

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad space and Rate. Includes 'One square, one insertion', 'One square, one month', etc.

COTTON MILL MEN.

They Are Advised to be Conservative and to HOLD DOWN PRODUCTION.

The Price of Cotton Will be Higher and Contracts Should Only be Made on Such Basis.

A letter of which the following is a copy was mailed from the headquarters of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association...

At a recent meeting of the board of governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, convened at Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of considering the present conditions...

The present slight advance of mill products point to a more or less increased night work, and especially urge the maintenance of prices...

At Asheville, N. C., in a few days. Fifteen persons were poisoned by eating ice cream at Venus, Texas. Their condition is critical.

At Apalachicola, Fla., a white man killed a negro without provocation and came near being lynched by infuriated negroes.

President McKinley and Cabinet have been invited to be present at the grand parade and collision of locomotives at the Macoree, which takes place on the 11th and 12th.

Fire at Elk Park, Mitchell county, N. C., destroyed property of the value of \$15,000, on which there was only \$2,500 insurance.

The civil service commission has called off the examinations at various Southern cities, on account of the yellow fever scare.

Crazed by poverty and suffering, Martha Paulson, aged 35, of Suffolk, Va., leaped in front of a railway train and was fatally mutilated.

Dr. A. J. Phelps, a wealthy planter, and lately president of the Mississippi levee board, died at Vicksburg. He was Grant's surgeon-general during the siege of Vicksburg.

W. S. Robertson, president of the Watkins-Cottrell Company, of Richmond, Va., has purchased the business of the J. E. Dickerson Company, the largest hardware house in Asheville, N. C.

Capt. B. B. Bouldin, for the past two years in charge of the revenue office at Lynchburg, Va., returns to Greensboro, N. C., to take charge of the office there again.

Col. W. H. Chapman, of Greensboro, succeeds Capt. Bouldin at Lynchburg.

A big malt trust has been formed in New York. George H. Lewis, the millionaire coal operator, died suddenly in Buffalo, N. Y.

James Boreker, an Iowa farmer, murdered his wife and six children, and then killed himself.

The grand jury of Ripley county, Ind., adjourned without indicting the Versailles lynchers.

Nine men were fatally hurt in a riot at Girardville, Pa., the trouble having sprung up over the Hazelton riot.

The United Democracy has nominated Henry George for mayor of Greater New York.

It is settled that the Bostons are the champions for 1898. They already have a percentage of 704, while Baltimore cannot hope to get 700.

The State convention of the Democratic national party of Massachusetts (gold Democrats) met in Boston and nominated for Governor Dr. William Everett.

The Booneville stage was held up at Ukiah, Cal., by two masked men, and J. R. Barnett, a passenger, was shot and killed.

Frank Fedellin, at Detroit, killed his son and Joseph Stadelman, and shot his wife in the right shoulder. Family troubles the cause.

In New York a big paper trust has been formed for the purpose of the consolidation of the great mills to control the output and reduce the expenses of operation.

Miscellaneous. Bancroft, the magician, who died at Charleston, S. C., of typhoid fever, was 81 years old, and was insured for \$50,000.

November 1st is set for the date of the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad. The receipts of this government continue to fall many thousands of dollars daily below its expenditures.

Emily Roddey has filed a suit of divorce through her attorney, Henry Roney, at Augusta, Ga., alleging cruelty and neglect against her husband, John Roddey, of New York, formerly of Charlotte, N. C. They were married in March, 1888.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South.

Geo. W. Reed has been appointed postmaster at Biltmore, N. C. Savannah, Ga., is to spend \$200,000 on her sewerage system.

Counterfeit half dollars are floating around some parts of North Carolina. It is said Buffalo Bill's Wild West show will not come through this section this season.

Three men were killed and ten injured by a boiler explosion in Kentucky. Attendance at the Nashville (Tenn.) Exposition last week showed something over 60,000.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has recently granted licenses to fifty-four lawyers. The Woman's Exposition of the Carolinas, which was held at Charlotte, N. C., cleared \$1,782.22.

The Natchez (Miss.) board of health has interdicted the sale or receipt of New Orleans papers in that city. A. P. Grace, of Statesville, the court stenographer, has disappeared, and all efforts to find him have been vain.

A party of Savannah, Ga., darkies, who have reached Liverpool en route home, gives the usual reports about the false promises of Liberia.

Ex-State Secretary Alexander Dorrer, of West Virginia, shot and killed himself at Moundsville while despondent over his business reverses.

Geo. W. Vanderbilt, who went to Europe last March, has returned and will be in Asheville, N. C., in a few days.

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CORN INJURED BY FROST.

Weekly Crop Report of the U. S. Agricultural Department.

TOBACCO SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Cotton Picking Interrupted in all Sections of the Cotton Belt By Heavy Rains.

The United States weekly report of the Agricultural Department for the past week says: Except on the Atlantic coast, where rains have fallen, the week has been exceptionally dry, and upon the whole very favorable for maturing and gathering crops.

Like the preceding weeks, however, it has been very favorable for the germination of sown grain, as well as for fallowing and seeding, which is much delayed generally throughout the Central and Western and in some of the Southern States.

In Nebraska, however, a large acreage of wheat has been sown, much of which is up and doing nicely. In the Atlantic Coast States, the conditions have been more favorable for fall seeding, and satisfactory progress has been made.

The frosts of the early part of the week proved injurious to late corn in portions of Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and New York, but farther west no serious injury is reported, and in some States cutting is nearing completion.

Cotton picking has been pushed forward rapidly in all sections of the cotton belt; although interrupted somewhat in the Carolinas, eastern Georgia and Florida by heavy rains, the crop has suffered further deterioration in Arkansas, portions of Mississippi and Louisiana, and damage from rain in the Carolinas and Florida. As stated in the bulletin of the previous week, the bulk of the crop will be gathered by October 15th.

In Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia late tobacco has been seriously injured by frosts.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

Tracy and Williams Nominated for Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, formerly Secretary in the Navy, has been nominated by the convention of the regular Republican organization for mayor of Greater New York. Seth Low, the nominee of the Citizens' Union, got less than fifty of the 848 votes cast.

His name was received by the delegates and spectators with jeers and hisses, and Jacob Worth, the leader of the opposition to Senator Platt, was cried down when he assayed to present Low's name. None of the defeated Low men, however, expressed any intention to bolt the regular ticket.

George Fred Williams, of Dedham, Mass., has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, by the Democratic State convention, on a platform that squarely endorses that adopted by the national convention at Chicago last summer.

The other nominees are: Lieutenant Governor, Christopher T. Callahan, of Holyoke; Secretary of State, D. C. Nash, of Whitman; Attorney General, John A. O'Keefe of Lynn; Treasurer and Receiver General, T. A. Watson, of Boston; Auditor, S. L. Chalfoux, of Lowell.

DEATH BY BLACK DAMP.

Five Miners Go to Work and Not One of Them Returns.

Five men met a horrible death from "black damp," the after-accumulation of a fire in the Jermin No. 1 mine, near Rendham, Pa. The dead are Isaac Watkins, fire boss, 55 years old, leaves a wife and one child; William Tompkins, company man, 23 years old, single; Joseph Smith, 83 years old, company man leaves a wife and one child; John Gallagher, company man, 42 years old, leaves a wife and seven children; William Franklin, company man, 29 years old. Leaves a wife.

The New Trust Perfected.

In New York there has been held a meeting of representatives of the biggest maling concerns in the United States for the purpose of perfecting the trust. The new combine will have a capital of thirty million dollars. The reason for the combine, its promoters state, is to stop the cutting of prices. Nearly all of the large cities were represented at the meeting. The trust will virtually control trade in this country.

Brokerage Firms Pay \$100 Tax.

At a meeting of the Charlotte (N. C.) finance committee the question of taxing brokerage firms came up. The committee agreed to report a \$100 tax on all such firms. The question now goes to a meeting of the board, which will ratify the action of the finance committee.

Expect Cotton to Go Lower.

The Charlotte (N. C.) News says a Liverpool cotton man who has been in the South for a couple of weeks frankly says he expects cotton to go down to not far from 5 cents. It is understood that the mills here are buying just enough cotton for their needs from day to day, as they expect the price to go considerably lower.

Old Ladies' Home Burned.

The old ladies' home at New Haven, Conn., has been burned. One woman was burned to death, four made insensible, and a boy was tossed out of a window and caught by a policeman on the sidewalk.

No Danger in Mills.

Postmaster General Gary has authorized the announcement that all mails leaving New Orleans in any direction are thoroughly fumigated under direct instructions prepared by Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, and issued by the second assistant postmaster general. There is no danger, he added, of yellow fever's transmission through the New Orleans mails.

THE WORLD OF TRADE.

The Past Week Marked by the Increased Activity in Wool, Etc.

Bradstreet's Commercial Report for the past week says in part: General trade is marked by the increased activity in wool, hides, iron and steel, and their manufactured products, but business in the quarantined districts remains at a standstill, and at all except few northwestern distribution centers in spring wheat States, where business is relatively most active, there is a check to the demand for dry goods, hats and clothing. Favorable reports come from a region extending from Knoxville to St. Paul and from Omaha to Milwaukee. The tendency is to increase the probable yield of cotton.

The price movement shows a long list of unchanged quotations including various iron and steel staples, wool, hides, print cloths, lumber, nails, pork, beef, coffee and sugar. Increases are confined to a nominal advance for anthracite coal, 25 cents for Bessemer pig iron, fractional gain for leaf tobacco, naval stores, butter, lard and another advance for woolen goods. Potatoes have reacted from the extremely high prices at the West, and cotton is off further. Lead is lower, as are corn, oats and flour, in sympathy with wheat, which dropped 2 cents on Bradstreet's reported increase of nearly 10,000,000 bushels in the world's visible stocks.

The total number of business failures in the United States for nine months by Bradstreet is 9,838, a decrease of 13 per cent. from the corresponding total last year, but 6 per cent. more than in 1894 and 11 per cent. fewer than in the corresponding period of 1893. This result is gratifying, inasmuch as the individuals report \$118,487,000 in losses, a total of 30 per cent. smaller than one year ago, about 6 per cent. larger than in nine months of 1895 and 1894, and 64 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1893. The rate of failures in proportion to the number in business is decreasing. With reference to liabilities the falling off is noticeably rapid. Business failures throughout the Dominion of Canada amounted to 1,015 for the past nine months, a falling off as compared with last year of 150, or less than 10 per cent. Total liabilities are \$10,658,000 this year, against \$12,319,000 last year.

WHEAT FROM KANSAS.

Train Loads of It Being Shipped From Charleston.

Last week a trainload of wheat arrived in Charleston, S. C., over the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad from Kansas City, and was at once stored in the grain elevator of the South Carolina and Georgia road.

General Traffic Manager Emerson's trip out West was anything but a failure. It was a success, and as the result of his visit over 100,000 bushels of grain are now en route from Kansas City to this port. This immense shipment will be closely followed by another equally as large.

The facilities for exporting grain to foreign ports are equal to those of any Southern port and were brought about through the efforts of Traffic Manager Emerson of the South Carolina and Georgia road, and the construction of a first-class one and one-half mile modern, as it disposes of grain in smaller and thinner bulk than many Northern elevators. A vessel can receive a cargo of 250,000 bushels without shifting its position, which is a great advantage in handling a shipment.

UNDER DEATH SENTENCE.

Two Condemned to Die in N. C. for Burglary, Captured.

A special from Red Lodge, Montana, says Sheriff Duu has arrested L. M. Moore and Charles Rich. The men are wanted at Marshall, N. C., where they are under sentence to be hanged for burglary, a capital offense in that State if committed after midnight. The names of the men are assumed ones. The men are brothers named George and William Cody. George Cody says he and his brother are innocent of the crime charged. He says: "We were convicted and sentenced to be hanged in 1894, and while waiting for the Supreme Court, and while waiting for his decision were induced to leave the jail from which murderers had discovered means of escaping. We wandered to Old Mexico and California, and finally came here about a year ago."

Trying Gov. Atkinson's Wife.

The trial of the wife of Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, began at Glenville, W. Va., after Judge Blizard had overruled a demurrer to the indictment. The charge is forgoing the name of her late husband, Judge D. C. Camden, to certain receipts. The prosecution is being pushed by the heirs of Judge Camden, the indictment being found shortly before her marriage to Governor Atkinson. The Governor appeared in court with his wife, and it is said that conviction and sentence do not alarm the defendant, as she will rely on her husband for a full pardon.

The Yellow Fever Situation.

The reports from the yellow fever district, up to the 24, says: At New Orleans there were twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and four deaths; the disease is spreading all over the city; at Edwards there were nineteen new cases and one death; at Mobile there was one case only and one death; new cases are reported in other Alabama towns; at Biloxi the yellow fever is becoming more malignant.

Cotton Mill Resumes.

The Farmington, Mass., cotton mill has started upon full time after a shutdown of about one year. The mill is the principal industry in the village, giving employment to about 200 hands.

Death of Maj. Lewis Ginter.

Major Lewis Ginter, head of the firm of Allen & Ginter, branch of the American Tobacco Company, died at his home, Westbrook, near Richmond, Va. Aged 78 years.

A CULTURED POETESS.

The Whining Glass is a Drawback to Advancement.

NOTES FROM AMONG OUR RACE.

Save Part of What You Earn—Technical Education—Be Not Discouraged.

McDonald Furman, in a communication to Columbia (S. C.) Register, has the following to say of Carolina's cultured poetess, Mary Weston Fordham, of Charleston: The Negro literature of South Carolina is almost an unexplored field, but it is one not unworthy of study to the literary student, and a pamphlet of real interest might be written about it. Perhaps some day some colored person of this State will compile such a pamphlet. Among the colored writers of Carolina is a poetess Mary Weston Fordham, of Charleston. I have never seen her, but have some slight knowledge of her writings. For several years she has been engaged in writing and has published several poems. This colored woman is a native of our State, outside of which, so I learn, she has never been. Some of our readers may remember seeing the Atlanta exposition ode written by her and dedicated to Booker T. Washington, who is justly distinguished as being the leading educator of his race in the United States. The following is a verse from that poem breathe of a broad and patriotic spirit; had she been a white woman she could not have alluded more tenderly to the soldiers of the "Lost Cause":

"Come, comrades from the east, the west, Come bridge the chasm, it is best, Come warm hearts of the sunny south, Rise Africa's sons and chant 'O Joy Good will to all without alloy; The night of grief has passed away— On Orion gleams a brighter day."

"Say ye that wore the blue, how sweet that time in sympathy we met, Our brothers who the gray did love, And martyrs to their cause did prove. Say on for all and once again, Let these men share small flow in vain. Say peace shall brood o'er this fair land, And hearts for aye be joined with hand."

The American Medical Association of Colored Freshyrians, of which Dr. R. F. Boyd, of Nashville, Tenn., is president, will hold its annual meeting on the 15 and 16, at Nashville. The meeting at this season of the year will give those in attendance an opportunity to visit the Tennessee centennial, now in progress. The list of papers from which the program will be made up contains the names of about 100 of the most prominent colored physicians in the United States. They will bear upon almost every branch of the medical profession, and will prove a source of much interest to the medical fraternity. Dr. J. B. Golden, of Allegheny, is the only Afro-American physician in this immediate vicinity whose name is on the program, and he will read a paper on "The true Negro physician."—The Pittsburg Press.

We regard that class of Negroes who are continually whining about what the white folks want let the Negro do, always complaining for the want of a chance, as a hindrance to race advancement. The Negro must make well of his present opportunities. He must bring his money as on us, on less frolics and carousals. The white people claim, and justly, that the Negro laborer does not need as much money as a white one; because the Negro will spend what he earns foolishly, while the laborer will wisely save something of his earnings, bit ever so little.—The Light.

The opening exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, W. H. Council, President, were held last week at Huntsville, Tenn., and the number of students enrolled exceeds largely the number of last year. Many improvements have been made in the methods of instruction. To the mechanical department have been added a steam printing plant, a foundry, a saw mill and a machine shop. Agriculture, mechanic art and domestic science will receive a large share of attention during the coming year.

The Negroes of Williamson county, Tennessee, Franklin county site, according to the county commissioners report who collected the exhibit for the Negro department of the Tennessee, pay taxes on \$506,606 worth of property. This is owned by 414 individuals and is classified as 9,224 acres of farming land and 138 town lots situated in the town of Franklin. Several are very successful.—Indianapolis Freeman.

Colored men, be not discouraged. Look a while on the bright side and keep up your spirits. The work of securing equality before the law cannot be done in a day. It must be the work of years.—The Dallas Express.

Learn to save a part of what you earn. Live within your means and try to earn yourself of many things which your fancy makes you think you need, and you may accomplish something in life.—The Recorder.

The Emancipation Proclamation was a "measure of war." No party can claim the honor of freeing the Negro. It was the hand of God.

There is no structural difference between the Negro and the Caucasian. They are both human—chips off the same block. Their sins differ in degree, not in origin or kind.—The New South.

A feeble press is no better than no press at all. The people respect strength and character in those delegated to speak for them.—Colored American.

N. C. CROP BULLETIN.

A Touch of Frost in the Mountains Without Any Damage.

The week ending Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897, was decidedly lower in temperature, especially on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, which were cold and cloudy with brisk northwest winds and rain. A touch of frost occurred on Tuesday, but averaged less than one inch for the State, and though of some benefit to turnips and late potatoes came too late for any other crops. Neither was there sufficient rain to fill water courses or wells. At some points where the rainfall was heaviest a little fall plowing and seeding was done at the end of the week, but at most points but little could be done. The last three days of the week were warm and dry, and the drought cannot be considered broken yet. A touch of frost occurred in the mountains without any damage. Cotton is about all matured, and upland all open. The rainfall was of no value, while the high wind did some damage by blowing out lint. A further deterioration of the crop took place during the week, and there is no doubt that the government report for September will show a great decline. Picking, interrupted for two days by the rain, has since progressed very rapidly. Late corn did well in eastern counties, although here and there drought it dried immature; in the gathered. Tobacco is nearly all housed and cured. Sweet potatoes and peanuts were badly damaged by drought; digging peanuts is progressing now. Late Irish potatoes were helped a little by the rain, and turnips, though looking bad, have started growth since the showers. Early sown rye seems to be making a start, but most fall seeds are nearly a failure. Much reworking of winter land had to be done and all fall work is being delayed. Large quantities of rough food, fodder and hay have been saved in good condition. Trees have begun to shed their leaves.

BIRTHPLACE OF AN ACTOR.

His House Where Sol Smith Russell First Saw the Light.

In a little side street that ends abruptly at the foot of the bluff that overlooks the town of Brunswick, Mo., stands a modest looking old-fashioned frame house. It has the narrow eaves and the low upper story that distinguished the style of architecture that prevailed in Missouri before the war. Old residents of Brunswick point it out to strangers as the house in which Sol Smith Russell was born.

On account of this close association with the earlier days of the distinguished actor, this plain-faced old "story and a half house" is the most famous of the landmarks of the quaint, old-fashioned town. Oddly enough, the house in which the gentle character artist was born does not mark the spot of ground which was his natal place. Old residents do not care to have the lazy, alluvium laden waters of the Grand River drowns over the place where this and many another building stood as a part of Brunswick when it was famous for the amount of tobacco and the number of "niggers" sold there every year.

The town was originally built on the left bank of the Missouri River, and among the first residences of the town was the Russell homestead, so local tradition runs. There were no railroads then, but packet boats made regular calls. Then the river became restless and rolled over against the town and tore away its foundations.

Nearly all of the buildings were saved from the capricious flood by the energetic efforts of the house mover. Among the structures rescued was the Russell home. Along with the rest of the town, it was moved back to the foot of the bluff. When the town had got itself settled up in a safe place the river turned to the right and flowed over into Saline county, leaving Brunswick five miles inland. A few years later, however, the Grand River crept into the old bed of the Missouri, and it has been dozing there ever since, excepting when the rains come in the springtime to wake its current.

It is not related in Brunswick that Sol Smith Russell has ever exhibited his art there since he became famous, or that he has in late years revisited his ancestral home. A heavy footed man who is a hostler in a livery stable lives in the house now.

Lynched in Broad Daylight.

The negro who assaulted Miss Roberts in Hancock county, Tenn., was hanged in the court house yard at Knoxville, in broad daylight, by a mob.

Three Killed by Breaking Cable.

At Chicago by the breaking of a wire cable Charles Wilson, Richard White and William Hopkins, who were being carried up an elevator shaft in the Northwest land tunnel, dropped a hundred feet to the bottom. Wilson was killed instantly.

Game Law Unconstitutional.

Judge Holmes, of the Mecklenburg (Va.) county court has decided that the game law enacted by the last Legislature is unconstitutional. The test case was brought up on the killing of partridges.

"Thank you," said the lady to the man who gave her his seat in the street car. "You surprise me," replied the man. "How do you mean?" "By that I thank you." She smiled. "I couldn't have surprised you more than you surprised me by offering me your seat." The stand-off was thus completed.—Detroit Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Turnip Flavors in Milk.

When cows accidentally get into a turnip patch, or other vegetables that impart a bad flavor to the milk, it can be made as good as ever for cream and butter making if it is heated to a temperature of 140 degrees. This is best done by placing the vessel in water which is quickly brought to a slightly higher temperature. All the odor passes off at this temperature, as it is very volatile. In cooling, the cream will rise to the surface. It also makes the butter come more quickly than from milk not heated.

No Rakings After Harvesting.

Under old methods of harvesting the steel rake was a very important adjunct to secure scattered grain. Yet even in those days good farmers did not find those rakings very valuable, as they were always stained and often nearly ready to sprout by alternate wet and dry weather. The new harvesters leave no rakings, and as what would otherwise be wasted is thus saved for market, it makes a material addition to the crop. We know farmers who used to thresh the rakings separately and grind them for hog feed rather than mix the stained with the marketable grain.

Alfalfa Replacing Corn.

It is not likely that alfalfa, the clover which has succeeded so well in California will ever become plentiful in the East. Our wet winters rot the roots or at least decrease their vigor. On very dry, sandy or gravelly soil it might succeed here. But it seems to be especially adapted to hot and dry climates, and hence its success in the arid regions of the far West. As its root often goes several feet deep it is likely to change the character of the climate, for wherever alfalfa roots have gone water will also go. The alfalfa retains its greenness during the severest droughts. Of course it must be all the time evaporating moisture, and this also will have some effect in changing the climate. Hence in localities too dry for corn, alfalfa is taking its place as a feed for all kinds of stock. It is at the same time fitting the soil for growing corn and other crops.—Boston Cultivator.

Delayed Hatching of Eggs.

Three weeks is the time usually allowed for a hen to sit before her eggs are hatched. But in spring, when the fowls are in good health and the eggs make the most vigorous chicks, hatching will generally begin on the twentieth day, and by the twenty-first the entire brood may be out. Eggs kept two or three weeks before being set will not hatch before the twenty-first day. Late in the season twenty-two or even twenty-three days may pass before all the eggs will hatch. If left longer than this it is probable that the chick has died in the shell. It is very easy after the twentieth day of sitting to know whether the egg contains a live chick, as its pecking may be heard against the shell. Moisture the egg shell with quite warm water, but do not take that which has been boiled. It had better be sprayed on the egg, which should afterwards be wiped dry and placed under the hen. The water sprayed on supplies the chick with some air, and it also softens the shell for it to peck at. The egg is porous. If it were not, chicks would always die in the shell. When an egg breaks in the nest, all the other eggs should be washed in tepid water and rubbed dry, so as to remove the albumen from the broken egg. As this albumen closes the pores of the shell it quickly smother and kills all the chicks they contain. It may do this if it is on the shell only a very short time.—American Cultivator.