The FARMER AND MECHANIC

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FARM NOTES.

Prof. W. F. Massey, in Practical Farmer.

[illegible] chinch bugs last summer? [illegible] the time to stop them, or make them scarcer the coming [illegible] The mature bugs winter over [illegible] piles around the fields where [illegible] last summer, and under old [illegible] rotted rails. Now is the time [illegible] them. Burn all the trash piles, [illegible] fence rows and burn all [illegible] of every kind, and you will have [illegible] the pests this summer. Then [illegible] that the bugs are in the [illegible] or grass, start to head them [illegible] up. It has been found that [illegible] across a line of gas tar, and [illegible] gas tar will make a line of [illegible] more. Then if a strip is [illegible] the corn and kept dusty [illegible] dragging of brush or a log [illegible] make a dusty trench they can [illegible] this. It rain lays the dust then [illegible] again as soon as possible. [illegible] little that can be done after the [illegible] in the corn, and the wise culti- [illegible] will take time by the forelock and [illegible] pests down.

THE ASH OF PLANTS.

[illegible] Experiment Station Record of [illegible] Germany, has an interesting ar- [illegible] the variations of the ash ele- [illegible] plants under various conditions. [illegible] of the curious facts shown is that [illegible] supplied with phosphoric acid and [illegible] take up less lime from the soil [illegible] they do when no fertilizer is used. [illegible] general, the plants seemed to take up [illegible] was most plentifully present in an [illegible] form. It well states that it [illegible] still uncertain to what extent the [illegible] of the plant may be a guide to [illegible] fertilization of the soil for that [illegible] The fact is, that at all the Ex- [illegible] Stations there has been too [illegible] study of the special food needs of [illegible] plants and not study enough [illegible] economical methods in agriculture. The [illegible] have done so much in this fer- [illegible] business that farmers have grown [illegible] that for every crop grown all [illegible] need is a formula for a fertilizer, [illegible] they should be more anxious to [illegible] how to produce crops in the most [illegible] and business-like manner.

FARMING AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Agriculturist says that it costs [illegible] to raise a cow to three years of [illegible] on the great Briarcliff farms in New [illegible] where the calves are fed on whole [illegible] that retails for ten cents per quart. [illegible] cows must be of extra quality [illegible] warrant such cost, and Briarcliff milk [illegible] sold to wealthy patrons to be [illegible] so much. We suppose that it sells [illegible] price because Briarcliff has made [illegible] for the purity and cleanli- [illegible] its milk. It also shows the value [illegible] on the farm, for there is [illegible] in the United States that has [illegible] abundantly advertised than [illegible] The fact that this great farm, [illegible] with a millionaire behind them, [illegible] to raise cows at such a cost, [illegible] milk at such a price, shows [illegible] opportunity there is for the in- [illegible] of capital on the farm in good [illegible] and stock raising, for it is gen- [illegible] that Briarcliff is run for [illegible] not merely as a show place, [illegible] means in all parts of the [illegible] to have faith in the soil [illegible] the great possibilities in [illegible] the percentage of all our [illegible] greatly increased. Good [illegible] stock raising now make a [illegible] of interest on capital invest- [illegible] are accustomed to [illegible] stocks and bonds. And [illegible] capital now seeking invest- [illegible] general low rate of inter- [illegible] more business men to [illegible] place for profitable invet- [illegible] In no part of the [illegible] better prospect for capi- [illegible] good farming than in the [illegible] South. With means [illegible] of the cotton, the [illegible] crop system of the [illegible] broken up, and the ten- [illegible] better off working for cash [illegible] good farming with cotton [illegible] there is great profit in [illegible] low prices. This would, [illegible] farming with stock and [illegible] of crops, and an utter [illegible] the planting system and [illegible] fertilizers on the chances [illegible] worn out land. There is [illegible] who will invest [illegible] farming, and there [illegible] South needs more than [illegible] systematic work along [illegible] more than any other [illegible] country is grown by [illegible] who are supported [illegible] the crop at an enor- [illegible] to cover possible losses [illegible] produce the crop [illegible] for the cash farmer [illegible] has been some [illegible] lowest price of late [illegible] a good farmer in [illegible] a few days since, [illegible] of no business [illegible] better percentage on [illegible] than good farming, [illegible] how the men [illegible] making twenty [illegible] could make a [illegible] business man [illegible] farming. And, as a [illegible] the most success- [illegible] are the busi- [illegible] life and have in- [illegible] carried to the [illegible] they learned in

SEED BREEDING.

[illegible] attempting [illegible] any kind for charac- teristics not inherent to the species. There is talk in some sections about breeding corn to have a larger nitrogenous content. We do not think that such efforts will avail much. Far better accept corn for what it is, and breed for a larger productiveness and better stature of the plant, and get our protein foods from plants that are naturally of a nitrogenous character. What little that might be attained in increasing the nitrogenous content of corn would amount to very little in changing its character as a part of the ration. Better accept the corn for its carbonaceous character and mend it with other plants that naturally have more protein. It would be just as reasonable to try to breed tomatoes to grow potatoes on their roots. It is far better to improve the plant that naturally makes tubers than to try to get the tubers on an allied plant which is grown for an entirely different product. Let us grow corn for corn and peas for peas, and not try to make one into the other. The Indian corn fills its place nobly as a carbonaceous food material, and we can see no advantage in changing its character if it could be done. We need it for just what it is.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

We listened with a good deal of interest to the paper read by Prof. Thomas Shaw at the meeting of the National Live Stock Association in Chicago last December in regard to the dual purpose cow and her management. Prof. Shaw admits that a dual purpose cow is not so good for milk as the pure dairy type, and does not make as fine a beef as the pure beef type. This whole question seems to us to resolve itself into what a man's interest is in. The dual purpose cow may have some qualities that commend her to the general farmer who is not selling milk or butter, and wants an animal that will make fairly good calves for the butcher, though he is not a beef man. For such, there may be some advantages in having a cow of good size, which is neither one thing nor another. But the man whose greatest interest is in dairy products does not want anything of the sort. He wants the cow that will give him the greatest amount of milk or butter for the food consumed, and he does not want to keep an animal on which he loses annually, for the sake of being able to make a beef out of her at the end of her use. Ten dollars added to her value at the end of her life would be lost time and again during the time she was in the dairy. On the other hand, the man whose interest is in beef wants the animal which will lay on flesh and fat in the best portions of her carcass and is not at all concerned in the quantity of milk she may make so that she is able to raise a good calf. Between these two classes there is, it is true, a great class of farmers who are directly interested in neither beef nor milk as a market product, and for these to whom the keeping of live stock is more of an incident to their grain farming the dual purpose cow may be of some importance. We can heartily endorse what Prof. Shaw said in regard to the importance to the stock farmer, whether he is dairyman, beef man or general purpose man, of growing more of the protein foods for cattle. He said, "While clover stands prince among these legumes, it alone will not suffice. It will not, for instance, furnish the farmer with all he needs of protein for his swine, nor even for his milch cows. Alfalfa is going to be grown in ten times ten thousand places in the West and Northwest, where now the common idea prevails that it can not be successfully grown. . . . The growth of peas in the Northwest is yet in its infancy. Two great families may be chosen from, the Canada pea and the cow pea. Happily the latter will grow where the heat is too much for the former, and vice versa, so that one or the other of these protein plants may be grown in all parts of the Northwest. Soy beans, too, have their place, and their growth in the future will be multiplied. . . . But with the exception of the clover plant, we are little children in our knowledge as to the best methods of growing these legume plants and the best methods of preparing them for live stock and feeding the same. If more of our Experiment Station workers would come down from their journey through the clouds and work out these problems, the results would be fraught with blessings to the world." To which we heartily say, "Amen." We may have hereafter to refer again to this admirable address.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON

Mr Joseph Blake's Funeral at Edenton Street Methodist Church at 3:30 p m.

It was announced yesterday that the funeral of Mr. Joseph Blake would be held this afternoon at half past three o'clock from the Edenton Street Methodist church. The William G. Hill Lodge of Masons, of which Mr. Blake was a member, will attend the funeral, and all Masons are invited to attend with the William G. Hill Lodge.

It is reported that Mrs. W. H. Babbitt, of Marion, Indiana, Mr. Blake's daughter, is so prostrated at the sad news that she will be unable to take the long trip to attend her father's funeral.

A large crowd is expected at the funeral services this afternoon, as Mr. Blake was very popular throughout the city and county.

At Milwaukee, Wis., David S. Rose was nominated for mayor by acclamation by the Democratic city convention.

MR. GATTIS GOES TO PINEHURST.

Popular Ticket Agent of the S A L to be Away For Two Months.

Mr. Charles H. Gattis, City Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line here, will spend the next two months at Pinehurst, looking after the road's passenger business at that point. Yesterday morning Mr. Thomas Whyte, Ticket Agent of the Seaboard Air Line at Petersburg, Va., arrived to assume the duties performed by Mr. Gattis here. Mr. Whyte, although a young man, has had long experience in the passenger department of the railroad business, and is a thorough railroad man. The Seaboard Air Line has found it necessary to place a special passenger agent at Pinehurst every spring, on account of the heavy travel at that season of the year from Pinehurst to the North. Mr. Gattis should feel complimented at being selected for this important work. He is recognized here as one of the most obliging and courteous men in the railroad's service, and what is more, he has the same high regard of the road's officials.

GAY TAKEN TO WILSON.

Killed Wade Aycock, Was Threatened With Lynching.

There will be a number of cases on trial in Wilson next week of great interest, as there are now six capital cases to be heard in that county.

Sheriff W. D. P. Sharp, of Wilson, was in Raleigh this week, and returned to Wilson with Geo. Gay, the young white man who is to be tried for his life for the killing of Wade H. Aycock last year.

Aycock was in his bar room and Gay, who was his clerk, shot him after some words about money collected. Then Gay turned the pistol on himself and shot. It was thought at one time that he would die. There were threats of lynching made by friends of Aycock, near Fremont, and Gay has been in the State's Prison here for safe keeping, until he was in a condition to be tried.

He seems now to be in fairly good health, and the trial is expected to begin early in the week at Wilson. A great crowd is expected to be present.

BODY WILL BE KEPT OUT.

Mr. Strickland Will Test the Efficacy of Embalming the Dead.

A telegram has been received from the daughter of Mr. W. H. Conklin, in Mt. Airy, saying that the family were unable to bury the body, on account of poverty, and asking Mr. Strickland, the undertaker, to dispose of it as he might see fit. Mr. Conklin is the old man who died here last Monday morning, and who had been asking assistance on the ground of being a Confederate veteran. The body was embalmed by Mr. Strickland, to whom the city authorities turned it over. If nothing further is heard, it is Mr. Strickland's intention to test the length of time an embalmed body will stand exposure to the air. Several physicians who have examined the body pronounce it a perfect example of the embalmer's skill, and say it will continue in its present state of preservation for a very long time.

REWARD FOR HICKS.

Governor Offers $50 For Capture of Edgar Hicks

The Governor has issued a proclamation offering $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of Wake county, of Edgar Hicks, alias Smith, who is charged with the murder of John Holloway on March 2nd, in this county. Hicks or Smith is described as being coal-black, with white eyes, hump shouldered, about five feet two inches tall, weighing about 125 pounds, 25 years old, with a scar on the forehead over the left eye.

BURNED THE FENCE.

No Fence Act Causes Trouble in Bladen County Governor Offers Reward.

Senator George Currie, of Bladen county, came up yesterday morning to see the Governor in regard to the burning of the stock law fence between Bladen and Columbus counties. As a result the Governor has issued a proclamation offering $200 reward for the apprehension of the person who burned the fence between the two counties.

It seems that in Columbus the fence law prevails. Hence it was necessary to build a fence between that county and Bladen, for which latter county Senator Currie procured the passage in the last Legislature of a no fence act. The fence has twice been destroyed, and unless it can be kept up the no fence law in Bladen comes to naught, for stock can be run at large in Columbus. Some weeks ago the county commissioners of Bladen went to the expense of rebuilding the fence, but last week it was burned down for a distance of eight miles. The fence cost the county $135 a mile.

In Demand

The Governor and other State officers are receiving many calls for their services in delivering commencement addresses. Governor Aycock will present the diplomas at Oak Ridge, May 22nd. The sermon will be preached there by Rev. J. Ernest Thacker, of Norfolk, and Dr. Charles Raper will deliver the literary address. State Auditor B. F. Dixon has accepted invitations to deliver the oration at the close of the public schools in Winston-Salem, also at the at the commencement of the institute at La Grange.

Bill Arp's Letter.

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March has no friends. It is a disagreeable, uncertain, blustering month. It was named for Mars, the God of War, who was the son of Jupiter and was always hunting around for a fight. He was believed to be the father of Romulus, the founder of the Roman Empire and hence was held in great reverence by the Romans. March was named for him. Those old Greeks and Romans had no weeks—nor days of the week—no Sundays or Mondays or any other day, but they divided time by Calends and Ides. The Calends were the first days of the month and the Ides were the fifteenth. All the intermediate days were designated by these, as for instance, the third day after the Calends of May or the fifth day before the Ides of March. The Roman senate always began its session on the Ides of the month, except that after Julius Caesar was murdered the anniversary of that day, the Ides of March, was observed as a sacred day. I want the young people to know and remember that we got our months from Roman mythology and the days of our weeks from Scandinavian mythology. Now listen to a part of this wonderful story, for it is classic and more fascinating than the Arabian Nights. Two thousand years ago it was the faith and religion of millions of people. Jupiter was the god of the Greeks and the Romans and Woden was the god of the Norsemen and each had a son who was the god of war. There was the son of Woden. Wednesday was named for Woden and it was originally Woden's day. Thursday was named for Thor and Friday for his mother. Each of these mythologies had a hades or infernal region for bad people and evil spirits. Pluto presided over the one and a woman named Hela over the other. That is where the word Hell came from. It seems an awful thing to put hell in charge of a woman, but they said that no man was as bad as a bad woman. Her father was named Loki and she had two brothers. One was a serpent so big and so long that it wrapped around the world, and then swallowed its own tail. The other was a wolf, so strong that he broke the strongest chains just like they were cobwebs. Then Woden got the mountain spirits to make another chain and they made it of six things: the noise made by a cat walking, the beard of a woman, the roots of stones, the breath of fishes, the smiles of bears and the spittle of birds. When the chain was finished it was as small and smooth and soft as a silken string, but no power on earth could break it. And so they chained him and killed him. But listen what kind of a home Miss Hela had. Hunger was her dining table. Starvation was her knife. Delay was her man servant—Sloth her maid servant. A precipice was her door step. Care her bed, and Anguish the curtains to her bed chamber. No wonder she was cruel and always wore a stern, unhappy and forbidding countenance.

This is just a sample of their mythology. It fills up several books. Now, where in the world did that people get all these wonderful stories. Away back in the ages they must have had poets more imaginative than Homer. Some of our most learned men say they got the foundation of many of them from the Bible. For the story goes that away back in the ages the people got so bad that Jupiter got dreadful mad with them and resolved to destroy them. So he summoned all the gods to come to him, and they came from all parts of the heavens, traveling on the milky way, which is the street of the gods, and after taking counsel together they determined to destroy all mankind and start with a new pair. So Jupiter was about to launch a red hot thunderbolt at the earth and burn it up, but one of the gods told him that he had better not, for he might burn up heaven, too. So he concluded to use water instead of fire, and then came the flood which drowned every human being except Deucalion and his wife, who were good people. They escaped to the top of a mountain called Parnassus and were saved. That is very much like the Bible story of the flood and of Noah and Mount Ararat. And just so they got Hercules from Sampson and Vulcan and Apollo from Jubal and Tubal Cain, and the Dragon from the serpent that tempted Eve, and the giants who tried to scale the walls of heaven from Nimrod and his tower. Every great heathen god had a favorite son just as our Christian God has a Son. There is something sublime and comforting in even believing or imagining that a great and good being is somewhere in the heavens overruling the earth and its people, prospering the good and punishing the evil. The fact that this all powerful being is invisible makes His existence the more impressive. Jupiter sat enthroned on Mount Olympus, Woden had a beautiful palace of gold and silver at Valhalla and it could only be reached by walking on a rainbow. And we pray to our God, saying: "Oh, Thou who dwellest in the heavens," and not in the temples made with hands. History gives no account of any people who did not put their trust in some God, and this proves our confession of weakness and our need of strength from some supernatural divinity. The more cultured and enlightened we become the more conscious we are of our weakness. Children depend absolutely on their parents until afar up in their teens. They do not need any other God, but by and by the parents pass away or fail to supply their increasing wants and then comes that feeling of helplessness and the want of a protector. Reflection comes with age and the more reflective a man becomes and the more intelligent from study and culture, the more he must realize his ignorance and dependence. Therefore, I cannot understand how such a cultured gentleman as Ingersoll can be so irreverent, so careless and prayerless about his own existence, for he cannot tell by what power he raises his hand or closes his eyes when he wills to do so. He says he would have planned many things very different. He would have given a man wings and the power to fly. He would have made health catching instead of disease. He would have made infants colic proof, and they should be as lively when born as little chicks when they come out of the shell and the old men should always be calm and serene. In fact he would have made everybody painless. He ought to have gone a little farther and abolished death and then created more worlds for the never dying people to live in. But we are here and have to submit to things as we find them, and, as Governor Oates said, "Mr. Ingersoll, what are you going to do about it?"

And now I want this month of March to hurry up and pass away. It is aggravating my grippe and I feel more like writing "an ode to melancholy." It contracts and withers my charity for my fellow men. I don't care a cent for Roosevelt and Tillman, nor Spooner nor the Atlanta depot. But as the old Persian prophet said, "Even this shall pass away." Fifty-three years ago today my wife and I were married, but on our account the weather was as lovely as a Lapland night. I was one of ten children—my wife was one of ten, and we have ten, and they have twenty, and no great calamity or affliction hath befallen us, thanks to the good Lord for His mercies.

BILL ARP.

TOBACCO NEAR RALEIGH.

Great Increase in Acreage of Tobacco Southeast of the City.

Mr J. D. Turner has just returned from a trip near Rand's Mill, about twelve miles southeast of Raleigh. He says the farmers in that section are turning their attention to growing tobacco, that being more profitable than cotton. Three years ago there was probably ten acres planted in that section, this year more than two hundred acres will be planted in a radius of three miles. More than fifty tobacco barns are being built, ready for the curing of the next crop. This section of the county abounds in as fine tobacco land as can be found in the State. The prospects are getting bright for the Raleigh market. With the increase in this and other sections of the county, Raleigh should sell at least two million pounds of tobacco the coming season. Let everybody get to work and make Raleigh one of the best markets in the State. There is no reason, whatever, why she should not be the best market.

BIG FIRE AT MAXTON

Two Stores Burned Early This Morning.

The Total Loss Was Fourteen Thousand Dollars With an Insurance of Six Thousand Five Hundred.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Maxton, N. C., March 16., (2:30 a. m.)—At 1:20 this morning fire broke out in the general merchandise store of J. M. Burke. This and the adjoining store of R. H. Strickland were both a total loss. The buildings were of wood, but were flanked on either side by brick buildings, and this, with the good work of the extempore firemen, prevented the spread of the fire.

The loss of J. M. Burke on stock and building was $12,000 with $6,500 insurance. The loss of R. H. Strickland was $2,000 with no insurance. At 2:20 this morning the fire was under full control and nearly extinguished.

Next State Fair.

The following cards were sent out yesterday:

"The Forty-second Annual State Fair of North Carolina, will take place at Raleigh, October 27th to 31st next.

"This, the greatest State Fair of the South, never disappoints, but grows annually in interest and importance. Many thousands of dollars in premiums, brilliant attractions, the finest trials of speed and novel displays.

"Plans for improvements now under way and the Fair of 1902 will eclipse all others. Write for Premium List, for advertising and other privileges to

"JOSEPH E. POGUE, Secretary.
"Raleigh, N. C.

"J. A. Long, President; J. E. Pogue, Secretary; C. B. Denson, Treasurer."

An Ingenious Invention

Mr. L. A. Fort, of this city, has invented a trap to catch ratts, mice and roaches, which is new and novel. It can be made as cheap as the common ones now in use and will no doubt take their place, as it is one trap doing the work of three.

Treating Hog Cholera.

By HARVIE JORDAN

In my last article the question of raising pork, not only for home consumption but for market, was discussed, and it is now proper that some of the more important diseases which are at times contagious among swine should be discussed and remedies advised. The annual losses from hog cholera throughout the different States in the Union are unquestionably quite heavy, although there is another disease equally as contagious and fatal known as "swine plague" which is often thought to be cholera by farmers who are not well posted on the two diseases. The two diseases are quite similar both in symptoms and effect, so much so that it often requires a microscopical examination of the internal organs of the dead animal to distinguish the difference. There are, however, specific against both diseases, and if proper methods are pursued the producer can safely guard against the evils of both. Both diseases are caused by certain bacteria, and these bacteria must be combatted by measures which will prevent exposure of the animals to them, or so managed as to destroy the bacteria after they have been introduced on the premises, and the sick animals must be so treated as to check the fever, kill the germs and assist the affected organs so that they will regain their normal strength. It makes no great difference, then, in distinguishing between the two diseases so long as we adopt prompt measure for controlling them.

The important thing to know is to be able to tell when either one or the other of these two diseases are present in the herd, because such knowledge will lead at once to the adoption of measures applicable to the treatment of both diseases. Whenever it is known that one or the other of these diseases are present the owner of the affected herd is safe in adopting the treatment recommended in this article for either cholera or swine plague, because the agents which will destroy one of these diseases will also destroy the other. There may be other infectious diseases which attack hogs, but they have never been introduced into this country, and we have not as yet found it necessary to either become familiar with i or to adopt preventive measures against them.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

Swine plague and hog cholera are both quite fatal and affect hogs in all parts of the United States, causing losses which annually reach from ten to twenty-five million dollars. The heavy loss is probably about equally divided between the two diseases. Hog cholera is particularly fatal to young pigs, while the older hogs, having greater powers of resistance, withstand the disease with less fatal results. The first symptoms of the disease are shown by signs of fever, unwillingness to move, loss of appetite and rise of temperature which may run as high as 106 degrees to 107 degrees Farenheit. The animals will appear dull and stupid, with a tendency to hide and cover up in the leaves or straw which compose their bedding. At first the bowels may appear constipated, but [illegible] is soon developed a liquid diarrhea [illegible] and exhausting. The secretions [illegible] out the eyes thicken and gums [illegible] together. The breathing of the [illegible] is rapid and toward the end is labo[illegible] There is usually a hard, dry cough [illegible] color of the skin varies from a pi[illegible] red to a dark red or purple. The [illegible] loses flesh, becomes weak, stand[illegible] the back arched and stomach drawn [illegible] and walks with a tottering, uncertain [illegible]. The symptoms of swine plague [illegible] little different from those of ho[illegible] cholera. The course of both diseases [illegible] from one to two or three days, or may [illegible] two or three weeks. The germs [illegible] hog cholera collect or grow in clumps [illegible] the line of the blood vessels, [illegible] causes a frequent rupture and escape [illegible] blood.

In some plague [illegible] bacteria are more evenly distributed [illegible] through the blood vessels and [illegible] hemorrhages do not occur. In hog cholera there are ulcerations of the large [illegible] ines and collapse of the lung tissue.

In swine plague [illegible] is inflammation of the lungs and [illegible] of the mucous membrane. Yet [illegible] withstanding these distinctions of the [illegible] diseases in the different parts of the [illegible] dual attacked, it is nevertheless [illegible] difficult for the average observer to distinguish one from the other.

CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

These diseases [illegible] made infections by exposing well hog[illegible] a diseased animal or by feeding [illegible] internal organs of diseased carcasses to [illegible] all animals. The germs of hog cholera [illegible] usually find their way into the bodies [illegible] swine principally through infected food [illegible] and water, or the air, in swine plague [illegible] the bacteria are taken almost entirely [illegible] from the air. The germs are extremely [illegible] dry and will live for three months in [illegible] water of ponds and streams, in the straw [illegible] and in the litter which comes [illegible] the beds for the hogs.

The germs can be [illegible] sported from one farm to another on the [illegible] sole of a person's shoe. The disease [illegible] be easily and quickly introduced [illegible] a herd by shipment of apparently [illegible] and healthy animals from one section [illegible] of country to another. For that reason [illegible] farmers buying hogs should always [illegible] them in a separate pen for a week or two after arrival to find out if the imported animal or animals are free from contagious diseases. The germs of hog cholera can also be carried down the stream of a water course running from one infected farm into that of another. These water courses are frequent [illegible]

TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE.

It has been [illegible] as to whether it [illegible] advisable for hog [illegible] a fixed remedy [illegible] producers should [illegible] guarding their herds [illegible] germs. Premises should be kept [illegible] and lime scattered about the body [illegible] fence corners. At intervals it is advisable to put from [illegible] to 10 drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water of the hogs as a measure for prevention. There is no remedy which has [illegible] been or may well be discovered that will cure every infected animal.

When the disease [illegible] in malignant form some animals are more than likely to die no matter how prompt measures may be taken to check the disease. A formula is given below which has so far proven to be the best specific and cure for both diseases yet discovered. It is a formula recommended by the veterinary department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and is therefore reliable.

Wood charcoal	1 pound
Sulphur	1 pound
Sodium chloride	2 pounds
Sodium bicarbonate	2 pounds
Sodium hyposulphite	2 pounds
Sodium sulphate	4 pounds
Antimony sulphate	1 pound

These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. The dose of the mixture is one large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs to be treated. Make up a mixture of soft bran and meal, mixing in the medicine and give the dose once a day. It is best to use every safeguard against the introduction of the disease, but if it does occur the above treatment, if tried promptly, will prove effective.

HARVIE JORDAN.

MILL'S RAILROAD EXTENSION IS NOW BEING SURVEYED

Col Shaffer is Laying Out the Newly Acquired Track Adjoining Fuquay Springs. A New Mill

Fuquay Springs in March is less well known than in July or August, but it possesses many pleasures not known in the summer, not the least is a brisk walk through the beautiful pine woods, so full of sweet balsamic odor with evidences on every side that spring is abroad in the land. Then there is the cool, refreshing water of the mineral spring that removes all the tired, ill feelings that come with the first warm spring days. Every drink means more health and one drinks, and drinks again. The piney odor and the quietness all about makes one so sleepy, so ready for "early to bed" that this is an ideal place for nervous folks, but a dangerous one for the lazy. Resting at the Ellis House that was kept open this winter by Mrs. Barney Jones, are Miss Karrer and the Misses Caroline and Jeanette Benson. Other ladies are expected next week.

Mr. Moncure is at work surveying the extension of the Mills Railroad that is to be pushed southward as rapidly as possible. The new passenger depot will be located about two squares from the mineral spring, which will be a blessing to basket-laden picnickers on hot summer days.

Col. Shaffer is surveying the newly acquired tract of land adjacent to the spring for Dr. Sexton, and is laying it off in blocks and lots. A commanding knoll covering a whole square and adjoining the spring's park will be reserved for the hotel site, and will be one of the best in a dozen particulars of any rural resort hotel in this section of the State. The drainage is excellent, there is no swamp land near, it is well shaded and a picturesque branch purls over a stony bed on one border, and not least, it is in the heart of miles and miles of sweet health-giving pine lands with a dry sandy soil.

Indeed this white sand that reminds one of Florida, possesses the same mysterious fertility, and the region is adding fine crops of tobacco to its old staple products. Mr. Barney Jones boasts of having had fresh cabbage from his garden every day in the year for two years. September sown seed have headed since the last heavy snow.

One of Fuquay's latest business enterprises is a factory or mill for turning old pine stumps into tar, turpentine and creosote. Parties are now North buying the machinery that will be put in operation as soon as it can be obtained and set up. This will bring many families to town and houses will be more than ever in demand. At present the demand far exceeds the supply. Twenty small cottages could be rented at once to all the year tenants.

The land south and west of the Springs Park will be the favorite and choice resident section. A prettily built, comfortable little cottage—a summer home for the family of a Raleigh business man—would rent to Northern health-seekers in winter when the benefits of the place become more widely known, as it will in a few seasons. Or vice versa, a Northern family may build for their own winter comfort and then rent to city health-seekers when they return home for the summer.

G. A. R. men are confident of Commissioner Evans' removal, though not immediately and not in a way to humiliate him.