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NORTH CAROLINA POINTERS.

Telegraph Companies Fighting the Railroad Commission.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TAX.

Unable to Procure Evidence Against Lynchites—Wants Boy Assassin Pardoned—The Shipment of Apples.

The Western Union Telegraph Company last week appeared before the Railway Commission, in Raleigh, with a restraining order granted by Judge Simonton, which prevents the Commission from enforcing its order making the message rate in the State 15 cents for ten words. The matter will be heard at the United States Circuit Court of Wilmington at the September term. The order is dated August 13th and restrains the commission from making any rate for the Western Union which does not apply to any other telegraph company.

The Postal Telegraph Company filed an exception to the Railway Commission's 20-cent rate; the exception was overruled and O. H. Wilson was defeated by the Commission to represent this company at the hearing of the Western Union case at Wilmington.

Editor Bailey says earnest efforts will be made to have the decision of the Supreme Court in the Barksdale case less final. The point at issue is the constitutional requirement that the public schools shall be open four months in each year, and that if this is not done the commissioners are liable to indictment. The Supreme Court was divided. The majority held that the constitution was contradictory; that the school tax is part of the general tax. Judge Merimon dissented and it is along the line of his opinion that those who will make this new test have hope. They hope it will be decided that the school tax is a special tax and not within the constitutional limitation, so the commissioners can be required to levy a tax to run the schools four months.

The State Board of Tax Equalization finds the following average values in the State: Farm lands, \$3.78 per acre; town lots, \$4.78 each; horses, \$34; mules, \$4; cattle, \$6.33; hogs, \$1.33; sheep, 97 cents; goats, 65 cents; bicycles, \$21.33. The returns made to the board show gross irregularities in valuation. One county, Stokes, returns \$1,000 acres more of land than it did last year, yet the valuation is only \$1,000 more. In all cases where the value of animals were found to be below the average they are brought up to it. Those above the average are not troubled.

Solicitor Leary, of the First judicial district, informs the Governor that it is impossible to procure sworn evidence from which to substantiate the charges made against the Lynchites or sanctified band now holding meetings in the Eastern counties. He says he is powerless until he is furnished with sufficient evidence to convict. It will be remembered that the Governor received some time ago information that this band was doing various lawless acts in Eastern Carolina, such as living in adultery, breaking marriage ties and causing infanticide.

Reports as to mines are coming in daily to the labor bureau in Raleigh. The output of the Cornum Hill Mine, in Macon, is given as fifty tons yearly, worth \$140 a ton, and the mine is valued at \$5,000. The Fortis Gold Mine, in Franklin, is reported to yield \$100,000 a year, and is valued at \$150,000.

The North Carolina members of the Grand Army of the Republic want this State made a separate district. It is now with Virginia, and the commander, whose name is Stebbins, is heartily disliked by a lot of them. He is now in a circular begging them not to ask for the change.—Charlotte Observer.

W. R. Craighill, professor of mechanics at the Agricultural and Mechanical college, refuses to take a better position in the department of Agriculture in Greene county, in January, was tried at Snow Hill court last week and found guilty. Two colored men were on the jury that convicted him.

The following ten awarded Feabody scholarships from North Carolina: W. M. Stancell, of Jackson; J. V. Simms, of Dillsboro; Miss Blanche Dupuy, of Davidson; and Miss Emma Conn, of Raleigh.

The reports on shipments of apples from twenty mountain counties are coming in to the labor bureau at Raleigh. Caldwell county reports that it will ship 10,000 barrels.

A delegation of ladies called on the Governor last week to ask him to pardon Avery Butler, who in Sampson county, when only 14 years old, assassinated his father.

J. J. Martindale, an ex-postmaster in Durham county, is in trouble and has given \$500 bond to appear before the Federal Court to answer the charge of reusing postage stamps.

Capt. C. S. L. A. Taylor, of Charlotte, has been made chief marshal of the colored State Fair.

The Secretary of State allows the Crawford Gold Mining Company, of Stanley, to change its name to the "United Gold Fields Corporation."

Carthage's new hotel, thirty-five rooms, to cost \$10,000, will be open November 1st. Mr. Shaw, of Louisville, Ky., is the owner.

One hundred and thirty convicts are now working on the nine miles of the Carthage railroad extension. Track laying begins September 1st.

PINGREE TO THE BANKERS.

He Tells Them We Must Have Bimetallism by International Agreement.

The American Bankers' Association opened its annual convention in Detroit, Mich., on the 17th, with delegates present from all parts of the United States. Governor Pingree welcomed the delegates. Speaking of the currency question, he said the demonetization of silver reduced the available amount of primary money one half. To remedy this state of affairs it is sought to effect an agreement among the nations whereby the unit measure may again be in silver and gold at a certain ratio. He said the use of the gold in the arts would cause a stringency in the money markets. He recommends the taxing of manufactured gold and said he favored more stringent laws to compel corporations to allow honest competition and to prevent the omission of honest obligations.

President Lowry, of the association, congratulated the members on the triumph of the gold standard, approved the Indianapolis monetary conference, and said if retreating prosperity is not here it is on the way. He made the statement that the association had lost 840 members by the new schedule of membership dues.

On the 18th the star attraction was the great speech of Comptroller Eckels. With a profound knowledge of the history and science of finance he sounded a note of warning to the American people, saying the financial system of the United States was a piece of crazy patch work, and that the only hope is in the gold standard.

John W. Faxon, of Chattanooga, Tenn., derided Mr. Bryan's claim that the price of silver controls the price of wheat, and said the recent fall of the one and rise of the other offered conclusive proof of the falsity of the claim.

Only few of the States failed to respond with a statement of industrial conditions.

Interesting discussions of practical banking questions followed Mr. Eckels' address. "Is a credit bureau or bureau of information to prevent losses from bad debts possible among bankers," was the subject of the first paper, read by John H. Leathers, of Louisville, Ky.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS MEET.

Chairman Lamb Downed, But He Will Call Another Meeting.

At Lynchburg, Va., on the 18th, the Republican State committee met with all thirty members present or represented by proxy. Col. Lamb, the chairman, did not attend the meeting, he claiming that it was illegal. Charges against him were made and the committee voted 27-15 to 2-4-5 to depose Col. Lamb as chairman.

The address to the Republican voters of the State is a document of some 1,200 words, devoted largely to a denunciation of the Parker election law and the methods of conducting elections under it. It says that facts and figures are in the hands of the committee demonstrating that (in the election of last fall) the ballots fraudulently destroyed after they had been cast exceeded by thousands the majority returned for the Democratic electoral tickets.

Park Agnew was elected chairman to succeed Col. Lamb.

Col. Lamb has the following to say on the action of the committee:

"I consider the action of the State committee as illegal. It was called by four members of the executive committee at an informal meeting held in Washington without notifying the fifth member and chairman, myself, which is not in accordance with the plan of organization."

After consulting with leaders of the Republican party in the State, I will call a convention, which will not be later than the middle of September, regardless of the action of the committee."

BOMB FOR FAURE.

An Attempt to Assassinate the President of France.

Paris, Aug. 19.—(By cable)—The departure of President Faure, of France, on a visit to the Czar of all the Russias, at St. Petersburg, on the 18th, was marked by a scene of the greatest excitement, accompanied by the circulation of the wildest kind of rumors.

After his departure a bomb exploded along the route the president had followed to the station.

Although no damage was done, the most intense excitement prevails. It is rumored that the explosion of the bomb was an attempt to assassinate President Faure, the explosion having been ten minutes later than was intended.

The bomb was cylindrical in form, the covering being of yellow paper, and was filled with gun powder mixed with long-head nails. Experts upon examination of the infernal machine say the bomb was a comparatively harmless affair.

An official investigation is in progress.

After the assassination of Canovas del Castillo by the anarchist Gollis a few days ago one of the anarchists stated that President Faure would be the next victim.

A dispatch from Paris says a man named Periar was arrested on the train on which President Faure arrived from Havre. The prisoner had a loaded revolver in his pocket, and is known to be a dangerous anarchist, who has already served a term of two years' imprisonment for having in his possession an infernal machine.

To Hang for Rape. At Henderson, N. C., on the 18th, by a jury, three of whom were negroes, George Brodie, colored, was, after seven minutes of deliberation, found guilty of rape upon the person of Miss Nannie Catlett, white, of Kittrell, and was sentenced to be hanged Sept. 1st next.

Wheat's High Water Mark. In New York on the 18th the price of September wheat rose to 94¢, and the sales were 16,315,000 bushels. Great excitement prevailed in the market from start to finish.

PROGRESS OF COTTON CROP.

Tobacco Cutting is Nearing Completion in the Carolinas.

RAIN NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

But General Crop Conditions are Favorable—Tobacco Injured by Storms in Virginia.

The United States weekly crop bulletin of the Agricultural Department issued on the 17th says:

Drought continues in portions of Missouri, Tennessee and Southern Texas and the absence of rain is beginning to be felt in Indiana, Illinois and portions of Virginia and North Carolina. There has been too much rain in New England, and local storms have caused some damage to crops in the Southern States, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and in the Middle Atlantic States. On the Northern Pacific Coast the week, although very warm, has been favorable for harvesting. In the central valleys the weather conditions of the week have not been wholly favorable, being too cold, and over a large area too dry. Good rains have, however, improved the crop in Kansas and Nebraska. The week has been very favorable to cotton, except in North Carolina and portions of South Carolina, Mississippi and Southern Texas, where it suffered from drought. Generous rains over the greater part of the cotton belt have arrested premature opening and shedding.

Spring wheat is about finished in the South Dakota and southern Minnesota, and is in progress in the northern part of the latter States and in North Dakota. Heavy rains have delayed harvesting in North Dakota and caused injury to the over-ripe grain. In South Dakota some fields in which the stand was thin, have been ruined by weeds. Spring wheat is also being harvested under favorable conditions in Oregon and Washington.

Tobacco cutting is general in the more northerly tobacco States and is nearing completion in the Carolinas. In Tennessee the latter crop is improved, but in Indiana and Kentucky it has made but slow growth. Reports from Maryland and Pennsylvania are favorable. In portions of Virginia local storms have caused much injury to tobacco.

The reports indicate that plowing for fall seeding had progressed less favorably than in New Jersey, Michigan, Kentucky and Nebraska, but in Virginia and Missouri, this week has been delayed on account of the dry conditions of the soil.

THE KLONDYKE CRAZE.

Something About the Situation From U. S. Commissioner Jones.

William J. Jones, United States Commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michael's, has sent to the Interior Department the following report of the gold rush in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, August 24:

"There are nearly 1,800 people in Dyea and Skaguay routes and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing here to the mines. Great distress, hardship and suffering and possible death from hunger and exposure is sure to follow next winter, an opinion that is entertained by all old Alaska prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

A WIRE TO ALASKA. The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Klondyke region in Alaska by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn canal into the center of the Klondyke district. The proposals have been taken under advisement. They have been approved by the British secretary of state for foreign affairs and were forwarded by the Governor-General of Canada through the British embassy to the State Department and referred to the Interior Department. The papers are locked up pending consideration.

VAN DERBILT APPEALS.

In the Matter of the Verdict in the Hunt Damage Suit.

Mr. J. E. Hunt, who recently got a verdict in the United States court in Asheville, N. C., for \$8,500 damages in his suit against George W. Vanderbilt and Charles McMane, the damages consisting of injuries to his leg by a rock from a blast falling upon it, has been served with notice of appeal upon the part of the defendant. The hearing will come up before the United States court of appeals at Richmond, Va., on the first Tuesday in November. Judges Goff, Simonton and Brawley will be judges upon the bench at that time. Mr. Hunt's attorneys are very confident of a dismissal of the appeal.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

White Men to Be Hanged.

Bud Brooks and Grady Reynolds, convicted at Jeffersonville, Ga., of the murder of Merchant M. C. Hunt, have been sentenced to be hanged Friday, Sept. 24.

Death of Dr. Kollock.

A special to the News and Courier from Cheraw, S. C., announces the death of Dr. Cornelius Kollock, one of the most eminent physicians of the State and an authority on abdominal surgery. He was born in Cheraw in 1824; graduated at Brown University, and in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied in Paris under Velpeau and others. He married Miss Mary Henrietta Shaw, of Boston.

MILLS RESUME WORK.

New England Manufacturers Feeling the Improvement in Business.

At Fall River, Mass., on the 16th, most of the cotton mills which have been stopped temporarily started on full time. The improved condition of the cloth market and the reported advancement of the cotton crop served to restore a measure of confidence among manufacturers. The curtailment has amounted to a quarter of a million pieces. Since the Edly Woods opened his doors after four months' curtailment. It is planned to start only the dye house at present, with other departments opened as the work progresses. The factory employs about 900 men.

At Providence, R. I., the Lonsdale's Company's cotton mills started after a week's shut-down, giving employment to about 5,000 operatives. It is stated that the demand for woolen and cotton goods is on the increase.

Repairs in progress at the Methuen Cotton Mills, at Methuen, Mass., are being pushed forward rapidly, and it is expected that operations will be resumed in some of the departments in a week. The mills shut down August 7, at which time it was stated that they would be idle three weeks. The mills employ about 600 hands.

At Salem, Mass., the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills resumed operations after a shut-down of sixteen days, but will run on a full-time schedule before long, if the market is satisfactory. The plant employs 1,400 people.

At Chester, Pa., the employees of Geo. C. Halsell & Co., manufacturers of worsted goods, have been notified that the wages paid in 1897 will be restored on September 6th next. The notice was a surprise, as the restoration was granted by the firm without solicitation on the part of the hands. Halsell & Co. employ several hundred people.

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A DELUGE OF COTTON.

The Greatest Crop Ever Made is Now in Sight.

Mr. H. M. Neill, the well-known statistician, of New Orleans, La., has issued a circular on the growing crop. After referring to the correctness of his estimate made in July, 1894, of the crop of the season, Mr. Neill says:

"At this moment, for this year, the promise is equal to any previous year in every State but Texas, and on the present acreage, even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum production per acre by 1,000,000 bales, the outlook now for a crop of at least 3,750,000 with 50,000 to 1,000,000 more within the range of possibilities. This figure of 3,750,000, is really very conservative, for a product per acre outside of Texas equal to 1894-95 would give 7,350,000 bales and a maximum for Texas would be 2,500,000 bales from which allowing 1,000,000 bales, there would be a crop of 10,000,000 bales. The crop is now so far advanced from recent rains and heat that it will reach maturity and be independent of frost at an unusually early date. Should we have good rains in Texas her crop would be near perfection, and the possibilities for total crop would then be enormous."

MURDERED HIS MOTHER.

Horrible Crime Committed to Get Money to Spend on an Actress.

A special from Galveston, Tex., of the 16th, says: Mrs. Kate Gallagher, for twelve years a school teacher in this city, who lived with her son Virgil, at Thirteenth and K streets, was found today with her throat cut from ear to ear and the body charred beyond recognition. A fire which killed her murderer set fire to the bed.

Virgil, the 20-year-old son of the murdered woman, has been arrested and confessed that he committed the crime to get money to spend on a variety actress. She was a very good singer and had packed his trunk and was ready to leave. He had the furniture insured and with the money expected to leave Texas as soon as the fire insurance could be adjusted. But the fire was discovered before he had time to effect construction of the house and the bloody shirt which the murderer wore when the crime was committed.

Prince and Count Fight a Duel.

Paris, Aug. 17.—(By cable)—The Count of Turin and Prince Henri of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, in the Bois de Mareaux, at Vincennes. M. Leontief acted as umpire. The fighting was determined and lasted 20 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henri received two serious wounds, in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henri was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres, and received medical attention. The condition of Prince Henri of Orleans is as satisfactory as could be expected. The doctors, after consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organs were touched, but absolute rest is necessary for recovery. Henri extended his hand to his antagonist after the duel. The Pope threatens the duellists with excommunication, as duelling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church.

Cashier Milan Caught.

J. H. Milan, the absconding ticket agent of the Seaboard Air Line in Charlotte, N. C., has been caught near Morristown, Tenn., and Sheriff Smith of Mecklenburg, has the thief in jail now. He will be tried at the next term of the circuit court for the misappropriation of \$1,444.44, the property of the S. A. L. The authorities in Tennessee will get the \$200 reward offered by the American Bond and Surety Company, in which he was bonded for \$2,000.

DESTINY OF THE NEGRO.

Resolutions Denouncing Outrages Upon Helpless Women.

OUR AFRO-AMERICAN COLUMN.

One Serious Drawback—It is Easy to Float With the Current—Abuses the Entire Negro Race.

At a meeting of the Wake Colored Baptist Association, at Franklinton, N. C., resolutions were offered by James H. Young, and unanimously adopted. The preamble says that the association notices with great regret the very large number of arrests of negroes in various parts of North Carolina and the South, for committing the most dastardly, cowardly and infamous crime known to society, namely, outrages upon defenceless women, and that this crime has increased to a large degree, and threatens to create and perpetuate the greatest alienation of the two races. The following is the text of the resolution:

"Resolved, That we, as pastors and laymen among our people, will do all in our power to create among them the strongest sentiment against this crime and criminals, and urge them to do all in their power to assist in bringing to justice such lawless characters, be they white or without our race, who are a curse to humanity."

"Resolved, That we denounce with equal emphasis the men who become violators of the law of God and the land by lusting themselves together in mobs or lynchings for the purpose of murdering the helpless villain upon whom the strong arm of the law has already laid its just hands."

"Resolved, That we commend the Governor of North Carolina and the Governors of such other Southern States as have taken such heroic stands in throwing the strong arm of the law around those charged with crime to the end that the majesty of the law may be upheld, which in itself is sufficient to punish men who commit or attempt to commit such outrages."

We urge our readers to maintain a proper self-respect. We do not mean a vain self-importance, but rather a mainly sober, true self-respect. There is a vast difference between the two, self-importance is the sign of great weakness. It is disgusting to sensible people. Self-important people are unpopular with the masses, but genuine self-respect is highly praiseworthy. It will prevent one from being despised and hated by certain ones. Christ had great self-respect, yet He was shamefully despised and terribly hated by many. And what is self-respect? It is a careful regard of one's character for his honor and his honesty; for his faithfulness to his principles and for his promises. No man has true self-respect who disregards these qualities. A self-respecting man will not tell falsehoods, nor cheat, nor use profanity, nor will he misrepresent another person, nor take unjust advantages of another man's necessities. Such things grossly damage him who does them; hence, if you properly respect yourself you will not intentionally do any which will harm yourself. In any wrong you do not resist, you are giving up your self-respect. His doing wrong does not make it right for you to do wrong. By all means, in all ways, rightly respect yourself.—Omaha T-Register.

The Negroes of Williamson county, Tennessee, Franklin county site, according to the county commissioner's report who collected the exhibit for the Negro department of the Tennessee Centennial, pay taxes on \$906,606 worth of property. This is owned by 414 individuals and is classified as 9,222 acres of farming land and 138 town lots situated in the town of Franklin. Several are doing successfully.—Indianapolis Freeman.

There is one serious drawback so far as the progress of the negro race is concerned, and that is ignorance in a great many incidences in the pulpit. It is a great pity that no man or woman can teach without first preparing themselves. The day of miracles has passed. It is just as essential that a minister be equipped in his vocation as it is for a lawyer or doctor in theirs.

It often occurs that an honest man makes a failure in his chosen field because he is not suited for the work, but he will seek earnestly until he finds out what he is fitted for. Every one can do something, but too many do not come up to the full measure of duty.

A white lady in Memphis recently died of a fever entirely unattended, valued at \$45,000 by her colored man servant. It is now in order for the Southerners to lynch him on the charge of having raped the woman into making such a dying will.—Ex.

Whenever a heinous crime is done and the criminal is not then and there identified, the average little one-gal-van white detectives goes out looking for a black man, and if he fails to find one upon whom the crime can be fastened, he at once gives it up as a mystery, and the little hide-bound white papers begin to abuse the entire Negro race.

If it can be proved that "love is a disease" there may be something in the germ theory that microbes are transferred by kissing.



Effect of Ensilaging Food. The logical conclusion of the large amount of experimenting on this subject at the Ohio and other stations is that the process of ensilaging adds nothing to the nutritive value of the feeding stuff. "It does add to its palatability, however, when the method has been properly employed, and in consequence a larger proportion of the fodder will be consumed. In regard to the cost of this method, we do not consider it any greater than that of the ordinary method of cutting and husking the grain, and certainly all this must be done if the food materials are to be thoroughly preserved and made as completely available as they are in well cured silage."

A Summer Hog-pen. The swine quarters are often in buildings connected with the house, and in such cases are likely to become offensive during the warm weather of summer. It is wise in such a case to construct summer quarters out in the orchard. The cut gives a suggestion for a cheap little house and yard. The end of the yard has a sloping top, so that the pigs can lie out of doors upon the ground, and still be protected from the sun. The roof of the little house can be of matched lumber and left unshingled.—New England Homestead.

The Cabbage Root Maggot. The white maggot in cabbage root is the larva of a two-winged fly, which closely resembles the common house fly except that it is smaller. The flies appear in April and early May and lay eggs at the base of newly-set cabbage plants. These eggs hatch in about a week. The maggots begin work in the young roots and finally reach the larger roots and finally the stem. In two or three weeks the maggots are full grown and proceed to pupate. After to use days the next brood of flies emerges. There are about three such broods.

The best treatment to avoid this maggot is to put cabbage in ground where turnips, radishes or cabbage were not grown the previous year. There is no satisfactory remedy to destroy the maggots and save the cabbage, but the best is the use of carbon bisulphide. Inject a teaspoonful just under the plant when the maggots are first discovered in May. It would not be safe to replant the same ground with cabbage either this or next season, although late cabbage is not so much troubled as is the early crop. Lime or salt would not destroy or drive away the maggots.—American Agriculturist.

Culture of Melons. Watermelons are excessive feeders, and many fail in attempting to grow them because they do not furnish sufficient plant food to supply the necessary strength for vigorous vine and fine fruit. Not infrequently watermelon vines turn yellow and die when they should be just in their prime simply from plant starvation.

I prepare the ground as for corn. Lay off in rows twelve feet apart each way. I dig a hole about one and one-half feet deep and perhaps three feet in diameter. In the bottom of this I put a peck or more of good stable manure, tramping it lightly. Next put in a layer of soil, and follow with a layer made up of equal parts of soil and fine rich manure thoroughly mixed, and, lastly, where the seeds are to be placed, another layer of pure soil. Sow seeds thickly and cover about one inch. When the second or third leaf shows thin out to two or three plants in the hills. If exceptionally large melons, regular "prize takers," are desired, thin to but one plant in the hill. I cultivate about as I do corn, hoeing each hill after an early catch is made. If very dry, cultivate often, particularly about the hills. It is some trouble to thus prepare the ground, but it more than pays in the size, number and quality of melons produced, also in the increased length of time that the vines are in bearing, as they remain green and in good condition until killed by frost.—Orange Judd Farmer.

The Horn Fly. One of our representatives writes that the little black horn fly is again appearing to the great annoyance of the cattle and loss to the owners who are anxious for practical methods to prevent the loss of thrift which follows the discomfort which the fly causes. When the fly first appeared in this country about ten years ago, all sorts of wild stories were told concerning it. Among other things it was said that the fly ate through the horn, caused it to rot and laid eggs in it which afterwards penetrated the brain. There is, of course, no truth in such tales, but the facts are bad enough, for the annoyance to cattle is very serious and prevents thrift in beef animals and milk production in dairy herds.

A great many methods of combating it have been tried with more or less success, those most effective consisting of the application of substances of an oily character, Kerosene emulsion,

applied with a spray pump, has been found quite useful, as it kills all the flies it touches. Good results have been secured with fish oil to which about two tablespoonfuls of carbolic acid to the quart is added, the mixture being applied with a broad, flat paint brush. Two parts of fish oil or cotton seed oil and one part of pine tar is a successful application and the cost is low. At the Mississippi Experiment Station this mixture was applied to three hundred and fifty cattle at a cost of only \$2.30. These suggestions indicate in a general way the character of the remedies to be used. Any of them require frequent renewal as they only protect the cattle for from three to six days. When dairy herds can be confined in dark stables during the day it is best to do so, care being taken to keep the flies out.

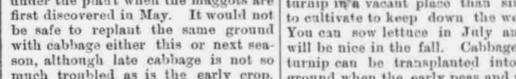
The horn fly is propagated from eggs laid in the droppings of the cattle, and it is therefore a good plan to break these up when the droppings have become a little dry. One peculiarity about the horn fly is that it cannot travel well unless it has cattle to accompany. If, therefore, the farmer can prevent the multiplication of the fly on his own premises by the use of the remedies and by breaking up the egg-bearing droppings, he is not likely to be much troubled, even though the fly be numerous on the adjoining farm.—Wisconsin Farmer.

The Farm Garden. The garden is the most productive acre of the farm. If it is not, it should be made so. It is the most indispensable part of farm life. Half of our living should come from our garden in summer.

Not one-half the country people make an effort to have a garden. There are some that start out well in the spring, sow an abundance of seed and never look at the garden again until they think it is time they should have results. They take a look and cannot find any for the weeds have covered the little plants. Then they come to the conclusion that the seed did not grow. They say all sorts of things about the seedmen, and mow off the weeds and wait until another spring when they go through the same process. Now this is all wrong. To keep the garden clean we should begin early and continue the cultivation until fall. It is impossible to destroy all the weeds while we are cultivating the early vegetables. Little patches of weeds around the garden will produce seed enough to seed the whole garden next year. We should try to plan so as to keep all the ground occupied in the garden. It will require but little more labor to cultivate a cabbage or turnip in a vacant place than simply to cultivate to keep down the weeds.

You can sow lettuce in July and it will be nice in the fall. Cabbage and turnip can be transplanted into the ground when the early peas and potatoes have grown; or you can set celery and beets for winter use. Keep all the ground occupied. If clean cultivation is given, as should be done, the weeds will be killed out and at the same time a good crop secured. Thinning out plants is an important matter in gardening; beets and carrots will not grow to any size if left too thick. No vegetable but the onion will stand crowding. If the soil is rich enough onions will grow to a good size when five or six stand together; they will crowd each other out of the ground all but the roots and will bottom nicely. The onion maggot destroys onions badly; a good remedy is to take the soil away from the bulbs no matter if the little onions tip over; so long as the roots are in the ground they are all right. By doing this the fly has no chance to put its eggs on the stalks and thus there are no maggots in the bulbs.—Farm and Home.

A Poultry House Device. Where fowls are kept in confinement, whether the season be summer or winter, they must be furnished green food in the form of cabbage, turnips, beets or cut clover. These should not be thrown loosely into the pen to become quickly soiled, but put



into a rack with sloping sides, like that shown in the sketch. The hens reach through the slats and eat what they desire. The top slopes so that they cannot roost upon it. If filled with cabbages, etc., they will come down to the hens as fast as eaten.—American Agriculturist.

Bruise Discoloration. To prevent a bruise from becoming discolored apply immediately water as hot as can be borne comfortably, changing the cloth as it loses its heat. If hot water is not to be had at once moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised part with it.