisoned air and pure air that the Creator has so bountifully furnished for man, beast, bird and reptile.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Self-Adjusting Flood Gate.

A flood-gate that is self-sustaining is pretty handy upon the farm where large creeks pass through and much stock is kept in proximity to them. Take a good-sized round oak log and fashion it at each end like a windlass, having the log long enough to reach across the gap in the creek. At each side of the creek bank set a good heavy post deep enough into the ground that it will not wash away. At the bottom of each of these posts fasten just at the surface of the creek bed the windlass-headed log, by using two clips made of heavy tire-iron. Into this log bore a number of holes and place upright into each hole a good stout oak stake and



fasten with a heavy nail. In the upstream side of the log mortise a piece of 4x4 material into the log securing it with a spike nail. This latter piece serves as a weight, in case of high-water when the rubbish, etc., will pass over the gate with the force of the water and as the water subsides the weight brings the gate back into position again. This gate if made properly, is convenient, long lasting, cannot be washed away and is positive proof against all kinds of stock, as well as logs.—Geo. W. Brown, in the Epitomist.

Improve the Quality.

In poultry, as well as in butter and milk, the farmer's wife can establish a reputation for having the best. Let her see to it that eggs over a week old are never marketed, and when she kills and markets birds let them be in prime condition—well-fattened and carefully dressed and cleaned.

There are people in every city and in nearly every village who want such products a little better than the common run of only half-decent quality, and these people are always willing to pay a good price for good articles. They want eggs to be absolutely fresh and cleansed from filth and impurities which do not make the egg appear appetizing, and they want their fowls to be fat and carefully prepared for the table. Particular patrons are always willing to pay for the extra care and labor required to bring about these conditions, and it is a profitable field of work which should receive more attention than it does.—R. B. Sando, in the Epitomist.

Food Stuffs by Weights.

Doctor Wiley, the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, is pushing the campaign to induce the sale of food stuffs to the consumer by weight instead of volume. The doctor severely arraigns the manufacturers who have steadily opposed Representative Mann's amendment to the Pure Food Law to compel the sale of foods by weights. Egg-selling by the dozen instead of by weight, for instance, is a relic of pioneer days when people had neither scale or measure. If there is any food product which should be sold by weight it is eggs. Scrub-hen eggs will run eleven, twelve, or thirteen to the pound. Leghorns will run nine or ten, Minorcas seven and a half to eight and Brahmas sometimes as heavy as seven to the pound. These figures vary considerably with different flocks. And yet as a rule all sell for the same price. Large, selected

eggs will bring an advance price to the fancy trade, but still much less than their real value. For instance, if twelve-to-the-pound eggs fetch twenty-five cents a dozen, seven-to-the-pound eggs should bring forty-three cents a dozen. The adoption of the weight method of egg selling would probably do more than anything else to obliterate the scrub hen.

Mating Breeders.

The subject of mating the breeding pen would doubtless attract more ready attention in a "fanciers' journal" than in a farm paper, but nevertheless it is a matter that is deserving of more attention than it gets from the farming class.

We do not mean by this that the farmer should go out into his poultry yard with an "American Standard of Perfection" in his hand and carefully pick out only those birds of the highest "fancy" quality, although this is a good thing. But by all means the farmer should breed from his few best birds rather than indiscriminately from the whole bunch of good, bad and indifferent fowls running around in his barnyard.

The fancier who gets to the top is the one who carefully and closely picks out each year only his very choicest specimens and breeds from these exclusively. As a natural result, his flocks become better and better each year. Following out this same practical idea, the farmer who is breeding for heavy egg-production should pick out his very best layers to be used as breeders, and in the course of a few generations the habit of prolificacy will become firmly established in this family.

In the same way the man who is breeding for great size and good market points in his fowls should annually pick out his largest and best developed specimens and breed only from these. It will not be long until this man will have a reputation for marketing the biggest and best chickens in all the neighborhood and he will get better prices than his unprogressive neighbor. Not only this, but when one markets, say, one hundred chickens at ten cents per pound, it is at once clear that the lot that averages eight pounds each will bring \$80, while the lot that averages five pounds each will bring only \$50. The difference in weight is not uncommon between the carefully selected flock and the unculled one, and the difference of \$30 represents an amount obviously worth looking after.—R. B. Sando, in the Epitomist.

Care of Poults.

Poor little turkeys; how they shorten their necks and cry their hungry note. You say they have plenty to eat, but won't eat much. If this is so, either the feed doesn't suit, or else they are lousy.

None on their heads or necks you say. Perhaps not, but gently spread their wing into a fan and look closely between the quills, and the chances are that the grooves will be full of lice, mostly tiny, and likely some are spilling over the grooves. If there are few or many, or even should there be none, sprinkle thickly with insect powder, and with the finger, rub into the grooves.

This, if repeated weekly, or if very badly infested, repeated every three days, will rout the lice and prevent them from coming.

Poults dearly love and thrive on milk curd. I always made it as for table use, scalded the clabber milk to sweeten it, then squeezed or pressed the curd dry, seasoned with salt and pepper until palatable. Feed on a sanded pan or board. How they will eat; they can hardly get enough to satisfy them.

Save all the tops (green part) of the onions, to chop for the poults. This is very healthful for them, and if they do not eat heartily of it fed alone, mix in with the curd.

Make their bread, whether wheat or corn, quite hot with black pepper. As we never had enough curd for the poults, we fed it, with the onion salad, for their breakfast, and gave bread through the rest of the day.

Sand was never mixed in with the feed as for ducklings, but at least one feed a day was given on sanded pans.

No sloppy feed was given; if the bread was hard, after softening in clean water, it was squeezed dry before being fed.

Poults require lots of clean water, in clean vessels. Remember, they are the aristocrats of the poultry yard, ducklings are plebeians, while chicks are just common folk.

Nothing will cause disease quicker in the flock of poults than impure drinking water.

Their quarters must be kept clean too, and more care taken of them while young, than one gives the chick, especially as regards clean feed and impure air; but I love to grow them; besides they are quite a money maker.

We had a pen or yard of boards, built around each brood coop, made high enough to prevent the poults flying over the tops. Poults are so silly they will follow after anything, and besides a rain or dew bath results in stunting them, or else they die in a few days. After the red shows on their heads, they are the hardest of poults.—E. C., in the Indiana Farmer.

ROADS

Florida Leading in Good Roads.

The soil of Florida being mainly of a sandy nature precludes the making of hard roads except by a top surface of rock, shell or other similar material. For this reason hard surface roads in Florida are a luxury in most counties except Dade, and here there are more miles of rock road than in any other county in the State of Florida. To those unfamiliar with the subject this is probably a surprising statement, but to all good roads enthusiasts it will appear familiar.

At the present time there are some 200 miles of hard, rock roads in Dade County, other than the paved streets of cities and towns, and the present Board of County Commissioners have other roads in course of construction and are anticipating the building of fifty miles more of new roads outside of the 200 miles already built, and the new roads in course of construction and contemplated.

The city of Miami and the city of West Palm Beach are thoroughly paved and are an example of city road building, having practically the best paved streets in the South. These roads are constructed of the lime rock that is quarried at the lower part of Dade County, principally in the neighborhood of the town of Ojus.

This rock has been given the name of Miami rock, and it is seldom referred to as Dade County or Florida rock. It is white, limelike in substance and hardens with exposure. At Atlantic Beach, Mr. H. E. Bemis, manager of the Hotel Continental, also of the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach, and the Colonial at Nassau, made a valuable experiment in road building by first putting down a heavy layer of cinders, covering this with a coating of five to eight inches of Miami rock, the result being that the rains percolated through the cinders and the exposure to the air cemented the whole mass into a solid macadam.

This method of road building is now being carried out on the Okeechobee road extending from West Palm Beach across the marsh lands to the farming and fruit growing country that is now being developed.

About ninety miles of the county roads extend in a north and south direction, a part of the main trunk line of the so-called Applan Way that is expected eventually will connect through from the Homestead country, south of Miami, to Jacksonville; this ninety miles extends from one-half mile south of West Palm Beach. The distance between West Palm Beach and Miami is about seventy-six miles, and south of Miami to one-half mile below Perrine the distance is about eighteen miles, which makes up the entire main line, except the connecting link between Homestead and Redlands, of about four miles. Running to this main line there are in the neighborhood of 110 miles of rock road, these laterals being largely in the Miami district, while a portion are in the district lying to the north and south of Miami.

Owing to the rocky nature of the land around Miami, a great many roads have been built by private subscriptions, as the parties in clearing their land were able to put the rock where the roads were required, and with the private subscriptions the county roller and other machinery secured to complete the road.

Among the best of these lateral roads running out from Miami is the stretch to the Orange Glade section, five and one-half miles in length. To General Samuel C. Lawrence's grape fruit grove three and one-half miles of the best rock road in the State is built, and is a favorite thoroughfare for farmers, visitors and home people.

At West Palm Beach there is under construction the famous Okeechobee road, a little over four miles in length at the present time, a road that opens to settlement some of the finest truck and vegetable lands in Dade County. These are practically all the laterals in the northern portion of the county, except a few small stretches of road at Stuart, Delray, Boynton and other towns.

While some of the best lands in the county are in its northern part, owing to adverse circumstances the northern part has not been favored by the county commissioners in road building, and it was also practically impossible for private individuals to build roads because of the lack of rock with which to build without paying heavy transportation charges, from the quarries near Miami, as the lands that are being opened west of West Palm Beach, and, in fact, all the land in the northern end of the county from Stuart to Deerfield are free from surface rock. While this makes it expensive for the settler in clearing and preparing his land it makes it a little harder for road building.

In the southern portion of the county, in that part south of Miami where rock has been available, the good roads are of extreme value, as they have been instrumental in the great development that has taken place in that section, as owing to these good roads the lands in that section have been brought into prominence through their accessibility. The farmers and fruit growers in that section realizing the value of good roads and being able to construct them at a minimum cost have practically been good road cranks and have built roads partially at their own expense and partially at the expense of the county. They are now seeking to have the twelve-mile gap between Perrine and Homestead built, after which it is expected that they will be content for several years.

The average income of American doctors is \$800 a year.

WASHINGTON NOTES

David S. Thornburg is appointed postmaster at Cherryville, Gaston county, vice T. J. Summer, removed.

Beyond admitting that instructions had been given to the United States Attorney at Pittsburg to maintain close observation of affairs at the plant of Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, near Pittsburg, officials of the Department of Justice would not discuss the strike conditions.

The President has commuted to six months the term of imprisonment imposed upon W. S. Harlan, S. F. Huggins and C. C. Hilton, but has denied commutation of pardon to Robert Gallagher and Walter Grace, all of whom were convicted at Pensacola, Fla., of conspiracy to commit postage. They were sentenced December 14 last as follows: Harlan, 18 months at hard labor and \$500 fine; Gallagher, 15 months at hard labor and \$1,000 fine; Huggins, Hilton and Grace, 13 months at hard labor and \$1,000 fine.

Henry Lane Wilson, American Minister to Belgium, will be appointed to succeed David E. Thompson as Ambassador to Mexico within the next few weeks. Mr. Wilson has been notified of his appointment by the State Department and is clearing up his business at the legation in Brussels preparatory to departing for his new post. The Mexican Government, while regretting to see Mr. Thompson sever his connection as Ambassador, is agreeable to the appointment of Mr. Wilson and has so notified the United States.

Five of the ten census supervisors for Virginia will be Democrats. The names of nine of the supervisors were announced Friday as follows: W. W. Woodward, first district; R. P. Bunting, second; C. Ridgeway Moore, third; Wm. A. Land, fourth; S. Floyd Landreth, fifth; Edward C. Burks, sixth; E. D. Ott, seventh; John C. Smith, ninth; Warren L. Hyde, tenth. The appointment for the eighth district has not been made, but it has been decided that he shall be a Democrat. Of the nine designated, Messrs. Woodward, Land, Burks and Hyde are Democrats, and the other five Republicans. It is estimated that about 1,500 enumerators will be necessary to make the count in Virginia, as against 1,110 in 1900.

One hundred dollars in bills, enclosed between two pieces of pasteboard, was found in an unclaimed letter opened Saturday in the dead letter division of the Postoffice Department. The envelope contained no message or writing of any kind that would disclose the name or address of the sender. The envelope was mailed in Boston to an address in New York, but the person to whom it was addressed could not be found.

Roosters in the District of Columbia have little to rove over. The fiasco is threatening them. The local authorities have started a campaign to put into effect a stringent regulation having in view the banishment of this peace disturber and sleep destroyer. This regulation requires that a person desiring to include a rooster as an adjunct to his henery must first get a permit, which is granted only on the condition that the owner present a petition bearing the consent and signature of a majority of the neighbors in the same square. The keeping of all sorts of poultry, except pigeons, has likewise been partially restricted.

Siam's natives as students of the Bible are beginning to attract attention, as is indicated by the statement of Vice-Consul-General Hansen, of Bangkok, that 48,000 copies of different parts of the Bible in the Siamese language were sold last year. Mr. Hansen is especially impressed with the fact that the inhabitants of Siam, as a general rule, are eager to see and learn and are very good students.

The Postoffice Department will place an additional boat in the ocean mail transfer service in New York harbor, because of the great increase in foreign mail. The steamer John Lennox will assist the steamer Postmaster-General in making the mail transfers. All South American liners as well as steamers from European ports will be met at quarantine and relieved of their mail.

State Department officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are keenly interested in the revolution which has developed in Greece. Newspaper reports of confirmed official advices received at the State Department from George Moses, the new Minister to Greece.

The largest conference of United States local appraisers ever held in this country has been ordered by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds, to meet at the appraiser's office at New York, from November 8 to 16. Formerly only appraisers of the largest ports were called upon to attend these conferences, which are held annually. This year practically every prominent port will be represented at the meeting.

The number of visitors to the Gettysburg National Park during the fiscal year 1909 was greatly in excess of that of previous years. This is shown by the annual report of the park commission, made public Saturday. John P. Nicholson, Charles A. Richardson and L. L. Lomax, the park commissioners, conclude their report by referring to the proposition to establish a national roadway from

Washington to the park, to be known as "Lincoln Memorial Way," suggesting that a prospect of additional access and interest is thereby opened which will probably materialize in the future.

W. L. Harris and P. H. Gadsden, of Charleston, were here Saturday and called upon Postmaster General Hitchcock in reference to the matter of placing in operation the proposed line of steamships between Charleston and Panama. They also intended to see Secretary of War Dickinson, but the latter is out of the city.

Earthquake in Panama.

Panama, Special.—The isthmus of Panama experienced an earthquake shock Sunday morning extending over a large extent of territory. No damage was done, however, nor is it believed that the canal has been affected in any way. Lieut. Col. G. W. Goodrich gave out a statement Sunday evening: "The seismographs on the isthmus at 8 o'clock a. m. recorded earth movements at various stations across the isthmus. No damage to canal work was done."

Highwayman's Cruel Act.

Gulfport, Miss., Special.—Lumbermen arriving here Sunday night from the Nugent section, ten miles north of Gulfport, report that three highwaymen held up an employee of the Ingram-Day Lumber Company, near Nugent two days ago and after robbing him of \$40, tied him securely to a tree in the woods. In order to silence him while they were making good their escape they stuffed his mouth full of paper and rags, and then left.

America Has Lion's Share

Rheims, By Cable.—A twilight vision of Paulhan's graceful monoplane, so high that it seemed to rise above the yellow harvest moon just rising above the distant hills, and the fleet "golden flyer" as the Curtiss machine has been dubbed, smashing another world's record of the Prix de la Vitesse were the closing glories of aviation week gives the United States a lion's share of the honors of the meeting.

Two Die in Collision.

Glenwood, Mo., Special.—Two persons are dead and a score are injured, six dangerously, as the result of a head-on collision between a heavily-laden Wabash passenger train, No. 515, and a freight train one mile south of here Saturday. The dead: Henry Ludwig, Queen City, Mo.; R. T. Thompson, Moberly, Mo., freight train fireman. The seriously injured: N. W. Warnick, Centerville, Ia.; J. W. Zeigler, mail clerk; V. H. Cappler, T. L. Carney, Grove Clark, Mrs. Ida E. Thompson.

Bank Officials Convicted.

Asheville, Special.—William E. Brees and Joseph E. Dickerson were Saturday found guilty of the charge of conspiring to defraud the First National Bank of Asheville, the jury which has heard the case since July 26, coming into court at 9:45 with a verdict which recommended the mercy of the court. Judge Newman promptly sentenced each of the defendants to serve two years in the Atlanta penitentiary and fined \$2,500.

Feed Leads to Shooting.

Wadesboro, Special.—Information reached here Saturday concerning the shooting of James Hendricks by A. A. Tarlton just across the line in South Carolina last Wednesday afternoon. Tarlton and Hendricks married sisters and have had some trouble before about a law suit against Allan Watson, their father-in-law, over a tract of land. It seems that Tarlton went to the place where Hendricks was working to see another man and Hendricks advanced on him with an axe.

Dry Kiln Destroyed by Fire.

Statesville, Special.—A dry kiln with its contents of lumber was totally destroyed by fire Monday at noon at Mr. R. F. Gaither's lumber plant in the vicinity of Harmony. The loss is probably from \$250 to \$300. A cotton gin and a large amount of lumber outside the kiln were saved by the heroic work of a number of persons who responded to the alarm and used buckets of water to great advantage.

Chemical Engine Explodes.

Asheville, Special.—The chemical engine of the Brevard fire department exploded Wednesday morning, at Brevard, killing J. P. Aiken, colored, and injuring four firemen.

J. W. Smith, proprietor of a barber shop, hurt about the face; J. A. Galloway, chief of police, bruised on leg and hip; C. B. Wilson, clerk in drug store, injuries on face and leg; J. W. Chapman, of the Electric Light Company, leg crushed at ankle. Mr. Chapman is the most seriously injured.

Old Time Methods.

To illustrate the twentieth century child's ignorance of old-time methods and to show that as she designated it, there is nothing new or wonderful in the electric light automobile of today, a mother told this story: "A piano tuner was busy putting our instrument into condition, when our little five-year-old son rushed into my room, with wonder stamped on his face, and exclaimed: 'Mother! think of it! there is a man in the parlor playing on the piano with his hands.' The youngster had been accustomed all his life to mechanical music makers.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

Washington's headquarters in Suffolk before the Revolution are being torn down.

Edward H. Harriman was given a remarkable reception on his return to America.

The benzoin of soda war broke out anew at the Denver pure-food convention Thursday.

W. J. Hicks, a Norfolk huckster, who preferred pockets to banks, was robbed of \$678 last week.

The Federal Court at Chicago handed down an opinion making permanent the injunction against the enforcement by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a reduced through rate to the Missouri river.

Evidence of a highly civilized prehistoric race on the Aleutian Islands have recently been found.

William Taggart, of Philadelphia, intended to get married but has abandoned the idea to conform to the conditions of his brother's will and he now comes into the possession of a \$15,000 ranch in Texas.

The first reunion of the Red Shirts of South Carolina was held at Anderson, S. C., on the 25th.

Mexico is in fear of infection from a vessel proceeding from San Francisco on which it is said there is a case of bubonic plague.

The big boxes of specimens received from Africa by the Smithsonian are marked "T. R." in huge white letters.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has decided to raise the registry fee to 10 cents.

The Army Signal Corps has begun the erection of its aeroplane shed at College Park, Md.

President Taft has called upon the Interior Department for a full report upon the coal lands in dispute in Alaska.

Mr. Taft seems to favor making the Interstate Commerce Commission a judicial body, transferring the work of investigation to other departments.

The Government has signed the lease and is getting in shape the large airship field at College Park, Md.

Trans-Atlantic ships brought 11,651 passengers to New York in two days last week.

Albert H. Karritz of New York, died recently. His will required \$500 to be spent for a dinner on the day of the funeral and that liquid refreshments should be a part of the menu. He also decreed that legatees who did not attend this feast should lose their legacies.

A heavy earthquake was felt at Sienna, Italy, at 1:29 Wednesday.

One Confederate veteran, Mr. J. S. Wiggins, died suddenly in Charlotte, N. C., during the reunion. He was sitting on the porch at his son's home when the summons came.

L. A. Bickle, aged 43 years, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his home in Augusta, Ga., Sunday morning. Ill health, family bereavements and business reverses are said to have unbalanced his mind.

The flood on the Catarina river in Mexico last Saturday, was the worst in the history of that region. The fatalities will probably reach 1,200 and the property loss \$12,000,000.

Louis Cole, a mechanic of the Stearns car in the 24 hour race at New York was killed last Friday.

Count Zeppelin made a successful sail in his airship Sunday from Friedrichshafen to Berlin. He was enthusiastically applauded.

The total number of victims of the explosion at Boca Chica, near Key West, Fla., was 20, 10 dead and 10 injured. All the injured are in a fair way to recovery except James Gallagher, whose condition is serious. His back is broken and his ribs and chest terribly crushed.

Dispensaries are again open in South Carolina except several counties in dispute. In the counties where the dispensaries were voted out they will remain open till the period allowed for closing out the stock.

The international cup of aviation, known also as the Gordon Bennett trophy, was won Saturday at Reims, France by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, in the fastest aerial journey of 20 kilometres (12.42 miles) ever accomplished by man. His time, 15 minutes 50.35 seconds was only 53.5 seconds faster than that made by Bleriot over the same course.

The cave-in of an old mine did great damage to two blocks of the city of Scranton, Pa., last Sunday. The surface sank from 2 to 8 feet. Many houses were injured and a few ruined. The loss is set at \$300,000.

The Spaniards last week set land mines for the Moores and blew up 100. While engineers were placing more mines in the night the Moores attacked and killed 50 engineers.

The Mahdist rebels in Arabia blew up the Turkish barracks and wounded 240 men.