# The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.


## The World's Fair.

Near the Agricultural building (which was described in our last issue) is the Forestry building, which presents a very different appearance from any of the other buildings. Instead of being covered with staff like the other buildings its sides are constructed of slabs of lumber, and surrounding it is a veranda supported by columns composed of trunks of trees in their natural state, with the bark on them. This gives quite a rustic appearance to this building and also at a glance gives an idea of the different varieties of timber that are exhibited within. The roof is thatched with tanbark, and the interior is finished in various woods so as to show their beautiful graining and glossy polish. In this building are exhibited the timbers and forest products of every part of the world, not only huge logs and sections of trees but worked lumber in all shapes and designs. The exhibit from Brazil was especially attractive, and by far the best that we saw. Such highly polished and large slabs of mahogany we had never before seen. The North Carolina exhibit in this building was one of the best displayed by any State. Indeed there were two exhibits from this State—one installed as the State's exhibit by our State officials and the other being the private exhibit of Mr. George Vanderbilt from his extensive estate near Asheville. Both of these exhibits showed to great advantage the great variety and superior quality of North Carolina's timbers, and are a valuable advertisement of our forests.

Transportation building is the one first reached by visitors, who arrive on the elevated railroad or by the steam cars, being nearest to the stations of these roads, and in appearance it is beyond all doubt one of the most attractive on the grounds. The main entrance, or grand portal, on the east front is wondrously magnificent and excites the admiration of every visitor. It consists of a series of receding arches overlaid with gold leaf, and ornamented with striking allegorical figures and groups in bassrelief. The building is 960 feet long and 250 feet wide, and in the centre is surmounted by a cupola 165 feet high. As its name would indicate, Transportation building is filled with all kinds of exhibits that illustrate the various modes of transportation since man's creation. Here are presented the origin, growth and development of the various methods of transportation used in all ages and in all parts of the world. By actual contrast here may be seen and learned the wonderful improvements in all kinds of vehicles. Here may be seen exact reproductions of the ancient methods of transportation mentioned in the Bible, and near them may be seen the luxurious railway coaches of the present day. Here are all sorts of wheeled vehicles, of every kind and description, and the continued improvement in their construction, during successive ages, is very striking and instructive. Indeed here are presented object lessons that are clearly and impressively taught, which months and years of study would be consumed in learning in any other way. Especially interesting and instructive is the large exhibit of locomotives and railroad coaches. Here are seen the peculiar and quaint looking old curiosities that were first used as locomotives. They certainly were strange looking objects, in very striking contrast to the monster and magnificent modern locomotives that stood near them. One of these old locomotives, instead of a boiler, used a barrel. There were several English locomotives and cars, the latter being very different in appearance and construction from the cars used in the United States. They are much smaller, large enough to hold only eight or ten passengers. Their doors do not open at the ends, but at the side and look exactly like the door of a stage coach. It is strange that the English use such small and inconveniently arranged cars, for they are certainly not as comfortable as our cars. The finest train of cars that we saw was one from Canada. These cars were made of mahogany, lighted by electricity, and very handsomely ornamented and furnished. The Pullman Company have a very attractive exhibit, in which are shown their most costly and luxurious cars, and also a large model of the town of Pullman, where the shops of the company are located.

The marine exhibit in Transportation building comprises every variety of boats, from the old canoe and dugout to the modern "floating palaces", as many steamers are now very appropriately called. Many of the great ship building establishments of the United States and Great Britain have some large and costly models, conspicuous among which is the model of the British warship "Victoria", which (that is, the model) is 30 feet long and cost $20,000. In a prominent position is a large model of the historic Santa Maria, in which Columbus sailed on his celebrated voyage of discovery. The appearance of this ancient ship presents a very striking contrast to the ships of the present day, and on seeing it one wonders how it ever survived a voyage across the Atlantic. In this building the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have a very attractive exhibit of the products of the country traversed by their system of roads. This exhibit is displayed in a very handsome railroad coach, made expressly for the purpose for which it is used. The polite officer in charge of this exhibit is a native Southerner, who immediately discovered that our party of visitors were from the South by our accent and pronunciation. And it may here be worthy of mention that Northerners can as quickly recognize Southerners, from our accent and pronunciation, as we can always tell a Northerner by his speech. In one of the main aisles of this building is a huge steam hammer, which is said to be the largest in the world, 96 feet high and weighing 120 tons. It is suspended in the middle of the aisle, so that persons walk directly under it, and as we walked under it the thought involuntarily arose—Just suppose it should accidentally drop? The only consolation that could be suggested was the fact that we would never know what hit us!

Next to the Transportation building is the Mines and Mining building, which contains everything that is useful or beautiful in the mineral kingdom. Here may be seen the best specimens of the mineral resources and products, not only of every portion of the United States but of every portion of the whole world. The mineral exhibit of each State and foreign country is separate and distinct, and all are very artistically arranged. A prominent and conspicuous position has been assigned to North Carolina, directly in front of one of the main entrances, and our exhibit presents a very creditable appearance. Not only is it arranged so as to attract attention and please the eye, but its contents are well worth a close and critical inspection. The display of gems and precious stones is quite a revelation to all visitors, who seem to be entirely ignorant of the mineral wealth of our State. Indeed very few North Carolinians themselves are aware of the variety and value of the gems and precious stones that may be found in their good old State, and this exhibit at Chicago would literally "astonish the natives". Our exhibit also contains valuable samples and specimens of gold ore, which attract much attention. There are many highly polished blocks of building stones, marble, granite, brownstone, &c. In this exhibit are displayed quite a number of photographs, illustrating the beautiful scenery and many objects of interest in our State. As might be expected, California's mineral exhibit is one of the best. In a conspicuous position and in large letters is a statement showing the yield of gold in California since its first discovery, and the amount is put at $1,013,000,000. The new State of Montana has a very attractive exhibit, conspicuous in which is the life size statue of a woman made of solid silver. In one end of the building is a tunnel about 20 feet long, representing an actual tunnel in a coal mine and the manner of working it. In it are figures of miners at work digging coal, and a tramway with a car hauling out the coal. The best foreign exhibit is that from New South Wales, and by the way that country has remarkably fine exhibits in all the departments. And it seems quite remarkable that this new country in the old world—the last that Europeans have inhabited and civilized—should have so much better exhibits than many older countries. In this mineral exhibit of New South Wales is the largest piece of gold ore in the world. It is a lump of almost solid gold and is valued at $6,000. Surrounding it are several other large nuggets of gold of great value, and the pile looked quite tantalizing to impecunious visitors.

[Continued in next issue.]

Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address in New York on the closing scenes of the war, in which he took so prominent a part. He will also give his personal estimate of Grant and Lee.

## Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1893.

While President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle believe that the Sherman silver law is responsible for the present unsettled financial status and that its repeal is absolutely necessary for the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that the failure of the extra session of Congress, to be held in September, to repeal it promptly will precipitate a general financial panic, they are not doing the slightest thing to force any Senator or Representative to vote for its repeal against his honest opinion, nor will they, but they do ask that every man, Congressman and private individual, shall study this question anew, not from the point of view of last year or the year before, but from the point of view of today, with all the attendant circumstances in the industrial business and financial world, believing that such intelligent study of the question cannot fail to result in a practically unanimous vote for its repeal as soon as the extra session of Congress gets together. The practical operation of the Sherman law has shown it to be a bad law; that's why the President and the Secretary of the Treasury wish it repealed.

There is no truth in the sensational rumor sent out from Washington early this week, that the British Ambassador had demanded of this Government reparation pecuniary and by apology, for the arrest of an officer of the British steamer Nigretia at New Orleans last month. The arrest has been in a courteous note brought to the attention of the State Department and an investigation is now being made of the case. If the facts show that reparation is due it will be made promptly without any demand. The originator of the silly rumor must have been entirely ignorant of diplomatic methods.

It is evident to even the most careless observer that President Cleveland is a much better politician now than he was eight years ago. There is no denying the fact that democrats have been a little nervous over the distribution of the New York Federal offices, owing to the threatening attitude which Tammany and anti Tammany democrats have occupied toward each other. It was feared that any positive recognition of either side by the administration would precipitate a faction fight in New York that would endanger, if it did not actually lose, the State. There is no longer any such fear. President Cleveland has proven by his selection of a postmaster for New York City that he knows how to select men who will be equally acceptable and satisfactory to Tammany and anti Tammany democrats.

The much-talked about new extradition treaty with Russia was officially promulgated this week and notice given by Presidential proclamation that it would go into effect on the 24th of the present month. About the only material difference between this and reciprocity treaties we have with other countries is that attempts against the life of the head of either government or members of his family are not classed as political offenses, but are made extraditable crimes. According to the terms of the new treaty it may be terminated upon six months notice by either government. Officials here do not expect that the working of the new treaty will bring about any of the calamities so freely predicted by those who are opposed to it.

Ex Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, who is the father-in-law of that high flying young man, once known to the toadies of the Metropolis as "Prince Harrison," now plain Russell Harrison, in compliance with a request, has resigned his membership on the Utah Commission, and H. G. Lett, who was a prominent candidate for governor of the Territory, has been appointed in his place. This makes the Commission stand three democrats and two republicans, and, in view of the expectation that the Territory will be admitted to Statehood at the coming session of Congress, it is not expected that any further changes will be made in the Commission.

Ever since the organization of the National banking system, one of its important laws has been construed in favor of the stockholders, but hereafter this law will be construed in favor of the depositors and other creditors of these banks. The law in question is that which provides for the levying of an assessment, up to 100 per cent of the face of stock held, on the stockholders of banks, to make good any losses. It has been customary to wait until all other assets of a broken bank had been realized on before making this assessment, hereafter it will be made as soon after a bank closes its doors as possible.

Charlotte Observer: Last Thursday night Mr. Richard Crowder, a prominent citizen of Anson county, failed to put in an appearance at his supper table. His family began to look for him but did not at first think very strange of his absence, as Mr. Crowder was a peculiar man, who rarely spoke to any one about his intentions. It was supposed that he had perhaps gone off on a trip without telling his family of it. But as time passed on his family began to be alarmed and searchers were sent out. His brother, Mr. Frank Crowder, was in Charlotte yesterday looking for him. He had not, however, gone away from home and yesterday the news reached the city that the dead body of Mr. Crowder had been found in his pasture, almost half eaten by hogs. The supposition is that he must have died suddenly from heart failure, or some other cause, while out at work in his pasture.

## Exposing Follies With Ridicule.

For the Mecklenburg Times.

We notice the Populistic newspapers frequently complain because their schemes are ridiculed by the Democratic press. Well, ridicule is the proper weapon for attacking wrong. It is impossible to ridicule a perfect piece of architecture or the harmonies of a grand orchestra. It is impossible to ridicule a man whose conduct is upright or whose utterances are the dictates of reason and common sense. But a bad piece of architecture, or a brass band full of shrieking discords is very laughable. A guest at a stranger's table who spills a plate of soup in his lap, mixes molasses with his cabbage or eats green peas with his fingers, cannot escape ridicule and derision. Nobody thinks of laughing at the acrobat who turns a graceful somersault and lights upon his feet. But the clown who plunges in the air and lights on his paunch always causes a ripple of laughter. The wittiest man in the world could not ridicule a citizen for consulting a physician when seized with fever, but if he should be found consulting a witch, an insurance agent or alliance lecturer, he would be a fit subject for the humorist though pity might spare him.

Ridicule is the search-light that reveals all deformities and exhibits all follies. When we see white men in the South standing together like brothers as a bulwark against negro domination and corrupt radicalism, the spectacle defies ridicule. But when we see white men who think they are better than their race, deserting it and joining the negro party or its equivalent in the name of "reform," the spectacle is ridiculous and at the same time serious. When we see grown men talking about government lending money at 1 per cent., free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, crying out against political corruption and for reform while following leaders whose characters are a stench in the nostrils of honest men—relishing the counsel of such men as Cleveland, Mills, Carlisle and Vance, and consulting such lumps of depravity as Macune and Butler, and such quacks and cranks as Peffer, Mrs. Lease and Tom Watson—when we view these things the temptation to laugh is irresistible when not overcome with pity.

## Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

*Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.*

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, June 12th, has on the whole been favorable for growing crops. Heavy local rains occurred during the first part of the week, washing lands badly in some places in the west, and doing more or less damage in the central and eastern portions, but excessive rain was not general. Cool nights during first of the week retarded growth, especially cotton, but the last two or three days gave a large amount of sunshine and warmth. Crop generally reported in good condition. Wheat harvesting in full blast and the yield is excellent.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Several correspondents report excessive rain, while a few say that rain is needed. But on the whole the weather has been favorable in this district. There is some complaint of cool nights, which retard growth of cotton. But the last two days of the week gave abundant sunshine and warmth. All crops looking well.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—Heavy local rains occurred in this district, the heaviest for years at some places. Smithfield reports 4.95 inches for the week, all of which occurred on 6th and 7th, but not much damage was done except in a few places. A great majority of reports are favorable. Harvesting wheat is the order of the day. There is a fine wheat crop. The reports on tobacco not so encouraging. Corn looking well generally. As usual cotton seems to be the chief sufferer from excessive rain and a little cool weather.

WESTERN DISTRICT.—The farmers are in the midst of the wheat harvest; the crop is good generally. Not much work done during the week on account of wet weather, but farm work generally pretty well up. Very heavy rains fell at some places, washing land badly. Quite a number of correspondents report all crops looking finely; some report corn small and cotton backward; tobacco also backward.

## Drowned Herself and Children.

ZANESVILLE, O., June 11.—Mrs. Clara E. Weaver, aged twenty four years, drowned her two children and herself yesterday.

Mrs. Weaver lived with her husband, John L. Weaver, a young farmer, in Newton township, near Buckeye creek. Yesterday morning the husband went to a cornfield some distance from home and did not return until evening. His wife and two children—Louis, aged four, and Chloris Leota, aged six months were not at home when he returned, but he did not grow weary until late at night, as he thought his wife had taken the children to visit her father.

This morning, however, a search was instituted. The three bodies were found in Buckeye creek, a shallow stream, which is now only about twelve inches deep. Mrs. Weaver had waded into the stream and held the children under the water until drowned and then ended her own life.

Temporary insanity is the only motive ascribed. An uncle of Mrs. Weaver murdered his wife and killed himself, some years ago.

Mr. Jerome Dowd, the talented editor of the Mecklenburg Times, has accepted the professorship of political economy at Trinity College.

On last Friday a building collapsed at Washington, in which about 500 government clerks were employed, and 22 of them were killed and several others wounded.

## THE EXPERIMENT STATION

### Of North Carolina at Raleigh. Important to Farmers.

JUNE 8, 1893.

This institution was organized by legislative enactment in 1877, and has for sixteen years been laboring for the best interests of the agriculture of North Carolina.

The station has issued during these years a million and more copies of bulletins, all bearing upon improvement of the state's agriculture. By disseminating this information, and through the Fertilizer Control, the station has saved millions of dollars to the farmers of North Carolina.

The fund for the support of the station is derived from the general government, and no appropriation is received by it from the state.

The station desires and needs the active cooperation of all people of the state, for without this cooperation it can do but little effectual and permanent work.

In order to extend its usefulness, the station will present to the readers of this paper, once each month, three columns of matter of peculiar interest to farmers.

The general subjects embraced in this agricultural matter will be

1. Announcements.
2. Descriptive notes of Station bulletins.
3. Summaries of results of investigations at the Station.
4. Letters of inquiry and replies to same
5. Special agricultural articles of general interest.

Letters of inquiry from any person upon any agricultural subject will be encouraged. Replies to same will be made at once by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so in whose special field the question lies. All questions must invariably be addressed to "The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Questions and replies of general interest will be also printed in these columns for the benefit of all readers.

The bulletins of the Experiment Station are supplied free to those residents of the State who request them. The regular bulletins contain such subjects of immediate interest and value, and are written in plain language for popular reading. Technical bulletins are issued also, and contain result of scientific and technical investigations. A list of bulletins already issued which can now be supplied will be printed in these Experiment Station columns for July.

### Organization of the Experiment Station.

As at present constituted, the staff of the Station includes:

H. B. BATTLE, Ph. D., Director and State Chemist.
F. E. EMERY, B. S., Agriculturist.
GERALD MCCARTHY, B. Sc., Botanist and Entomologist.
W. F. MASSEY, C. E., Horticulturist.
C. F. VON HERRMANN, Meteorologist.
H. B. KENYON, M. S., Assistant Chemist.
H. A. CARPENTER, B. S., Assistant Chemist.
R. D. NORRIS, M. Sc., Assistant Chemist.
ALEXANDER HOGG, Assistant Horticulturist.
JOHN E. ATKINS, Assistant Meteorologist.
A. F. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Experiment Station has two general parts, as follows:

A.—The Fertilizer Control Station.
B.—The Agricultural Experiment Station.

In order to facilitate its work, the Station has been classified into

1. Executive Division.
2. Chemical Division.
3. Agricultural Division.
4. Botanical Division.
5. Entomological Division.
6. Horticultural Division.
7. Meteorological Division.
8. Division of Publication.

Visitors are cordially welcomed at any time, and the work carefully explained to them. The headquarters of the Station are in the Agricultural Building, immediately north of the Capitol building in Raleigh. In the north wing are located the offices, the chemical laboratories and store-rooms. On the basement floor is the document room, where are kept the publications of the Station, and where the mailing of these publications takes place. On the third floor is situated the mycological laboratory, botanical and entomological work-rooms; also the meteorological division of the Station, organized as the State Weather Service, co-operating with the United States Weather Bureau. On the roof of the building are located the various instruments for recording meteorological observations, together with a thirty-five foot flag-staff for displaying flags for disseminating the weather forecasts.

The Experiment Farm is located about one mile and a half west of the city, and adjoins the grounds of the State Agricultural Society. It is in close proximity to the grounds of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the students have access to the experiments, and study their progress and their results. On the farm are located the experimental dairy, silos and barn, in which are the cattle under test for production of beef, milk and other purposes. Field-crop tests are also conducted, as far as is possible, upon the land of the farm. Here, also, is the field and plant house work of the horticultural division. The Experiment Farm is connected by telephone with the city offices. The Hillsboro street line of electric cars of the city stops in easy walking distance of the farm.

### Silage Corn and Silo.

(F. E. EMERY, AGRICULTURIST, EXPERIMENT STATION.)

Plant your corn just as you would to make a crop of grain. Cut it up and put in the silo when the kernels are well glazed, that is, while the stalks and most of the leaves are still green, and the kernels are beginning to harden. You can count 40 to 50 pounds per day for a mature animal, cow or mule, which would be 9,000 pounds per animal from Nov. 1st to May 1st. Four animals would eat 36,000 pounds. There will necessarily be some waste, and you may want to feed another cow, so we will raise this amount to 25 tons. At 25 pounds per cubic foot, this will require 2,000 cubic feet. Ten feet square and 20 feet high will be a good form. Perhaps you can get out the timber needed for the walls and roof, and need to buy only the boards, sheathing, nails, doors and hinges, and a window for the gable opposite the door.

If you have a sidehill convenient to your stable, you can put your silo into it so as to fill from above to good advantage. Make a firm base with a good foundation. I would use some cement to make a tight bottom in a dry place well rammed clay will do as well; and lay the sills, which may be of 2in. x 10in. plank doubled and spiked together, in fresh cement.

A bill of lumber sufficient to build such a silo would be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sills 8 pieces 12ft. x 2in. x 10in. | 160 sq. ft. |
| Studs 24 " 20 " 4 " x 4 " | 640 " " |
| " 4 " 20 " 4 " x 4 " | 213 " " |
| Plates 4 " 12 " 4 " x 6 " | 24 " " |
| Rafters 12 " 10 " 4 " x 4 " | 80 " " |
| Common boards 14ft. long, inside cover | 960 " " |
| Matched pine " " | 1100 " " |
| Roof of common boards 14ft. long, outside cover of wall, common boards 12ft. long | 250 " " 1000 " " |
| Outside cover for water-table to cover sill | 26 " " |
| Total | 4,498 " " |

The door hinges and nails with nasps, together with two barrels of cement and two of lime, for foundation and floor, will be all the additional expense for material.

Station bulletin No. 80 treats of silos. It is sent upon application.

### Insects Beneficial to Truck and Other Crops.

(GERALD MCCARTHY, ENTOMOLOGIST, EXPERIMENT STATION.)

Insects are not altogether useless or noxious. The value of the silk worm and honey bee are known to all. Insects play a most important part in the fertilization of the blossoms of many species of plants. They help to disseminate vegetation and variegate the earth. Many are in nature's laboratory extremely useful in all the work of plants, in some form, from cradle to grave. Birds or a million forms of animal life would be made miserable if insects were not at hand to supply food.

Insects must also be taught where their food is, and be made to like it. The bee must be taught where honey is, and be induced to gather it. The fruit growers have found it necessary to keep a man employed to destroy the codling moth, and the farmer must also be taught where insects are beneficial, and how to make them so.

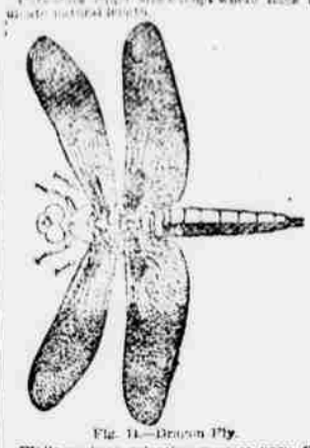


Fig. 11.—Dragon Fly.

While waging a relentless warfare upon the insects which prey upon our crops, we should spare, encourage and protect our insect allies. These latter as one might judge from their predaceous habits, are generally large and ferocious-looking, with powerful jaws for seizing and tearing their prey. In speaking with insects we have no intention to imply that all insects are friendly and beneficial insects, but as the friendly insects are carnivorous and do not eat the foliage, they are not hurt by Paris green or London purple. They are however killed by the kerosene emulsion and all insecticides which kill by touch. Many farmers who have to resort to hand picking to save their crops, finding these ferocious looking carnivorous insects, many or less abundant upon the plants, conclude that these must be the parent forms of the lice or worms which do the damage. These, then, are carefully picked off and destroyed in the belief that in this way the increase of the noxious insects may be prevented. This is a very mistaken procedure. These ferocious looking, predaceous insects are among the farmer's best friends. When they are present in considerable numbers the further increase, if not the reduction, of the noxious insects is assured, with no cost to the farmer.

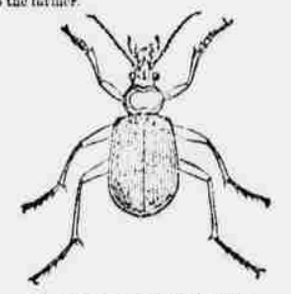


Fig. 27.—Green Ground Beetle.

Among predaceous insects none are more beneficial than the ladybugs. Coccinellids several species. They are the natural enemies of plant lice. The larva of the lady bug resembles a miniature alligator, and its appetite for plant lice is simply amazing. The lady bugs vary in color and size, but they are all small and the usual colors are red or pink spotted with black, black spotted with red, and yellow spotted with black.

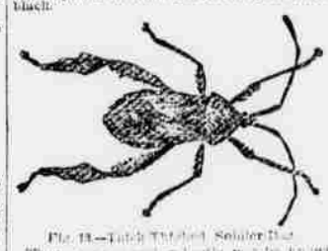
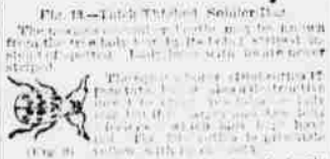


Fig. 18.—Twice Thrifted Soldier Bug.



(Fig. 24.) 10-Spotted Lady-bug.

(Fig. 25.) Lady bug and larva.

Fig. 10.—The Virginia Tiger-Beetle.

Fig. 25.—Convergent Lady-bug: a larva, b pupa, c Adult.

It is most useful in the larva state.

Fig. 26.—The Fiery Ground-Beetle and Larva.

Fig. 11.—Long Ground-Beetle.

This is one of our most elegant insects. The colors are black, white and yellow. It lives chiefly on trees, feeding upon worms and bugs it finds there.

Fig. 18 is a Long Thick Twighed Soldier-bug, (Acanthocephala femorata.) This insect is very common in the South. It is of a black brown color, sometimes inclining to red. It is of the exact size shown.

Fig. 14 is an the Broom-Fly, or "Tiger

Fig. 12.—Banded Soldier Bug.

It's Darning Needle," (Libellula trimaculata.) It is our swiftest divine insect. In the larva state it feeds upon mosquitoes; in the adult state it feeds upon many insects. It never harms human beings or animals. It should not be persecuted.

Fig. 29.—The Murky Ground-Beetle.

Figs. 28 and 29 show the Murky Ground-Beetle, (Harpalus caliginosus) and its larva. The beetle is of a blackish color, of the exact size shown.

Fig. 20.—Larva of Murky Ground-Beetle.

### Questions and Replies.

Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Questions may be sent in by any one and the subjects may embrace any agricultural topic. 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 these columns. The Station expects, in this way, to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render great assistance to practical farmers.

#### Wicky Laurel, or Lambkill.

I send a box of leaves to learn if they contain any poison. I have lost two fine horses, supposed to have been poisoned.—E. F. A., Laurel, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist Experiment Station.)

The leaves sent are those of Kalmia angustifolia, popularly called Wicky Laurel and Lambkill. This plant is considered poisonous to sheep, but has never been known to kill horses or other animals. Yet it might do so when the animals gorge themselves upon the leaves, as they are liable to do when turned out too early, before the grass starts in the spring, and when there is nothing else for them to eat. This shrub should be carefully eradicated from pasture lots.

#### Vinegar Eels.

I send you a small bottle of vinegar which has worms in it. Please let me know if these are always present in vinegar, or if they are unwholesome.—J. S. D., Creek, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist Experiment Station.)

The sample of vinegar contains "vinegar eels" (Vibrones acetis.) Their presence is caused by too much exposure of vinegar to the air, and probably by foul or unskillful handling of the fruit from which the vinegar was made. Heat the vinegar until it is scalding hot—about 160 degrees, F.—at which temperature keep it for half an hour, then strain through cotton sheeting, barrel and bung it tightly. Do not boil the vinegar so that will injure the quality. After being treated as indicated the vinegar will be perfectly wholesome, though not quite so strong as might be.

#### Mixing of Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

Is it good practice to have watermelon and cantaloupe patches along side of each other? Will either corrupt the other?—R. B. C., Charlotte, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist of Experiment Station.)

It was formerly supposed that all cucurbitaceous plants would mix if planted close to each other, but investigations of late years show that there is really very little crossing, even of these near akin. The muskmelon and the watermelon will not cross at all, and you may plant them together freely.

#### When to Plant Black-eye Peas.—Cultivation of Sage.

I have just picked from a five acre field truck peas and am desirous to know when, or how soon I may plant black-eye peas. The farmers here say wait until the dark nights in June. What has the moon to do with it? I am thinking about planting sage for oil in June. Is it too late? Is there any market for it. What is the best variety to plant, and when is the best time, etc? What does it usually sell for?—E. E. E., Coleraine, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist Experiment Station.)

Plant the peas at once now that the ground is warm. There are still a great many people who study the moon more than the condition of their soil. If the land and season is all right, and the proper cultivation given the crop, it will be good, sun and rain have far more to do with it than the moon. Broad leaf sage is the kind to grow. It is now rather late to begin. Sage seed should be sown early in April in a rich bed, and the plants transplanted to a piece of land from which an early truck crop has been cut. The plants set in rows 2½ feet apart and 18 inches in the row, will, if land is good, nearly cover the ground by September, and as all the growth is young and tender it can be cut off as the ground and cured in the shade. If properly cured it will sell better in any of the northern cities Baltimore especially.

#### Best Varieties of Early Corn and Turnips.

I want to plant for market North corn for early roasting ears, and also a crop of early turnips. Will you not please write me as soon as you can what variety of corn will pay best to plant for early market, and what variety of turnips planted this season of the year will do best?—J. L. K., Tarboro, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist Experiment Station.)

The best corn you can plant for early shipping is Adams Extra Early. There is a variety of this grown by the market gardeners in Patapsco Neck, near Baltimore, Md., known there as the Neck corn, which is larger, earlier and better suited to our climate than the northern Adams. You can get it, I think, from J. G. Bolgiam & Son, Baltimore. For a crop of early turnips use the Extra Early Milan. It grows almost as quickly as a radish and is much earlier than the ordinary flat Dutch turnip.


## WOOLLCOTT & SONS.

We have just received a large lot of

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

10 CENTS EACH,

and every one is a bargain.

OUR LINE OF

SLIPPERS,

OXFORD TIES AND SHOES

is the most complete we have ever had, and we can certainly give you the

BEST SHOES

for the money.

We have had the

BIGGEST MILLINERY TRADE

this season we have ever had, and we invite every one to give us a look before buying, and we will save them money.

WOOLLCOTT & SONS,

14 E. Martin St., RALEIGH, N. C.

May 18, 1893.

## Paul Norwood,

Cor. Parrish and Corcoran Sts.,

DURHAM, N. C.,

Dealer in purest wines, whiskeys, beer, &c.

Mish wine for sacramental use, made at Medoc Vineyard.

April 13, 1893.