

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

By G. E. CONKEY.

In fowls, as in human beings, the liver is one of the largest organs of the body and is likewise one of the most important. It prepares the bile which plays such an important part in digestion and it assists in some of the most necessary chemical changes in the blood.

Passing through the numerous blood vessels of the liver is a great volume of blood and this necessarily makes this organ particularly liable to attack by various parasites. The minute capillary vessels make a favorable lodging place for these parasites, where they multiply and begin their disease producing action.

Among the more common liver affections are cholera bacteria, tuberculosis bacillus, black-head protozoa (turkeys) and aspergillosis fungus. These variously cause congestion, inflammation and death of the tissues.

The principal diseases of the liver, aside from those of a parasitic origin, are Congestion, Inflammation—called Hepatitis, Atrophy—or wasting of the liver, Jaundice, and Fatty Degeneration. All of these we shall class under the head of liver troubles, since many of the symptoms are practically identical and the method of treatment in the various disorders is much the same.

Symptoms.

The great difficulty in overcoming troubles of the liver is that the symptoms are slow to appear and often misleading, the result being that the diseases are frequently discovered too late to apply an effective remedy. The fancier, or careful poultryman who watches his flock closely, is able to detect these symptoms, but with the ordinary market poultryman the disease is liable to be well advanced before the need of a remedy becomes apparent.

Usually the comb and wattles show a lack of color, gradually changing to dark red or purple; there is a loss of appetite and the bird is sluggish. In Jaundice the skin takes on a yellowish hue, and this is also indicated in the comb and wattles. The disease is commonly attended by a watery diarrhea dark in color, gradually changing to a yellow cast.

A post mortem examination usually shows the liver to be greatly enlarged, though occasionally it may be smaller than normal. Sometimes the liver is congested with blood, or mottled or spotted with blood, depending upon the form the disease has taken. Other internal diseases, especially of the alimentary canal may also be noted in connection with a diseased condition of the liver.

Cause.

Over-feeding, especially on foods that are too rich, or too heavy in their proportions of starch and fat producing elements, are largely responsible for liver trouble. Hens that are very fat are especially subject to some form of liver trouble and careful feeding must be looked to largely as a preventive of such disorders. Lack of exercise is also often a very important contributing cause. Birds that are confined to small runs, that do not have enough green food and that are not given sufficient exercise are the most likely to contract troubles of this nature.

Many flocks today are being practically ruined through careless feeding, and its attendant development of liver diseases. In many instances, proper corrective measures will restore the diseased organ to a fairly healthy condition, but far too often changes are not rigidly enforced in attempting treatment, or else these efforts are not continued over a sufficient length of time, and this results in but slight improvement.

The causes which have led to the diseased condition have often been acting for a long time, and it is only reasonable to expect that any improvement in the birds is going to be slow.

Treatment.

Treatment for diseases of the liver consists largely in correcting the mistakes that have been responsible for the trouble and no remedy can possibly take the place of the proper feeding and handling of the afflicted individuals. If the case is one of long standing or if there is anything to indicate that the liver is badly diseased, it is best not to attempt treatment because a complete recovery is very uncertain.

In the milder cases give free range if possible, or at least provide a good sized run in grass, and then let the birds pick up most of their living. Feed mashes sparingly, and in giving grains see that they are placed in a litter so as to induce exercise. Give each bird a liver pill every other day for a week or use epsom salts in the drinking water for a while. When there is indigestion or bowel trouble give a remedy suitable for correcting this.

Letter Delayed Twelve Years

The Centreville, Md., Observer tells this:

That Uncle Sam's Postoffice Department may, occasionally, be tardy, but that eventually it "delivers the goods" was demonstrated in Centreville Monday morning of last week, when a letter mailed here twelve years ago put in its appearance and was redirected to the person addressed.

On April 18, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Wright, of Centreville, issued invitations to a reception held at their home. An invitation was sent to Miss Alice G. Mallalieu, then a teacher in the Centreville High School. Monday morning this same letter, plainly post-marked, and with the envelope intact and only slightly discolored arrived in a pouch of letters from Philadelphia. When it came from or how it ever left the local office is a mystery.

One of the post office clerks recognized the handwriting and discovered the writer, and the letter was stamped with the date of its arrival. Miss Mallalieu is now a teacher in the Eastern High School, and she probably received the delayed letter Tuesday morning.

Dress Percentage Of Farm Animals

(By W. H. Peters, North Dakota Experiment Station).

The average dressing percentage of hogs is 75 while of cattle it is 53 and of sheep 48. Part of this difference is due to the method of figuring. In the case of the hog the hide, head and feet are included in the carcass weight, while in the case of cattle and sheep the head, hide and feet are not included. Then the hog is very thick fleshed and has a small digestive system. Cattle and sheep have large paunches and digestive systems. Sheep dress out lowest due to the wool and the rather light fleshing of the carcass.

The dressing percentage of animals of each class varies widely. This is due to the amount of flesh, especially fat present on the carcass and somewhat to the thickness of the hide and size of the heads and legs, and to the amount of fill or the amount of feed and water present in the digestive tract at the time of slaughtering. For the hogs the dressing percentage varies from 65 to 85 per cent with an average of 75. For cattle it ranges from 47 to 70 per cent with an average of 58 and for sheep from 44 to 56 per cent with an average of 48 per cent.

For A Muddy Complexion

Take Chamberlain's Tablets and adopt a diet of vegetables and cereals. Take outdoor exercise daily and your complexion will be greatly improved within a few months. Try it. Obtainable everywhere. adv*

Sorry Practice Of Selling Calves

In Argentine there is a law making it a felony to kill any female of the cattle species that is under six years old.

Argentine is wiser than we are. The economic mill grinds. We are now paying prices which may be considered exorbitant for first-class milch cows, for beef and milk. That the killing of hundreds of calves every year for veal, and the spaying of thousands of heifers and fattening them for the block, is responsible in a large measure for the present high prices of certain food commodities,

there can be no question.

Calves are taken from their mothers immediately after they are born on the pretext that a cow's milk is too valuable for a cow's calf. These calves, in case it happens to be in the vicinity of a large city, are often sold by calf buyers to people in the lower districts for bob-veal. Those that are not sold to calf buyers are raised on skim milk and if they do not die of scours they become runty and badly stunted in their growth.

As a general thing this practice is to be condemned. The farmer and dairyman are saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung. They must now pay \$75 for a good cow and have none to sell.

Every time we sit down to the dinner table we are paying the price for this short-sighted policy. One thing is sure, if we kill all our calves it is only a question of time until we will have no cows.

When You Take Cold

With the average man a cold is a serious matter and should not be trifled with, as some of the most dangerous diseases start with a common cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of your cold as quickly as possible. You are not experimenting when you use this remedy, as it has been in use for many years and has an established reputation. It contains no opium or other narcotic. Obtainable everywhere. adv*

WM. PEPPER CONSTABLE

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Baltimore, Md.
IN ELKTON, MD., ON TUESDAYS

SWAT 1000 AT A TIME

You can't do it with a "swatter," of course. You need a quicker, more effective method to kill a large number of these nasty pests at one time. You can kill all the flies in a room in a few minutes—whether there's 1 or 10,000 if you use

Bee Brand Insect Powder

Fan it into the air. Flies and mosquitoes die in a few minutes. Also kills ants, roaches, fleas, bedbugs, lice, etc. Harmless to human beings and their pets. Get the genuine in the Red Tin.
10, 25, 50c Sizes
All Grocers, Druggists & Department Stores.

Conkey's POULTRY TONIC
Puts life and hustle in your hens and makes them lay because they are strong and vigorous. No filler—just good tonics. Get a Full or Package now.
CONKEY'S ROUP REMEDY puts Roup to rout. Give in drinking water 2cc; 50c and \$1. Ask for Conkey's Poultry Book worth dollars to any poultry owner. Send 1c in stamps and we will enclose our Cash Value Coupon—something new.
THE G. E. CONKEY CO. Cleveland, O.

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ELKTON MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

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Elkton, Maryland

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HOW WILL YOU LIVE AT SIXTY?

The dollar carelessly spent today may be longed for in old age. Save it now and have it later.

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Cecil National Bank
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Best Coal in the World FOR HEATING AND COOKING PURPOSES

You can't equal it for clear, steady heat and general satisfaction. No dirt, no clinkers, no annoyance is sold with our coal—only well screened, high grade coal will burn just as you want it.

You Can't Beat Our Prices Any More Than You Can Beat Our Coal
KEYS & MILLER LUMBER CO.
ELKTON, MARYLAND

A CHILD'S EYES

Does Your Child Need Glasses?

The parents are to blame When the child is unable to keep abreast Of his companions in school because of weak eyes. Let your child have an equal chance with his or her school mates by having their eyes carefully examined and glasses made, if he needs them. If the child does not need glasses we would never recommend them.

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JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

Established 1879
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Jewelry Silverware

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Laugh! It's the Cheapest Luxury Man Can Enjoy



But in order to enjoy a good laugh and good health, you must have good teeth.

If you have decayed, aching or uneven teeth which embarrass you when you smile, come to our office and we will make your teeth sound, even and attractive at low cost and without pain to you.

Gas or Vitalized Air Administered
Porcelain Bridgework

This is without doubt the most beautiful and lasting work known to Dental Science. Spaces where one or more teeth have been lost we replace to look so natural that detection is impossible. Ask to see samples of this beautiful work.
Gold Fillings, \$1.00. Gold Crown and Bridge, \$4 to \$5 per tooth. Porcelain and Enamel, \$1.00 and up. We guarantee our teeth for years. Teeth \$5.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00 per set.

American Dental Parlors 619 Market Street
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Open Mondays and Fridays of each week

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heat, corn, rseseed,
BRANCH
Company is
ails at
laying
road, connect-
Perryville. It is
the company intends
ack forthwith.
APPO. ED CASHIER.

No tidings having been yet received
James Graham, Cashier of the Nat-
Bank of Elkton, who disappeared
weeks ago, Mr. Richard McFar-
who had acted as clerk for the
was appointed cashier last Sat-

MORE REMOVALS.

Roman Ward, who was appointed
ad clerk on the Railway Post Office,
the place of Wm. H. Eder, of this
own, who was removed for not al-
lowing a tractor to vote, has been re-
moved for incompetency, and M. R.
Hook, a clerk under Mr. Eder, ap-
pointed in his place.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The third quarterly meeting will be
held in the M. E. Church of this town,
tomorrow, the 7th inst. The Rev. Dr.
Cunningham, P. E., of the District,
will preach at 10 1-2 a. m. and 7 1-2
p. m. The quarterly love feast will be
held in the afternoon at 3 1-2 o'clock.

Sloan's Liniment For Neuralgia Aches

The dull throbs of neuralgia is quickly re-
lieved by Sloan's Liniment, the universal
remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it quickly pen-
etrates without rubbing and soothes the sore
muscles. Cleaner and more promptly effective
than any plaster or ointment; does not
stain the skin or clog the pores. For stiff
muscles, chronic rheumatism, gout, lumbago,
sprains and strains it gives quick relief.
Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and in-
flammation in insect bites, bruises, burns and
other minor injuries to children. Get a bottle
at your Druggist, 25c. adv**

Uniform Warnings At R. R. Crossings

At a meeting of the National Association
of Railway Commissioners held
at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.,
June 28, 1916, the Special Committee
on the Prevention of Accidents at
Grade Crossings, presented recom-
mendations which if generally adopted
by the Public Service Commissions
and the Railroads, will bring about a
uniform system of warnings at every
railroad crossing in the United States.
The committee use at present a number
of signals and warnings, the most
of which are red being the
most conspicuous. In other cases
they are white. Under
the automobileist
the same uniform sys-
tem is to be used. In the past sig-
nals have been understood
and have been waved, be-
cause they have been interpreted a white
signal of warning. The sup-
erfluousness for this step towards
greater safety is made manifest, when
the year ended June 30, 1914,
7 persons were killed, and 2935
persons injured at grade crossings in
the United States.

The first recommendation consists
in establishing a cautionary sign on
the highway at least 500 feet from the
railroad tracks. This sign is in the
form of a circular metal disc 24 inches
in diameter, with black letters "R. R."
inches high, 3 3-4 inches wide paint-
ed on a white field above the horizon-
tal arms of a cross, the cross being
1 1-2 inches wide, forming the
0 diameters of the circle. The disc
shall have a black border 1 inch wide.
The disc will be placed on top of a
post 8 feet high at the right side of
the highway, and will be lighted at
nights.

At the crossing itself, it is recom-
mended that the use of flags by cross-
ing watchmen be discontinued, and
instead be held aloft a uniform
metal disc 16 inches in diam-
eter with a black border, with the
word "Stop" painted across the center
black letters 5 inches high and 3-4
inches wide, both sides of the disc to
be the same.

In addition, it is recommended that
crossing gates be painted with
black and white stripes. Thus it will
be seen that the entire color scheme
is white and black. The reason for
this is stated is, that these colors
are more conspicuous, tests
show that they are visible at a
greater distance than a solid color,
and in addition are less confusing to
the driver in the cab, whose eye is
often wrongly warned by the color
which is at present the predomi-
nant color at crossings.

Planting Flower Bulbs

The teaching of school children to
plant flowers and plan their home
school surroundings should be en-
couraged. In the bulletin on Elemen-
tary Vocational Agriculture for use in
the schools, B. W. Anspen, of
Maryland State College of Agri-
culture offers suggestions regarding
planting of bulbs. He says, "Bulbs
planted this month and later
as the soil is in working con-
dition. By planting early, a good root
system developed before severe cold
sets in. Tulips should be set
6 inches apart and 5 to 6 inches
deep. Crocus, 2 to 4 inches
apart and 4 inches deep. In planting,
plant on the surface of the soil,
not in the top of the bulb. Bulbs
planted for beds of border
flowers should be set in
rows. For low-growing
plants when plant-