

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE BEST

As General Utility Birds They Are Unexcelled for Size and Flesh—They Are Quick Growers.

The best general utility birds, attaining when mature a large size and carrying flesh of medium quality, are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. They are, however, too coarse in flesh and bone for the best markets and are also lacking in breast development, this latter defect being particularly noticeable in the young birds. They are, therefore, not in demand for the high-class broiler trade, nor for roasting chickens, says the Farming World. Wherever there is a market for this class of poultry it would seem advisable to supply it and this can be done without in any way impairing the winter-laying qualities of a flock of hens by ju-



Prize Winning Plymouth Rock.

deliciously mating them with a male of a breed possessing the requisite breast development and fineness of flesh and bone. Good table crosses can be made in so many ways that it is hard to say which is absolutely the best. Some, however, are rather more suitable than others for certain purposes. When, for instance, early spring chickens will bring a good price, one of the English gamecocks, with Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte hens, makes a good cross. The birds produced will be quick growers, carrying a good breast and the flesh well flavored. For obtaining large fowls of the best form and quality a cross of Dorking or Indian game male with either of the utility breeds mentioned gives excellent results, producing a large proportion of first-grade table fowls, such as will realize the highest prices and give satisfaction to the consumer. The raising and fattening of chickens and ducks for the hotels, restaurants and large boarding houses is a profitable industry. This business, properly managed, is more profitable than general farming and is not so slavish as dairying.

KEG FOR WATERING POULTRY

Receptacle Should Be Selected of Suitable Size—Answers Purpose Better Than Anything Else.

To arrange a place for watering fowls, select a keg of suitable size, ordinarily a 3 gallon or a 5 gallon keg will answer the purpose very well, say a writer in the Farm and Home. Make a cover for the top out of boards so that it will project a little over the edges of the keg. Nail a piece of wood across the middle of the cover



Keg for Watering Fowls.

on the under side so that it will exactly fit the top of the keg. Arranged in this manner the chickens will not be able to knock it off. In case you have the top of the keg, this can be used instead of a cover. Cut out every other stave between the two middle hoops after the manner shown in the accompanying illustration. I have been farming for over sixty years and find that this method of fixing a keg for watering poultry answers the purpose better than anything I have ever tried.

Provide Fresh Air.

Birds are so constituted by nature that they require an abundance of fresh air for health and vigor. They never do well with a limited supply of air. For this reason all coops and boxes in which poultry of any kind is kept in the summer should be as open as possible. Let the roof be tight to protect from rain, but let at least one side be open for the admission of fresh air at all times. The open side may be protected by wire cloth or other material that will let in air, but keep out rats, etc.

THE KITCHEN CABINET



WHAUR'S the extra reverence in wearin' shoes two sizes over sma'?

It mayna be ma' reverent, but it's grand, and you canna be baith grand and comfortable. —J. M. Barrie.

THE APPETIZING APPLE.

So many palatable dishes can be made from apples that one need have no monotony in the use of this queen of fruits.

When short of a variety in the vegetable line, did you ever take a few tart apples, two or three onions and a slice of good salt pork, and make an appetizing dish which, if not very digestible, is most savory? Put the pork, diced, into a frying pan, and when a nice brown add the sliced onions and apples, with a very little water; cook until tender, add a dash of pepper, salt and a tablespoonful of sugar, if the apples are very tart.

Apples put into a baking dish with a little water, brown sugar and butter make delicious apple sauce when baked.

Here is a fine filling for sandwiches or cakes, and the beauty of it is that it is ready without any preparation. For every pound of the fruit, peeled and sliced, take twice its weight in sugar, half a cup of water and the grated rind of a lemon. Cook slowly three hours, until thick, then add the juice of the lemon and cook fifteen minutes longer, stirring continually to avoid burning. Add chopped nut meats and no richer filling could be desired.

Brown Betty is perhaps too well known to repeat, yet it is a most dainty dish. Put a layer of chopped apples, brown sugar, cinnamon for flavoring and a layer of bread crumbs in a buttered dish; repeat, adding the crumbs, buttered by melting a tablespoonful of butter and stirring them in it. Moisten with water, and bake. One charm of this pudding is that it uses crumbs.

Another delicious cake filling is made from a cupful of grated apple and the whites of two eggs; flavor and sweeten to taste. Whip until stiff and smooth.

Apple dumpling is never so old-fashioned to be rejoiced in. Wrap the short biscuit dough around a cored apple and bake. Serve with cream and sugar. This may be steamed as well.

A bird's nest pudding is an easy dessert to prepare. It is simply sliced apple put into a deep dish and covered with a batter and baked. When served turn upside down, sugar and butter the apple, dust with nutmeg and serve.



NO CHANGE in childhood's early day, No storm that raged, no thought that ran, But leaves its mark upon the clay That slowly hardens into man.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Webster defines hospitality as receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness. To most of us the idea of hospitality begins and ends with our friends, forgetting that the good book tells us "be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."

The more we give, the more we have; which may not mean of worldly wealth, but it certainly is true of true hospitality.

There always being two sides to a question, the entertained as well as the entertainer has requirements to meet in order to make a visit enjoyable.

For the Hostess.

First, I shall invite my friend for a certain definite time.

Second, I shall allow my guest to have a little time to get acquainted with her own personality, not wear her out with entertainment.

Third, I shall endeavor to serve food that is both agreeable and digestible and not treat her idiosyncrasies as mere follies.

For the Guest.

First, I shall announce the limit of my visit and not over-stay my time.

Second, I shall be on time for meals and keep my belongings in my own room.

Third, I shall never allow my hostess to guess "that it doesn't run in our family to like cabbage." I shall eat what is set before me, or perish in the attempt.

Fourth, I shall share in the daily duties of the household, the amount depending upon the number of maids kept by my hostess. I can at least care for my own room.

Fifth, I shall endeavor to prove to my hostess that I came to see her, instead of the scenery.

Sixth, I shall on leaving make some return for my entertainment, either an invitation or gift, and shall be careful to leave none of my personal effects to be sent after me.

For those who impose upon hospitality—that is another story.

Nellie Maxwell.

All Over the Place.

"Why are gossips so often considered authorities?"

DECLARED TOO LOW

THE STATE TAX COMMISSION HEARS WITNESSES FROM FIVE COUNTIES.

MECKLENBURG HEARD FROM

Mr. A. W. Brown Has Testified That the Tax Valuations Will Not Average Over Fifty Per Cent of the Real Money Value.

Raleigh.—In connection with the hearing given the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company by the Corporation commission as state tax commissioner in the complaint of the railroad companies that the tax assessment against the railroad is excessive compared with assessments on real property generally, there were seven witnesses examined as to tax valuation in New Hanover, Durham, Moore, Mecklenburg and Chatham counties.

For New Hanover, H. F. Wilder and W. H. Cummings testified that valuations in that county were 60 per cent of money valuations, with considerable difference of opinion as to what real money values are.

For Durham county, Sheriff J. F. Harwood and Mr. Elliott testified that in their county property assessments for taxation were around 60 per cent of true value.

D. A. McDonald, for Moore county, testified that, while valuations had been raised 25 per cent, the assessments are now not more than 60 or 70 per cent of money value.

For Mecklenburg county, A. W. Brown testified that tax assessments will not average over 40 to 50 per cent of money value. He said he was a member of the tax board in 1907 and also was a member of the board of equalization. The increase in the assessments was greater in the county than in Charlotte.

Barkley's Remains Were Located.

Spencer.—In a badly decomposed state the body of young Braxton Barkley, who was drowned in the Yadkin river, ten miles north of Spencer, was found at Devil's Den, near Spencer, by Phillip Scowers and William Ward, two young men of the neighborhood. The body had been washed out on the bank by high water and was discovered through a large number of buzzards assembled at the place. It had drifted five miles down stream in spite of the fact that the searching party had been diligently at work. An undertaker went to the scene and carried the body to the home of the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barkley, of Salisbury.

Howard A. Foushee Named Judge.

Raleigh.—Howard A. Foushee, of Durham, was named by Governor Kitchin as judge of the ninth judicial district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge J. Crawford Biggs, who has accepted a professorship in Trinity law school. Judge Foushee will serve until the next election in 1912, when his successor will be elected. Other candidates were Messrs. Jacob A. Long of Graham, A. Wayland Cooke of Greensboro and A. A. Hicks of Oxford.

Duplin For Farm-Life School.

Chinquapin.—Cypress Creek Township, Duplin county, is all solid "for Farm-Life School." Mr. Geo. Parker, one of the most progressive men in the state, offers \$10,000 in an elegant site for buildings; Mr. Gason Houson, another of Duplin's best citizens, offers \$1,000 in cash, and thus the good work for the farm-life school continues to grow. The county will show up all right on election day, the 7th of November.

Raleigh—While driving his big touring car past the southeast corner of Capitol Square H. C. Bridges, a prominent banker and railroad president of Tarboro ran over and dangerously injured little Emma Hamilton, the 9-year-old child of Ralph Hamilton, a well-known gas fitting contractor.

Declares It's Usual Dividends. Gastonia.—The stockholders of the Imperial cotton mill held their regular meeting at the offices of the company in Belmont. Reports of the officers showed the mill to be in excellent condition. The usual 5 per cent, semi-annual dividend was declared and ordered paid. All the officers and directors were re-elected as follows: A. C. Linberger, president; D. E. Rhyne, vice-president; R. L. Stowe, secretary and treasurer. The other directors are Messrs. Arthur Rhyne and J. W. Armstrong.

Asked To Be On Lookout For Convict.

New Bern.—Chief of Police Lupton received a telegram from the chief of police at Belhaven asking him to be on the lookout for a negro named Thad Williams, who escaped from the Beaufort county chain gang about three years ago, and whom he had heard was now in this city. Chief of Police Lupton at once began his search and arrested the negro. He is now in Craven county jail awaiting the arrival of an officer from that place to take him back to complete his sentence.

PEOPLE OF MAINE MAY NOW DRINK

PROHIBITION LAW HAS BEEN VOTED OUT OF CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

CONTEST WAS VERY CLOSE

Ballot Was Heavy and City Majorities Were Barely Enough to Offset Country Vote—Returns From 499 Out of 521 Cities and Towns.

Portland, Me.—Unofficial and only partly revised returns from 499 out of 521 cities, towns and plantations in Maine gave a majority of 904 for repeal of the prohibitory constitutional amendment. The missing 22 towns cast less than 385 votes at the state election three years ago.

Some 120,000 voters cast their votes on the question. With twenty-five towns missing, the vote was 60,878 for repeal and 59,563 against a change in the constitution.

As had been predicted, the cities were the chief strongholds of the repeal faction, but the majority of 12,099 in the total city vote was barely sufficient, according to the latest available returns, to offset the vote of the rural communities.

Although this vote did not equal that of a year ago when the Democrats swept the state which for years had been a Republican stronghold, the election was, without question, one of the most interesting contests the state has ever known. There was not a home in any section of the state, which had not been flooded with literature sent out by both sides, while the voters were waited upon by personal workers and harangued at public gatherings, to cast their ballots for or against repeal as the case might be. The result was that hundreds of voters who had not visited the polls for years, with the possible exception of last year, were recorded.

Banker Walsh May Be Paroled.

Washington.—The Federal prison parole board will meet at Leavenworth penitentiary to hear the application for parole made by John R. Walsh, the convicted Chicago banker, now serving a five-year sentence for his connection with the troubles of three banks. All pending indictments against Walsh have been dismissed, he has served one-third of his term and under the law is eligible to apply for release. The parole board's findings, however, are not effective without the approval of Attorney General Wickersham. The board will hold a meeting at Atlanta penitentiary, where about one hundred applications for parole will be considered before the board proceeds to Leavenworth. No application will be presented in behalf of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, as he has not served the required portion of his sentence.

Stole Two Five-Cent Tickets.

New York.—"I am a disgrace to myself, to my country and my friends," said William B. Ford when arraigned before a magistrate for sentence on his plea of guilty of stealing two five-cent subway tickets. "But I am not responsible. I am the victim of some force I cannot resist. I used to be a decent man." Ford graduated from the University of Tennessee and was counsel for the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad for twelve years. He served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American war, was wounded in each of three engagements in the Philippines and was honorably discharged. His descent dated from this time.

Sea Island Cotton Growers to Meet.

Montgomery, Ala.—President C. S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union issued an official call for a mass-meeting of the sea island cotton growers of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, to convene in the city of Valdosta, Ga., on September 29 and 30, the first session to open at 9 a. m. September 29.

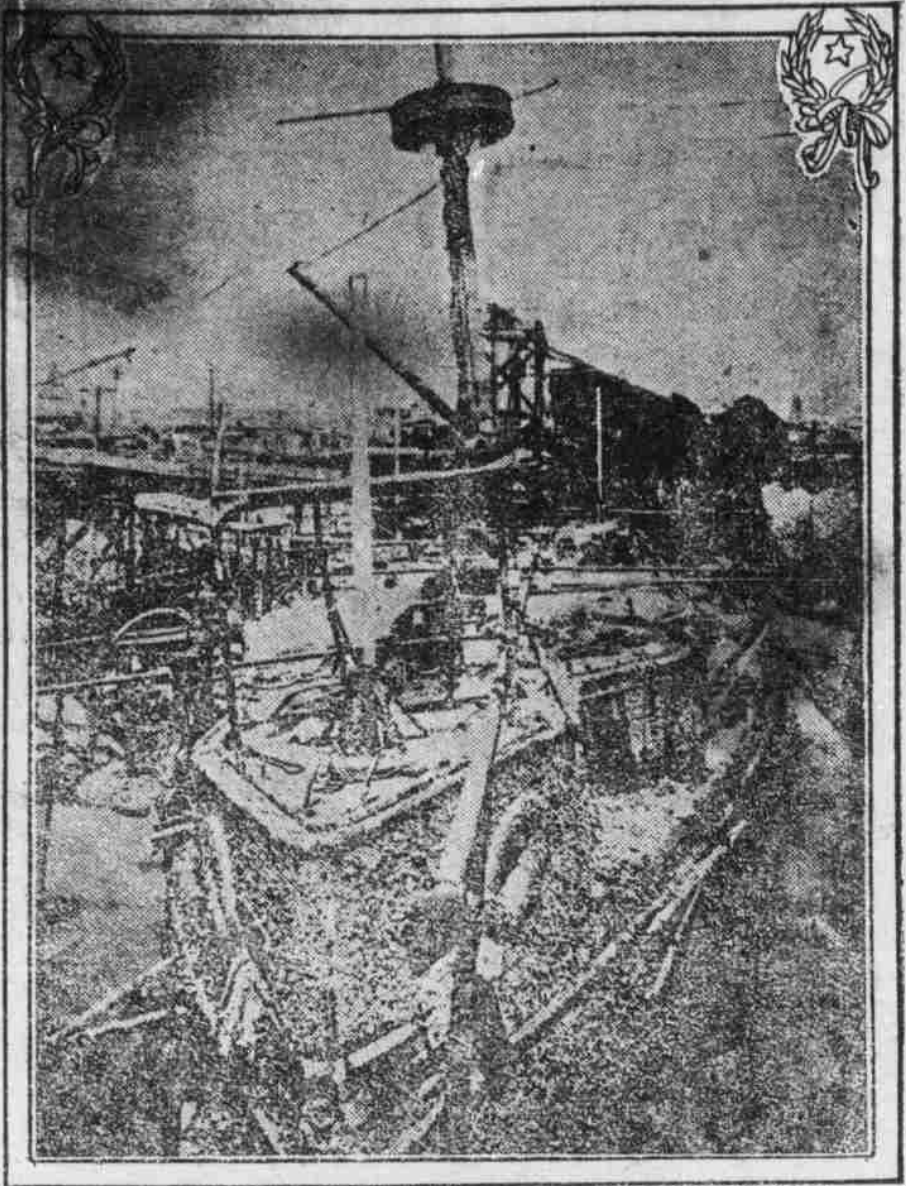
Representative Latta Passes Away.

Rehoboth, Minn.—Representative James P. Latta of Tekamah, Neb., who had served in the Sixty-first and Sixty-second Congresses, was a Democrat, has passed away. He was active in the last Congress, but because of ill health did not figure to any extent in the extra session. Having been for many years president of the First National bank of Tekamah, he was particularly interested in banking affairs and was placed on the banking and currency committee of the House. He took interest in Indian legislation.

Wedding Fees Amounted to \$50,000.

New Orleans.—That the ministry is a paying proposition from a worldly standpoint is borne out by the fact that from wedding fees alone in his 27 years as rector of Trinity Episcopal church of this city, Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell, has taken in \$50,000. Rev. Bakewell is careful to keep his statistics correct and they show that during his pastorate here he has performed 19,026 wedding ceremonies, with an average fee of \$5.00 each, has baptized 1,099 babies and has officiated at 2,001 funerals.

TANGLE of the MAINE IS APPALLING



WRECK OF THE MAINE

THE work of raising the Maine in Havana harbor is not more than half finished. While reports have been sent out from time to time fixing the date for the final raising of the derelict, not one of these reports has been authorized, not one of them is or can be reliable. It was stated barely a year ago that the ship would be raised by February 1, 1911. Today the greater part of the ship is buried in sticky, black mud and there is every possibility that six months will lapse, if not a much longer time, before the hull is fully exposed and raised. If it is ever found possible to float any part of it. And no one is to blame for the delay. The job has proved itself just about ten times greater and more formidable than it originally gave promise of being.

Ship a Mass of Twisted Steel.

No one who has not seen the wreck and been on it and through it can understand its almost impossibly tangled condition. The stern of the ship, is comparatively intact. But not more than a third of what was the original vessel is recognizable as such. Amidship the tangle begins. Funnels, conning towers, decks, cabins, engines, machinery, are all a tangled pathetic mass that even the most expert of naval engineers and constructors have been unable to classify properly. The whole bow was blown off and turned around and pointed back toward the stern. The old controversy of what caused the explosion is still on, but experts declare the uncovering of the Maine will never solve the mystery.

The Titanic force of the explosion—or explosions, for there were two of them without question—impresses the observer as having been appalling. Think of a force that would break a steel battleship in twain and dance the half of it about like a cork.

The old controversy as to whether the Maine was blown up from without or within will not be settled by the uncovering of the wreck—not if a million experts render their "indisputable" opinions. The consensus of opinion is now, as it ever was, that an outside mine explosion preceded and precipitated the interior explosion—that of the ship's magazine. All testimony goes to establish the fact that there were two distinct explosions. But the Spanish folk will never admit that there were two. Those who even incline to listen to the suggestion that there might have been two contend that if two occurred that within the ship must have been the first. Some, but not many, Americans hold to the opinion that the wreck was caused solely by an explosion of the vessel's magazine.

Lenos Color to Theory.

But the fact that the destruction of the vessel celebrated on Calle Cuba, in Havana, before it occurred, and that that celebration was participated in by Spanish royalists, has a decided tendency to lend color to the theory that the wreck was planned.

Lurid stories of all sorts to "new discoveries" which are calculated to "clear up the mystery" are on constant, daily tap in Havana. Within a week a circumstantial yarn to the effect that a wire cable leading from the bow of the Maine to Cabanas had been discovered went the rounds. All such stories are myths. But the impressiveness, the weirdness, the creepiness, the oppressive uncertainty of the wreck itself is by no means mythical. It gets on one's nerves.

Eighty-eight men perished when the Maine went down. About 25 skeletons—or parts of skeletons—have been recovered. As this is written three skulls gleam their ghastly welcome from the slime that covers the tangled wreckage. The

bodies cannot be reached until the tons of twisted metal that lie upon them are cut away and removed. Here a thigh bone, there a rib, over yonder part of a hand—these are the gruesome finds that the workmen make every day.

Although the explosion occurred in February—over 13 years ago, by the way—the night was hot and many of the crew slept out on the port side of the berth deck. Most of the bodies recovered have been from this part of the ship. Down in the engine room—when that is reached—from 25 to 30 bodies probably will be found—bodies of the poor devils who worked down below the water line and who hadn't a condemned man's chance to get away.

In the Captain's cabin and in the other quarters that have been uncovered and mud-relieved, articles of various sorts in most remarkable preservation have been found. The most striking thing in this line is a box of rubber bands in a perfect state of elasticity and preservation. Their immersion in the intensely salt waters of Havana harbor appears to have improved them, if anything. Bits of leather sword hilts, shoes, caps have come out practically uninjured. All metals, however, show the effect of the immersion.

There is, roughly, 25 feet of mud to take out yet before the Maine can be "raised." The piling that forms the exterior of each of the caissons composing the cofferdam is 50 feet long. Between 25 and 30 feet of water was pumped out. There is nothing but mud remaining. But it is glue-like mud and is 10 times harder to get rid of than the water was. Hydraulic pumps have been installed, but the work put upon them is so unusual that they haven't been successful as yet.

Oxygen-acetylene apparatus has been used to separate—"cut up"—the steel and iron of the ship where it was necessary to remove those tangled portions hampering the further work of excavation. This apparatus resembles, in a way, a plumber's blow lamp. Only the intense heat cuts through metal as a knife would through butter. A five-inch square piece of steel was seen severed so quickly that the operation appeared to be almost magical. The method of cutting away the opposing metal parts will be continued until the wreck is entirely removed.

Incrusted With Oysters.

The whole part of the ship so far exposed is incrusted with oysters and barnacles—mostly oysters. Hundreds of thousands of the bivalves have attached themselves to the hull. The incrustations appearing in the picture are all oysters. When the water was being removed from the cofferdam thousands of fish and eels splashed and struggled in the inclosure. There were many of the several hundred workmen employed by Major Ferguson who took home strings of fish every night when they quit work. Now, of course, there is nothing but slimy mud within the inclosure.

The work of constructing the cofferdam, and, in fact, practically all of the executive labor connected with the "raising" has been conducted by Major Hartley B. Ferguson, who is one of the main board. Colonel William Black and Colonel Mason Patrick are the other two. The cofferdam has been repeatedly tested and in several places re-enforced, and, while it is the first one of the sort ever constructed, the complete success of it has marked a place in the history of engineering. But successful as the work has been remarkable, the cold fact probably is not more than half finished.