

THE PLACE TO GO

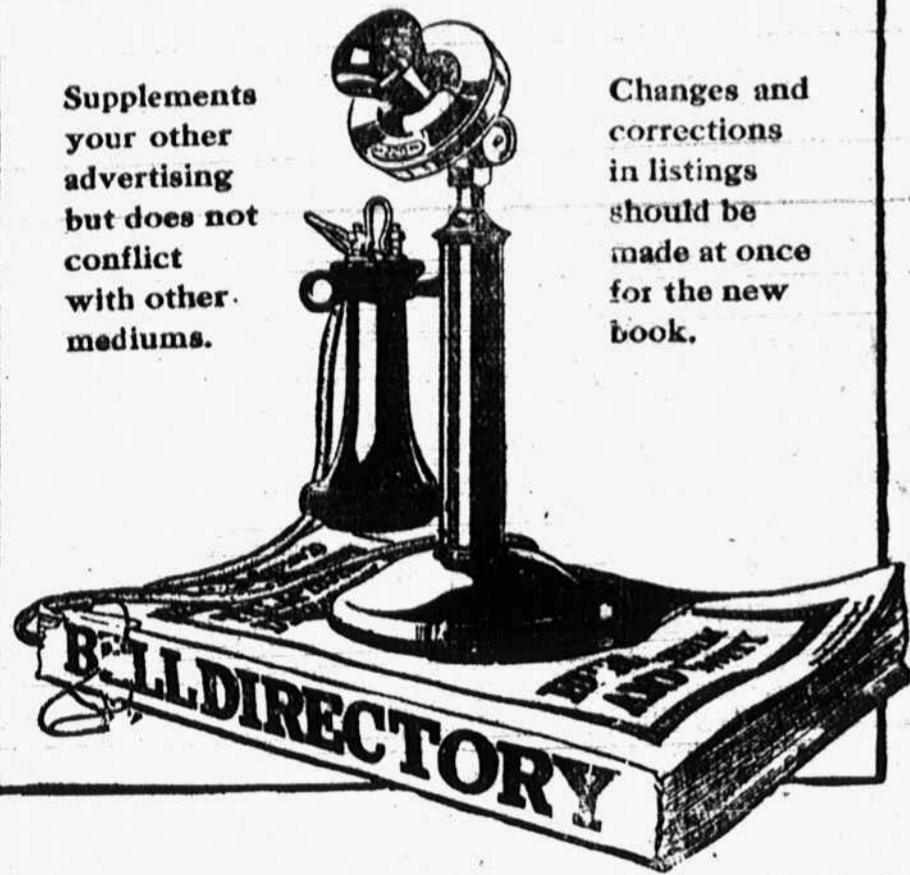
When you are in want of SHOES for any member of your family, where STYLE and QUALITY is to be considered call on THE CAMDEN SHOE CO., where you will find just what you are looking for at prices to suit your pocket-book. Also a full line of Gent's Furnishings.

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Changes and corrections in listings should be made at once for the new book.

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Through Sleeping Car Daily from Kingville and Columbia, S. C.

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Superior Service from Camden to Chicago and the West

—VIA—

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PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH

Queen & Crescent Route

Big Four Route

SCHEDULE:

Leave CAMDEN	10:05 A.M.
Arrive Kingville	11:30 A.M.
Leave Kingville	11:58 A.M.
Leave Columbia	12:55 P.M.
Arrive Asheville, (E. T.)	8:10 P.M.
Arrive Cincinnati, (C. T.)	10:55 A.M.
Arrive Indianapolis	3:20 P.M.
Arrive CHICAGO	9:00 P.M.

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Lv. Camden For—

11:00 A. M. } Columbia and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M. } Columbia, Denmark, Fairfax, Savannah,
11:24 P. M. } Brunswick, Jacksonville & Florida points.

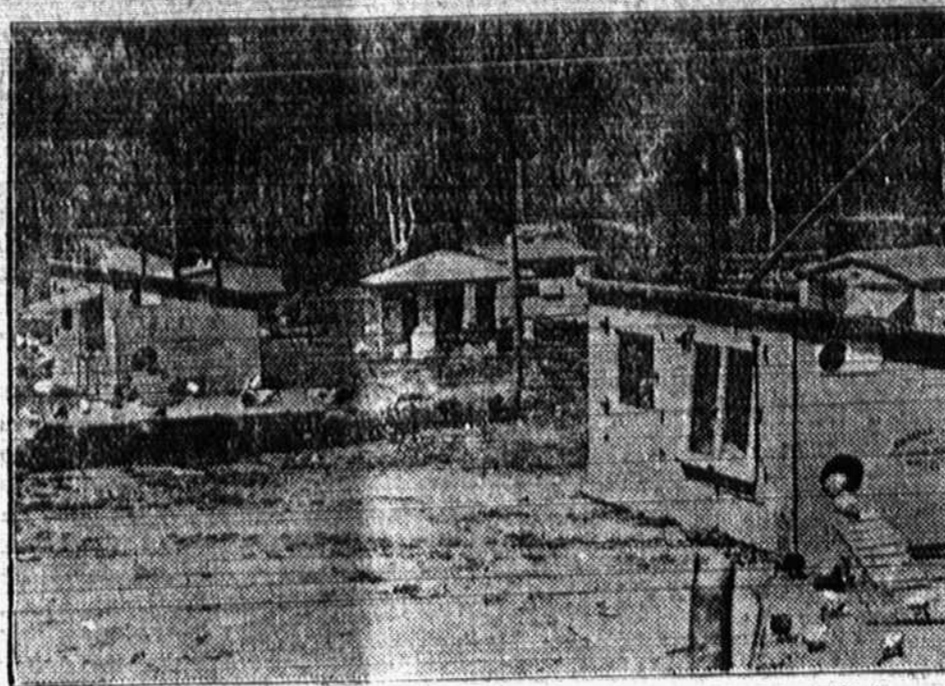
5:04 P. M. } Hamlet and intermediate points.

6:43 A. M. } Hamlet, Pinehurst, Sanford, Raleigh, Rich-
7:42 P. M. } mond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadel-
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For full information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on Ticket Agent or write

C. W. SMALL, Div. Pass. Agt.
Savannah, Ga.

CARE IN HATCHING EGGS ESSENTIAL



Artificial Brooding of Chicks, Showing

Arrangement of Outdoor Brooders.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest for two or three nights in succession, she is ready to be transferred to a nest, which should be prepared for her beforehand. This nest should be in a box and composed of straw, hay, or chaff for nesting material. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder each week while setting. In applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest. The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place on the farm, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night. Put a china egg or two in the nest when she is set and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward evening of the second day leave some food and water and let the hen come off the nest when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs, and put under those that are to be incubated. In cool weather it is best to put not more than ten eggs under a hen, while in the spring one can put twelve

wise many hens remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least twenty-four hours after the hatching is over. Chickens hatched during the winter should be brooded in a poultry house or shed, while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable; after the weather becomes settled, they should be reared in brood coops out of doors. Brood coops should be made so that they can be closed at night to keep out cats, rats, and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air. Hens will successfully brood ten to fifteen chickens in the early breeding season, and eighteen to twenty-five in warm weather, depending upon the size of the hen.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chickens are allowed free range after they are a few days old. When hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and chicks they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to becoming chilled. The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large.

Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth even for a short period. Hens should be left with the chicks as long as they will brood them.



Dusting Hen With Insect Powder Before Setting, to Kill Vermin.

to fifteen, according to the size of the hen. If eggs become broken while the hen is setting, replace the nest with new, clean material and wash the eggs in lukewarm water so as to remove all broken egg material from them.

Many eggs that are laid are infertile. For this reason it is advisable to set several hens at the same time. After the eggs have been under the hen for seven days they should be tested as to whether they are fertile or infertile. Infertile eggs should be removed and used at home in cooking or for omelets, and the fertile eggs should be put back under the hen. In this way it is often possible to put all the eggs that three hens originally started to sit on under two hens and reset the other hen again. A good homemade egg tester or candler can be made from a large shoe box or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp by removing an end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a common kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape. An infertile egg, when held before the small hole with a lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while the fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions if the embryo is living. The testing should be done in a dark room.

If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often set restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heating is necessary. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; other-

TUBERCULOSIS REMEDIES THAT ARE WORTHLESS

No Real Cure Possible From Any of the Patent Preparations Investigated.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—After investigating under the Food and Drugs Act, a large number of preparations advertised as consumption cures, the Department of Agriculture has not been able to discover any that can in any sense be regarded as "cures" for tuberculosis. Some contain drugs that may at times afford some temporary relief from the distressing symptoms of the disease, but this is all. Since the passage of federal legislation prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of medicinal preparations for which false and fraudulent claims are made, there has been a marked tendency to label these preparations "remedies" instead of "cures" or "infallible cures" as they used to be called. In many cases, however, they can not even be regarded as remedies.

A "cherry balsam," for example, for the "cure" of "consumption" and "hemorrhage of the lungs," which it was represented would "strike at the very root of the disease" was found on analysis to be nothing but a solution in water and alcohol of opium, sugar, benzaldehyde, inorganic salts coloring matter. It contained no cherry bark extract or balsam.

A more elaborate "cure" consisted of five different preparations which the credulous patient was to take separately. These were first, the medicine proper, the essential ingredients of which were found to be morphine, cinchonic acid and arsenic—not a very safe mixture to take habitually; second, a tonic which was supposed to contain alcohol, chloroform, and codeine which is a derivative of opium or morphine; fourth, a mixture which contained some quinine, and a solution of water and alcohol; and fifth, codeine tablets. Even the strongest constitution could hardly stand a prolonged course of such treatment.

In the marketing of such preparations considerable ingenuity is frequently shown. One of the main objects is to persuade the patient that he is receiving, at a comparatively low price, the individual attention of a trained specialist. For this purpose, symptom blanks are employed. These contain a number of questions about the patient's symptoms, the number varying from a dozen or so to as many as 70 or 80. The patient is led to believe that the information which he furnishes in reply to these questions, will be carefully considered before any medicine is prescribed for him, though every physician knows that an accurate diagnosis cannot possibly be made in this way. As a matter of fact none is attempted and the degree of attention which these individual reports receive can be measured by the fact that cases have come under the observation of the department in which mail order concerns doing a business of this kind have received as many as 1,000 letters a day.

After the patient has submitted "diagnosis report" he is urged to purchase a supply of the medicine. If he does so, he is then urged to purchase more. If he states that he has experienced no beneficial effects he is told that he has not taken enough, and the process is likely to continue until, limits of his credulity have been reached. If on the other hand he decides at the beginning not to purchase medicine it is likely to be offered him at successively lower prices until he is at last induced to believe that he cannot afford to ignore such a gain. This is carried to such an extent that a "treatment," the original price of which is \$25, may be offered at the end of six months for \$2.50.

As a matter of fact the successful treatment of tuberculosis requires much more than the mere giving of medicine and, moreover, what will help one case will not necessarily help another. Claims that are absolutely unwarranted are no longer permitted on the labels of medicines shipped interstate commerce, but the words may be such as to convey a misleading impression without the use of absolute statements. Thus these preparations continue to find a sale despite the fact that a little trouble on the part of the prospective purchaser would reveal their worthlessness.

Other Snows in April.

The snow on yesterday and the morning, April 2 and 3, has caused discussion of April snows. The latest date at which a heavy fall of snow occurred in this locality, in the memory of the old inhabitants, was Sunday, the 15th of April, 1850. That day was cloudy and misty up to 11 1/2 o'clock when the snow began to fall and continued on into the night covering everything several inches. The season had been forward up to that time and all vegetation was well advanced, the oak trees being in full leaf, roses in full bloom, and garden vegetables growing luxuriantly. Corn and Irish potatoes in some gardens being a foot high. Field crops were also proportionately advanced. Young oaks and pines in the woods were bent over to the ground by the weight of snow on their tops. Most of the stooping trees now standing were then small seedlings that never straightened up entirely.

Since then there has been a number of snows in April, some as late as the 10th, but none as late as the 15th and near so heavy as that on the 15th. In 1872 or '73 there was a heavy frost and ice on April 27th which only killed corn in the fields, but some trees were killed to the ground.—Sunder Daily Item.

The city of Darlington has voted \$50,000 in bonds for another school building. The bonds were taken up by the Bank of Darlington against its competitors.

Lewis Humphries, an aged and highly respected citizen of Cherokee county, was run over and seriously injured in Gaffney Monday by a runaway team.

TIME TO INVEST IN MULES

War Is Having as Great Influence on Industry as on Market for Meat Animals.

To the man who has feed, but who hesitates to invest in cattle or sheep, either because of the high initial cost or the uncertain prospects of selling time, may occur the idea of feeding young horses or mules. The war is having fully as great an influence on the horse and mule business as on the market for meat animals.

Seemingly, therefore, the present time is most propitious for buying young mules. They may be bought \$25 to \$35 lower than usual, and when they are three or four years old there is every reason to believe they can be sold for \$25 to \$50 a head more than in an ordinary year heretofore. Growing mules will have a greater value than usual during the next two or three years, in case owners want to borrow money on them.

In buying mule colts, it is advisable to buy females. The cotton trade pays \$15 to \$25 a head more for mare mules than for males, because they are better shaped and look more trim. Mare mule colts will cost \$5 or \$10 a head more than males. Railroad contractors and mine workers prefer male mules because they can stand more work, but the cotton trade preference for females overbalances this demand to the extent indicated.

Kansas and Missouri are the greatest surplus mule states. At the present time it is possible to buy any reasonable number of weaning mule colts within a radius of 100 miles, or less, of Kansas City, in a comparatively short time. Missouri possesses about 350,000 mules, Kansas something less than 300,000. Each of the cotton-growing states has between 200,000 and 300,000 mules, Texas more than 500,000 but they raise comparatively few mules.

While it may be better to use some mill feeds during the winter, profitable dairying can be carried on with farm-raised feeds alone. The man who has plenty of alfalfa hay and good corn need not worry about not having the elements of a balanced ration. If in addition he has silage he can afford to forget about the mills and their products.

Save the Best Heifers. Good cows are scarce. Save the best heifers and grow them into big, useful milkers.

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