

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. Why Pull Your Carn Fodder? Curing Cow Pea Vines-Value of Corn and Cob Meal-Cultivation of Onions Read Questions and Replies. September 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletins The Experiment Station Bulletine.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already baken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle. Director. Raleigh, N. C.

The title page of the bulletins of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has been somewhat changed in appearance. Now the subject of the publication is given the prominent part so that the readers can easily see what the bulletins contain

The Chestaut and its Weevil.

It is a well known fact that the weevil damages to a great extent the chestaut as a market crop. This is made the subject of bulletin 195 of the North Carolina Experiment Station. The life history of this annoying insect is described, and how the parent beetle lays her eggs in the immature hunk or burr of the mit when still on the tree. The eggs hatch and if the nuts remain upon the ground the worms in about ten days hore their way out and cuter the ground to pass finally into the adult state during the coming spring. It is altogether impossible to prevent the beetle from laying her eggs on the native chestnut trees in the forests, but in cultivated orchards of Spanish or Japanese chestnuts the treatment would be the same as for the plum curculio. For treating the nexts, the following plan successfully followed by an experienced currespondent is recommended: scald the mosts by placing a bushel or so in a tab, pour enough bolling water over them to cov. or one or two inches. Stir with a stick allow to remain about five minutes, and the weevilly nuts come to the surface and can be skimmed off and destroyed or fed to hogs. Fut the good muts in lags half full, and dry in the sun, shake and manipulate freely to hasten drying. The kernels thus treated remain soft and do not get flinty. The Chestnut and its Weevil.

The Army Worms.

The weather this year has been exceptionally favorable to the army worms of which we have two general names. Baphygma frugiperda, the southern army worm, and Heliophila unipunctata, the morthern army worm. This year the latter genus is the more common but both are troublesome. These worms prefer soft green millet, eon, small grain, grass, and clovers. The southern worm eats fruit and vegetables. They do not molest cutton, cow peas, peanuts, or tobacco; nor can they damage dry cured fodder, or ripened grain shocked or standing in field. They never damage fodder or grain in barn.

REMEDIES. The Army Worms.

tack a grass or forage field cut the crop at once and haul into barn or rake up into windrows as soon as cut. Have a man follow and spray or sprinkle with kerosene emulsion man follow and spray or sprinkle with kerosene emulsion, or pure kerosene oil, or boiling hot water upon the worms which will be found covering the ground. The forage may then be cared as usual in field. To prevent advancing worms from getting into a field, plaw a long, wide and deep furrow across their line of march, 5 or 6 feet outside the field to be protected. The land side must be towards the protected field, and should be cut under if practicable, when the advancing worms have half filled this furrow pile straw or dry pime tags upon them and fire; or plaw another furrow just inside the last, throwing the dirt upon the worms. Roll or other furrow just inside the last, throw-ing the dirt upon the worms. Roll or stamp this hard. Repeat furrows as often as necessary. When crossing roads or bare ground the worms may be crushed by driving a heavy roller over them, or kerosene may be sprayed upon them or dry straw or litter may be scat-teredand fired. They may be poisoned by Paris green, but this remedy is not desirable when the crop is to be utilized tered and fired. They may be poisoned by Paris green, but this remedy is not desirable when the crop is to be utilized as forage. As soon as full grown the worms will enter the ground and change to the dormant pupa state in which they will remain until spring. Fields in which the worms have worked this fall should be deeply plowed and rolled heavily or stamped as soon as the worms are gone. This will bury the pupae so deeply they will not reach the surface in spring. Fall crops may be sown as soon as the worms begin to disappear. Gerald McCarthy, Entomologist North Carolina Experiment Station.

Crimson Clover in 1894.

[A crop of seed \$44.6! per acre.]

It is worth while to apread the fact to every farmer that this clover can and will bring dollars to him if he will but orrow it.

will bring dollars to him if he will but grow it.

This crop starts and grows to full maturity and dies between August and the following June. It will start among coracotton, or other crops and need not interfere with the crop for the latter part of the season in which it is sown. When the summer crop is gone crimson clover takes the soil and provided it is not too poor, covers it with verdure and increases its fertility while preventing the unsightly washing which frequently occurs without its presence. It only holds the ground for a short time in appring against other crops. If grazed, no delay need be experienced in plowing for early crops but we would plow all other ground first, as the latter this is left the more good it will do stock and land, and the better it will be for the following crop.

If it is washe into her the latter the is

left the more good it will do stock and land, and the better it will be for the following crop.

If it is made into hay the last of April will see it harvested and the weather will be propitions for hay making. Indeed, it may well be questioned if it would not be better, for a cotton crop, to have the land in this clover for hay to cut at the time when cotton has usually hardly started in sickly yellow growth, and then turn the land at once and plant the cotton. The roots and stubble will have mellowed the soil and added a rich supply of plant food to push the cotton crop and save a heavy bill for fertilizers. If the crop is late it will doubtless make up the time in more rapid growth and if it is not quite so far advanced when boils begin to rot some years in August, it may be as well for the crop. At any rate occuent

well for the crop. At any rate ecent can be planted after crimson clover has been cut for hay or seed, and will find its best development after such a crop. Now is the time to purchase seed and start to growing this valuable crop. Seed is cheaper than for years before. We would advise those who start to at least save their own seed.

To show some of the possibilities in this crop, a statement is appended of the erop grown on the experiment station farm in 1894. This is only what any farmer may equal or exceed, but it shows a profitable use of land for the winter months. Of four acres in clover 35; were harvested in good order while 15; acres were storm-beaten operation was 1487 pounds per acre. This straw has been fed just as though it were prime hay, and teams have worked as usual on it with usual grain food. Corn eropon the land is now better because clover has been grown there. After the clover wascut off, the land plowed well, although elsewhere it was rather too dry to plow. The soil was off the seed bed. We

1.893.

The Weather in North Carelina During 1893.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has just published the seventh annual report of its insteorological division constituting the North Carolina state weather service for 1893. This report gives in details, the various purts of North Carolinas during 1883. The subjects treated embrace: list of the publications during the year; the annual meteorological summary for the state and the sixty-six separate stations, whose reports were used for compiling it including observations of pressure maximum and minimum temperature precipitation, state of the weather, wind direction, crop conditions miscellaneous phenomena, etc.; normals for North Carolina, list of meteorological stations, observers, and crop reports, work embraced in the monthly meteorological bulletins and the weekly weather crop bulletin also weather and temperature forecasts, cold wave and frost warnings, and list of stations receiving them. A valuable feature of the report is the table of comparisons between principal points in North Carolina and prominent places in the United States and abroad. These comparisons embrace normal precipitation and temperature for the whole year.

for each of the four seasons, and each month of the year.

The pamphlet embraces sixty-three pages contains a well prepared table of contents and index, and is replete with valuable information on weather conditions in North Carolina. It can be procured by application to be H. B. Bartle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Silice the issue of our previous press bulletin, on this subject, several communications have been received and two remedies proposed which our correspondents are sure has proven of federat in curing the habit, in at least one case for the quassia method and several for the sitted tongue.

Boil a handful of quassia chips tean be found at any drug store for several hours in about one gallon of water wash the cows teats in this after every milking for ten days. Always wash every time before milking using a gallon of clean water in which a spoonful of pearline has been dissolved. If the milk tastes of quassia feed it to the pigs. The bitterness of the quassia remains in the cow's memory and prevents further trials at sucking after the ten days.

The other method conservations furtilities.

further trials at sucking after the tendays.

The other method consists in siliting the tongue near the point used to draw up round the teat in the act of sucking. Fasten the cow securely, and drawing out the tongue silit it a little to one side of the middle 1½ to 2 inches out towards the front and near the point. Then feed on soft bran mashes for a few days until the wound heals and it will be impossible for the cow to suck after that. One correspondent tried chair frames and side bars until tired out and desperate, when the mutilated tongue

desperate, when the mutilated out and desperate, when the mutilated tongue curved the habit.

Still we should spend little time on any cow we do not know to be a good one. The time can be better employed. F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, North Carolina Experiment Station.

Advanced Summary of Meteorological Re-ports, for North Carolina, August

The North Carolina state weather service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for August 1891, as compared with the correspond

summary of the weather for August 1894, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years.

Temperature—The mean for the month was 74.7 degrees, which is 1.1 degrees below the normal. The highest monthly mean was 78.6 degrees at Lumberton: the lowest monthly mean was 63.8 degrees at Highlands. The highest temperature was 99 on the 9th at 8axon, on the 10th at Bockingham; the lowest 48 on the 5th at Blowing Rock, on the 6th at Bakersville. The warmest August during the past twenty-one years was in 1888, mean 78.5; the codest in 1874, mean 72.8.

Procletation—Average for the month 6.13 inches, which is 0.04 inches above the normal. The greatest amount was 14.99 at Pantogo; the least amount, 0.80 at Mt. Airy. The wettest August occurred in 1887, average 9.30. The duest in 1881 average 2.91.

Winders Prevailing direction for August is southwest. Average hourly velocity 8.1 miles. Highest velocity, 38 miles per hour from northwest on the 18th at Chattanoga, Tenn.

Mischlangors Phinnongan—Fogs were frequent especially during the latter part of the month, and considerable hazy occurred in upper sky. Thunder

were frequent especially during the lat-ter part of the month, and considerable hazy occurred in upper sky. Thunder hazy occurred in upper sky. Hunder storms occurred on every day except 7th, 22d, 23d, and 24th. Hall occurred 19th, 15th and 19th. Luner Halos 21st. solar halos 11th and 25th. Two observ-ers reported aurora carly morning of up.

Questions and Replies.

Questions and Replies.

The station will be glad to extend its usefulness by answering as far as possible, questions on agricultural topics sent by any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the station staff most competent to do so, and when of general interest, they will also appear in those columns.

Suppernougs Can Be Fruned.

uros at graft to advantage? G. W. S. Wilnington, N. I.

Ansarred by W. P. Massey, Horticalitarist.

North carolina Experiment Station.

The notion still prevalent that the scuppermong grape and all the rotundifolia class will not endure any pruning is an error. You can prune and get the old scuppermong up on a horizontal trellis without much risk, but it will be found that the branches have rooted fast to the ground in all directions, and it will probably pay better to select strong young shoots with masses of roots and detach them as independent vines for planting, rather than bother with the old stems. In such a mass of vines as you describe you can get hundreds of strong young plants.

House as Fertillisers and How to Ellies.

Bones as Fertilizers and How to Utilize

on the farm will acids to dissipe them is not advisable because of the danger attending the operation. A plan found successful is the following: Dig a deep tranch in soil not liable to leach, then lay down a layer of brelayn bones as meh or two, upon this lar similar layer of unleached hard wood ashes, repeating the process and wetting the layers until the trench is filled. It would be well also to have stakes at certain points in the mixture so that they can be witherney from time to time and water poured in the holes. This will tend to decompose the bames, but five or six months will be needed. As the decomposition will depend upon the quality of the bones, after this time if the bones are found not to be thoroughly decomposed you can fork over the material, lay down again with more ashes and wet the mixture and allow a longer time.

Hotlow Horn and Hollow Tall.

According to the popular idea, cows are only two affections "hollow horn," ad "hollow tall." The method of diagnosis between the

and 'hollow inil'

The inchool of diagnosis between the two is simply by exclusion. If the goves a unthrifts and the cause is not from hollow hall, she is suffering from hollow hall. If she is muthrifts and the cause is not from 'hollow hall. It furthermore seems as if the disease was at the option of the diagnostician 'f' either hollow form, or hollow tail. The popular treatment of these popular diseases is simple, but radical. If your cau is suffering with 'hollow horn, cut off the horns, she will never have hollow horn again. If she at the mercy of her would be helpers, is said to have 'hollow tall,' then it is said to have 'hollow tall,' then it is that one more eow is dooned to be a 'holo-tall' without the means to defend herself against the flies and insects that pester in the spring and fall. 'Hollow horn, off with the horns' 'Hollow tail,' off with the tail! The diagnosis is simple; the treatment secures sare care with no chance of recurrence. We cite two cases in dilustration to show the incorrectness of these common notions.

then notions.

Case I. October 0th, 1893. Patient—cow, age unknown. Appearance unthrifty, dry staring cost, pulse small, quick. Ereathing accelerated, temperature elevated. Had been running in sak grove several days eating large quantities of acorns. Man in charge was unafte to decide whether she was auffering from 'hollow horn' or 'hollow tail.' It was plainly a case of plendlyin and a pirgative dose was administered followed by digestive tonies. The patient made quick recovery.

Case 2. April, 1894. Father-Nice Jersey cow, age not known.

Had been treated for 'hollow tail' some time before by a friend 12 of the owner. General unthrifty appearance febrile symptoms. Put on tonics inus womica and from its doing well.

That it is possible for the tail of a cow to suffer from many diseases that flesh and some is heir to 'earlies of the bone, inflammation of the soft tissues, skin diseases of many kinds, diseases of the hair and follicless we recallly admitting the hair and follicless we recally admitting the hair and follicless we recall a reality. Case I, October 9th, 1893. Patient-

PHISIOGNOMY.

Something About Noses, Eyes, Ears, Chins, Months, Etc.

The suub nose is peculiar to Russia Squimaux, Tartars and Africans,

A mouth exactly twice as broad a the eye shows dullness of apprehension.

Warts on the chin or neck indicate

Very small, thin ears are usually asso-

iated with great delicacy and refinement. High check bones always indicate great force of character in some direction.

Fullness of the temples is supposed to show powers of mathematical calculation. First impressions in the study of countenances are always the most relia-

The Roman nose shows the greater character the Greek nose the greater

Half shut eyes show great natural shrewdness, together with a lack of sin-

A man whose temples are full in the lower part is apt to he a great lover of

A long, thick chin is commonly found only in persons of low mental organiza-

It Should be in Every House. J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay st., Sharps-burg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consump-tion, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Poeumo-nia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several phy various other remedies and several phy sician had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he has ever used for Lung Troubles. Nothing like it. Free trial bottles at W. M. Cohen's departure. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.00.

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drugstore. Large bottles 50c, and \$1.00.

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innance of the same, I am yours to com-P. N. STAINBACK.

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points South and Southwest, steeping car reservation and general information call on T. F. ANDERSON, Agent, Weldon, N. C. JOHN H. WINDER, Gen'l Manager T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Ag't

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A TLANTIC COAST LINE. PETERSBURG & WELDON R. R Condensed Schedule.

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 Leave Petersburg.
 10.60 am
 1.95 a m

 Leave Stony Greek,
 10.35 am
 1.35 a m

 Leave Jarratts,
 10.55 am
 1.35 a m

 Leave Belfield,
 11.11 am
 2.05 a m

 Arrive Weldon,
 11.52 am
 2.38 a m
 No. 35, going South, leaves Petersburg at 7.54, p. m., arrive at Weldon 9.26.

> TRAINS GOING NORTH. No. 32 Daily.

Leave Weldon,
Le Belfield,
Le Jarratts,
Le Stony Creek,
Arrive Peteraburg,
2.37 a.m. 5.35 p. m. 19.50 a-m | 3.27 p. m 4.10 p. m 4.30 p. m No. 402, going North leaves Weldon daily at 4:16, arrive at Petersburg 5.52 s.m.

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