

INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENT

Contract for Bridge and Abutment Over Deep River, Built at Franklinville, in 1847.

The Courier is indebted to Mrs. John T. Lowe, of Cedar Grove township, for the copy of contract for building bridge across Deep River, at Franklinville, in 1847. These Rice the contractor, was a relative of Mrs. Lowe and was said to have been one of the leading bridge builders of his day. Following are the contracts for bridge and abutment:

Know all men by these presents, that we, Thomas Rice, Olisha Coffin, and B. F. Coffin, are held and firmly bound to Alexander S. Horney, Michael Cox, James C. Wrenn, and John Miller, commissioners appointed by Randolph county court, to contract for the building of a bridge over Deep River, at Franklinville, in the sum of two thousand, nine hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with our hand and dated this 2nd day of February, 1847.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the above bonded Thomas Rice hath contracted with the above mentioned Horney, Cox, Wrenn, and Miller, to build the woodwork of a bridge over Deep River at Franklinville according to the following specifications, to-wit:

The woodwork of the bridge to be 200 feet long and 16 feet wide from out to out, to be built on Towers' Improved Truss plan as follows: The trusses or sides to be built of sawed pine timber high enough to make the bridge 11 feet in the clear; the scantling for the trusses to be 3 inches thick, 10 1/2 inches wide, and stand at an angle of 45 degrees each way and cross each other at right angles about four feet apart and pinned together with at least three or four pins one and one-half inches diameter, of good white oak at every cross, with two strong pieces, one at top and one at bottom, of the same kind of timber and of the same size as the crosses, doubled and the joints broken both inside and outside of the truss. The floor beams to be framed onto the lower string piece, one for every lap of the trusses, size 6 by 8 inches, the floor to be permanently braced to prevent lateral motion, the braces to be 3 by 6 inches and to reach across the bridge both ways at an angle of 45 degrees, intersecting each other in the center to be pinned to the beams and the sleepers to be jogged over them, the sleepers to be 4 by 6 inches, 8 in number and to run lengthwise of the bridge; the roof beams to be framed from the upper string piece, one for every other lap of the truss 6 by 8 inches; the rafters to foot upon the same string piece and to be 2 by 6 inches; the roof to be sheathed and shingled with good heart pine shingles; the floor of good pine plank 2 inches thick; to be weatherboarded with good heart pine 1 inch thick and about ten inches wide for the first eave and the joints to be broken with strips four inches wide to be put on top and down and nailed in three places with 12 penny nails; with 3 windows on each side 1 1/2 by 2 feet with sills to keep out the rain; both ends of the roof to extend at least 5 feet beyond the frame, and the gable ends to finish on a heavy plaster sufficient to protect the ends of the frame. The whole of the work to be under the inspection of the aforesaid commissioners with privilege of them to reject any piece of timber they may deem unsuitable or stop any work not done up right. The whole to be completed by the first day of January, next.

Now if the said Thomas Rice shall not perform said job in a substantial and workmanlike manner according to the foregoing specifications and within the time prescribed, then the above obligation shall be void; otherwise, to remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands and seals, the second day of February, 1847.

THOMAS RICE  
OLISHA COFFIN.  
B. F. COFFIN.

D. L. Fickett.  
Whereas the undersigned commissioners appointed by Randolph County Court to contract for the building of a bridge over Deep River, at Franklinville, in pursuance of said appointment, held on the 30th day of January, last, set out to the lowest bidder at auction the building of the rock work of said bridge, when Thomas Rice became the last and lowest bidder for said job at the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars, according to the following specifications, to-wit:

The abutment on the east side of the river, next to the race to be 100 feet long, commencing at the bank of the race 20 feet wide at the bottom and 16 feet wide at top, to be built entirely of rock up as high as common high water mark, and above that point of rock and dirt; one pier in the center of the river, 10 feet thick and 20 feet high at bottom and 6 feet thick and 10 feet long at top, to be 15 feet high from the bed of the river, built of large rock and very strong. The abutment on the west side to be 115

EXAMINING OF SOILS FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

To plan intelligently any system of fertilizer applications, it is necessary to know something about the soil as well as the crop. Some of this information may be gained by making an analysis of the soil. To make laboratory examinations the most essential feature is a correct sample, if the sample does not represent the field under cultivation no matter how carefully the analyses are made, they are of little value.

The division of Agronomy of the Experiment Station will be glad to make examinations of the soils for any one who will take the trouble to collect a fair sample from the field to be cultivated, and will advise the use of the fertilizers which have given the best results on this type of soil.

To take a representative sample it is necessary to observe the following directions: Do not take the sample at random from any points on the land but consider what are the two or three chief varieties of soil which make up the cultivated area and carefully sample each separately. After selecting a proper spot, pull up the plants growing on it, and sweep off the surface with a broom or brush to remove half decayed vegetable matter not forming a part of the soil as yet. Dig or bore a hole like a post hole, and note at what depth a change in color occurs. A sample to that depth will constitute the soil. Always take specimens from more than one spot judged to be a fair sample and mix thoroughly in a package or sack and label properly for examinations. The depth to which the subsoil should be taken will depend on circumstances. It is always necessary to know what constitutes the foundation of a soil down to a depth of several feet. In general it is sufficient to take this sample from the line showing the change in color down to a depth of three feet. These specimens should be taken in other respects precisely like those of the surface and properly labeled. It is of great importance that full description of the land be given, especially as to the location, position, lay, drainage conditions, and yields in wet and dry seasons. Having done this, send by prepaid express to the Division of Agronomy, North Carolina Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.

CHICKENS AND GARDENS

The time is at hand when a man of the household goeth forth with a spade, a hoe and a rake and maketh a garden in his back yard; and he watcheth the growth of the young vegetables day by day and is much pleased; but lo, and behold! he goeth forth to look upon his garden on the ninth day of the third month, and he findeth it not, for the chickens of his neighbors hath laid waste the tender onions and radishes and the crispy lettuce. And in the evening and the morning and at noontime of the tenth and eleventh and succeeding days, the man who had a garden, but now hath it not, sitteth on the back fence of his yard with a shotgun, lying in wait for the chickens of his neighbors.

TOLD THERE WAS NO CURE FOR HIM

"After suffering for over twenty years with indigestion and having some of the best doctors here tell me there was no cure for me, I think it only right to tell you for the sake of other sufferers as well your own satisfaction that a 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets not only relieved me but cured me within two months although I am a man of 65 years," writes J. L. Grobier, Houston, Texas. For sale by all dealers.

A dozen bandits held up a fast freight train at Sanburn, New York, one day last week, and sped away in automobile trucks with a vast quantity of dry goods they had taken from the cars.

feet long and of the same thickness and height of the other abutment and built in the same manner, the sides of the abutment next to the river to be built of large and strong rock; the abutment on the east side where the frame comes on it to be level with the middle pier, the other end level with bank of the race; the west abutment next to the frame to be level with the other two and the end to be three feet the highest where it strikes the hill, and the whole to be completed by the first day of January, next.

And the said Thomas Rice hath entered into bond with approved security to execute said job agreeably to the foregoing specifications.

The undersigned obligate and bond themselves to said Rice that whenever he shall have completed said job and shall obtain an order from the County Court of Randolph County on the County Trustee for the payment of one-half of said bid, \$349, we will pay him the other half thereof.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals, the second day of February, 1847.

A. C. HORNEY.  
M. COX.  
JOHN MILLER.  
Attest:  
Jonah Brown.

PLAN FOR A SMALL BACKYARD GARDEN FOR THE SOUTH

Washington, D. C., April 20.—A small back-yard garden, 75 feet long and 50 feet wide, particularly suited for gardeners in Southern cities, has been planned by the United States Department of Agriculture's specialists. Provision has been made in the plan for a hotbed, cold frame, and open seed beds running the length of the garden; also for an asparagus bed and a rhubarb or perennial herb bed. The other vegetables are planted in rows running across the width, and the suggested order in which the various kinds might appear, and in which later crops might follow, is given herewith:

- Lettuce, radishes, followed by celery.
- Onions, followed by celery.
- Carrots, followed by kale.
- Beets, followed by kale.
- Peas, early varieties, followed by fall cabbage.
- Peas, late varieties, followed by fall cabbage.
- Beans, followed by fall potatoes.
- Cabbage, followed by fall potatoes.
- Cauliflower, Kohl-Rabi, followed by fall potatoes.
- Tomatoes, followed by spinach.
- Eggplants, peppers, followed by spinach.
- Cucumbers, followed by turnips.
- Muskmelons, or squash, followed by turnips.
- Early potatoes, followed by fall beans.
- Sweet corn, followed by fall peas.

In the above plan, the first two rows are devoted, one to lettuce and one to radishes, the two crops to be followed later by celery. The next three rows are devoted to onions from seed sown in place and are to be followed later by celery.

The next two rows are devoted to parsnips, to be followed later by celery, and the next two rows are devoted to carrots, to be followed in the autumn by kale. The next three rows are to be devoted to garden beets sown in succession and followed in the autumn by a crop of kale.

The next two rows, which are three feet apart, are to be devoted to early varieties of peas, the first sown about a week before the second row and after the crops are removed the land is to be devoted to autumn cabbage. Two additional rows are to be sown to late peas planted in the same order as the first and also followed by autumn cabbage. The pea patch adjoins three rows devoted to beans, which are to be followed by autumn potatoes. The next two rows are devoted to cabbage, followed in the autumn by potatoes.

The next row is devoted to cauliflower or kohlrabi, to be followed in the autumn by potatoes. The next two rows are devoted to tomatoes, tied to stakes, and after the tomatoes have been harvested, the land is sown to spinach. The next row is devoted partly to eggplants and partly to peppers to be followed later in the season by spinach. The next row, which is six feet from the eggplants, is devoted to cucumbers to be followed after the cucumbers are harvested by an autumn crop of turnips.

The next row is eight feet from the cucumbers and is devoted to muskmelons or squashes, followed by turnips in the autumn. The next two rows are devoted to early potatoes, followed by autumn sown beans, and the next three rows are given over to sweet corn, planted one row each week after the proper season for planting has arrived and to be followed in the autumn by peas.

Where the distance between the rows is less than two feet, hand cultivation with a wheel hoe is contemplated. If a hand cultivator or wheel hoe is not available, the rows should be at least two feet apart to give sufficient space for the horse cultivator. Straight lines should be followed no matter what method of cultivation is used.

Of course, the plan is only suggestive, and each grower will have to devise additional plans to suit his own conditions. Among the things that particularly must be considered in each specific case is the location of the garden. In this connection the question of proximity to the house should be given first consideration. As the work of caring for the garden is usually done in spare time, the location selected should be as near the house as possible. The slope and type of ground should be the next considerations. A slope to the south or south-east is usually preferable, because here the soil warms up early in the spring, which permits early planting and stimulates the early growth of crops. Practically any type of soil can be used for a garden, but a sandy loam is to be preferred.

THE FARMER'S WIFE

Baltimore Sun.  
A discussion of the condition of the farmer's wife, contained in some 2,500 letters received by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is one of the most interesting topics of the time. These letters were forwarded to the department in response to 55,000 circulars that had been sent to the wives of the crop correspondents. It is reported that a great proportion of the replies were cheerful and came from intelligent and contented women who did not consider themselves to be objects of pity. Some complained of never-ceasing work, loneliness and isolation, and a few of the writers deplored the fact that they were forced to labor in the fields in addition to doing the housework. There was also complaint of the lack of domestic help. This last trouble is a serious one. The laboring population has been largely drained out of the rural districts by the city factories. Where a woman has a family of children to care for, housekeeping for the family and farm hands, poultry to raise, garden to look after, pickles and preserves to put up, she surely needs help. Fortunately, many of them have daughters to assist them. But those who do not have this good fortune need help and are overworked if they do not get it. In the thinly populated parts of the country there are isolation and loneliness to contend with. But it is certain that farm life is far more attractive than it was in the time of our grandmothers. Cooking over an open fire and heating the house with open wood fires were far more burdensome than with stoves. Every well equipped farmhouse now has appliances that were not dreamed of a generation ago. There is the windmill or gasoline engine that pumps water into the house and makes the bathroom possible; there are the fireless cookers, the dish-washers, the washing machines, the gasoline iron, the cream separator, the improved churn, and the various appliances in the poultry yard. In many parts of the country the farmhouses and barns have electric lighting and electric power to do much of the household work. The community telephone has been a potent factor in relieving loneliness, and the good road, if it passes near the farmhouse, gives the housewife and her family access to church, to meetings and gatherings at all seasons of the year. But these conditions prevail only in favored sections. Their absence has done much to draw many excellent people from the country to the city, where the husbands become street car conductors and motormen, policemen, clerks, laborers, etc. The wives have no very luxurious living on the wages received and the men work longer hours and more days than they are called upon to do on the farm.

It takes a high order of intelligence in a woman to make a successful manager of a farmhouse, and where that intelligence is to be found, conditions are generally good, or at any rate not very bad, and they are improving.

Succession of Crops

In planning the location of crops, consideration should be given to the matter of succession, in order that the land may be occupied as large a part of the time as possible. It is not advisable to have a second planting of the same crop or a closely related crop follow the first. Cabbage should not follow cauliflower, brussels sprouts, mustard or kale, for many of the same diseases and insects affect all of these crops. Tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers should not follow each other. In the diagram this point has been considered in planning a succession of crops. In some sections three or four crops can be grown on the same land each year, while in other sections two crops are all that can be grown to advantage. When a crop is harvested early in the season and it is not practicable to plant another vegetable for two or three months, the land may be planted to cowpeas or crimson clover. For example, after a crop of early cabbage it may not be desirable to plant another vegetable crop until late summer or autumn. In this case it would be desirable to sow cow peas or crimson clover, to be turned under in preparation for the fall crop.

Rotation of crops is as important in growing vegetables as in growing field crops, and the same principles can be applied. Crop rotation is important in checking diseases and insects and in keeping the soil in good condition. Where diseases are very severe, the same crop should not be planted continuously on the same area. Rotation of crops is one of the safeguards against soil infection.

Both the plan for the small backyard garden given herewith and a plan for a half-acre garden previously described in this series, are shown in the new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 647) entitled, "The Home Garden in the South," which can be had by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HELPS FOR HOME-MAKERS

Reduce High Cost of Living With a Garden all Year 'Round

Edited by the Extension Department of the State Normal and Industrial College. (E. E. Balcomb.)

"Two Heads are Better Than One, Even if One is a Cabbage Head."

The gardener believes this and encourages the cabbage even though it is proverbially stupid. In many parts of North Carolina it may be found in the garden all year round, and it is a good keeper to tide over when it cannot be growing. The seed is usually started in the hot-bed or cold frame, or in boxes in the house, and the little plants later transplanted to the open garden. An ounce of good seed will produce 2,000 plants. Great care should be taken in transplanting or many plants will die. The plants should be set in the ground up to the first leaves. Cloudy rainy weather is best for transplanting and the plants should be well watered.

A Parasol For Each Little Cabbage Plant.

should be furnished if the sun shines bright before they have had a chance to take root and become acclimated. A large leaf, paper, anything that is of light weight, will do.

The cabbage requires a cool climate. For this reason in the eastern part of North Carolina they grow cabbage only during the winter and the cooler portions of the spring and fall. In the mountain section, on the other hand the cabbage is grown in the summer.

A very rich soil with a large amount of humus is essential for the best crop. A 7-7-7 commercial fertilizer at the rate of 2,000 to 4,000 pounds per acre is much used. Turning under a good crop of cowpeas helps wonderfully.

Plants should be set in rows, two feet apart with plants one foot apart in the row. Varieties—Early Jersey Wakefield, Early and Late Flat Dutch and Fother's Brunswick are all much planted.

"Hard Headed Individuals." are desirable in cabbage. The object is to make them as hard and firm as possible. If the cabbage plants are put out too small at transplanting time they will not make good firm heads.

Give Special Diet to Avoid "Soft Heads" and "Loose Individuals"

An abundance of Phosphoric Acid and Potash seems to make the heads hard and firm in texture, while too much Nitrogen makes such a rapid leaf growth that the heads are soft and loose.

Advice to Cabbage Nurses, Care and Sanitation.

See that the cabbage keeps its "head cool," and its feet warm, and give it a rich understanding. Plant in well drained, loose, rich soil. Give each succeeding generation a new home, for a fungus disease often attacks cabbage so that it is not best for the next family of cabbage to live in the same place, but be moved to another corner of the garden.

Dress in Sailor Collar to Avoid Worms

Advices a Guilford County Home-maker

I have a neighbor who is a practical home-maker and considers the garden a big part of the home. She has had successful experience in making both city and country gardens. Mrs. Briggs has kindly consented to let me use her "collar" suggestion. For lack of space I may not always be able to give her credit for suggestions, but you may know that my articles are being criticized by "one of you." I wish I could tell you about her garden some time. It is such an "old time" garden, with flowers, as well as vegetables, sage and parsley in it.

We will Welcome Suggestions From Other North Carolina Home-makers

Please write us of practical and pleasant garden experiences, and ask questions, too.

Cut worms are apt to cut down the tender cabbage plants when you set them out. To avoid this, make a collar of a piece of paper, 5 in. or more square; fold, cut a hole in center for neck, slit down front; lap over front when fitted around cabbage. The bottom fits over the small hill around cabbage, edges are covered with dirt enough to hold down but not enough for worms to crawl over. Leave for a week or more, until the cabbage neck is too tough for the cut worms' scissors.

A Choker Collar.

When I was a lad we used to put on a choker collar—a tube of stiff paper pushed down in the ground. Cabbage Should Not Be Overworked just because it offers up its heads for service all year round and let other vegetables lie tucked up cozily in their integuments doing absolutely nothing. Some folks I know plant scarcely a thing but beans and cabbage, and cabbage and beans—cooked always in the same way. It isn't fair to the cabbage if it is to keep up its reputation of being a desirable table vegetable, and it isn't fair to other plants who would like to become popular and take part in feeding the Nation, and—

HEALTH NOTES

One dollar spent on the prevention of disease will bring bigger dividends to any town than ten dollars spent on relief or cure.

If Asheville would be attractive to visitors and a healthful place for our home people, no food should be exposed to flies in its grocery stores, food-shops and market; its hotels, cafes, and restaurants should not be swarming with flies and its streets and vacant lots should never be seen littered with trash and unsightly objects.

That we have had our annual clean-up week does not indicate that our town will remain clean for a year and that there's no more cleaning up to be done. Keeping clean cannot be accomplished through one event of a year or a season. It becomes more than a weekly necessity. It demands nothing more than daily practice. Make it a habit and keep clean, for cleanliness is health.

We can have the Health Exhibit of the State Board of Health come to our town by simply paying the transportation charges. This is the same exhibit that recently created nation-wide interest at the Health Conference at Jacksonville, Florida, and will be a splendid means of teaching our people many a health lesson first hand. The main facts pertaining to health and disease prevention set forth in this exhibit admit of no argument. They are convincing and hard to forget when you have once seen them.

If we tolerate unclean stables, open-back privies and garbage piles in our town this summer, we may expect no other than to lose a number of our babies from diarrhoeal diseases or summer complaint and a number of our boys and girls, men and women as well, from typhoid fever. The reasoning is this: Stables and dump piles are the main breeding places for flies; privies are the main feeding places for flies; privies are the main sources of typhoid and diarrhoeal diseases and flies are the main carriers of these diseases to men, women and children.

YOUR CHILD'S COUGH IS A CALL FOR HELP

Don't put off treating your Child's Cough. It not only saps their strength but often leads to more serious ailments. Why risk? You don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy your Child needs. It is made with soothing, healing and antiseptic balsams. Will quickly check the Cough and soothe your Child's Cough away. No odds how long the Cough or how long standing, Dr. King's New Discovery will stop it. It's guaranteed. Just get a bottle from your Druggist and try it.

SPRAYING DON'TS

1. Don't use Paris green without adding at least an equal amount of lime; twice as much lime is even better.
2. Don't spray carelessly; every part of every plant should be covered by the spraying liquid.
3. Don't waste the spraying mixture by allowing it to come out of the nozzle in a stream. A fine mist is much better.
4. Don't spray until you know just what you are doing. Follow directions carefully.
5. Don't spray while it is raining or while it looks like rain.
6. Don't neglect to keep the spraying mixture well mixed all the time.
7. Don't forget to wash out all parts of the pump, hose and nozzle, when you are through spraying.
8. Don't leave the spray pump out of doors. If taken care of it will last a lifetime.—Progressive Farmer.

RHEUMATISM YIELDS QUICKLY TO SLOAN'S

You can't prevent an attack of Rheumatism from coming on, but you can stop it almost immediately. Sloan's Liniment gently applied to the sore joint or muscle penetrates in a few minutes to the inflamed spot that causes the pain. It soothes the hot, tender, swollen feeling, and in a very short time brings a relief that is almost unbelievable until you experience it. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c. of any Druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has sustained the validity of the act of the last Legislature, creating a special road board for Davidson county and authorizing the issuance of \$300,000 in bonds for the construction and maintenance of public roads.

IT ISN'T FAIR TO THE HUMAN STOMACH AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

Cabbage is done an injustice when it is always cooked in the same way over and over again. Cook it after some of Miss Jamison's recipes. She can give you others besides those in her articles. Just limited for space. Write to her for

More Cabbage Recipes.  
There's cabbage boiled, and cabbage steamed, Cabbage baked and cabbage creamed, Ladies' cabbage, cabbage fried, Slaw, and Sourcrot—Dutchman's Pride.