

Agriculture.

Waste Lands.

It wants but a little reflection and observation to convince one that there is a fearful amount of waste land in the country. Even on the best managed and most thoroughly cultivated farms anywhere to be found, we see a prodigious amount of it. Of the whole area embraced in the farms of the country, we believe it would be within bounds to say that not more than a tenth of it is utilized as it might and ought to be. If this view be true—and we challenge refutation—it will be seen how very far short our country falls, the Southern section of it at least—of being fully developed for agricultural purposes. To heat out this argument, will indicate a few of the many ways in which lands are kept unutilized and idle.

Many farms have meadow lands that are rendered utterly worthless by allowing the cold water from springs to run over and soak them. The water, which would be a source of green grass now and then, the ground is such a quagmire by being saturated with water that the safety of stock is endangered by venturing upon it. A few days labor with spade this fine autumn weather would open a way for the escape of the water, and the land be put in a condition to produce grass, which would render it one of the most valuable parts of the farm. Don't let the fine meadow lands lie waste for lack of a little energy and honest ditching. In times like these, it behooves the farmer to have a sharp eye to the principles of true estate.

Some farmers having sold a portion of their timber, still allow the land to lie waste and unproductive only to become a wilderness of thorns and briars, instead of having the brush and rubbish removed, and converting it into a range for stock, which would eventually be a fine pasture by a little management. The stock would themselves clear away and subdue the bushes and make the land fit for the reception of grass. What is the use of paying taxes on land that produces nothing, not even the wild varmints that hide upon it, or the ammonia that floats over it?

Much land is made well nigh worthless by shade trees in fields where they are not needed, and where of course they do harm. A tree of medium size, as an oak or a chestnut tree, will draw the life out of half an acre of land all around it. If the ground becomes as poor as a barren hillside. Remove the trees, stump and branch, and let the waste places made by them become productive spots again. There are some trees, as the persimmon, that do not injure land by their shade or otherwise, but they are such as send their roots deep down into the subsoil and do not draw from the surface soil. If you must have shade, let it be trees of this kind.

Great stumps and stones take up much good land, besides being a hindrance to cultivation. The stumps should be buried or dug up, and the stones, if too large to be removed conveniently, should be covered over. Flour—Keep cool, dry, and securely covered.

Glass—Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoonful of ammonia. Wipe—Gather when beginning to bloom; keep in paper sacks. Ink Stains—Wet with spirits turpentine; after three hours, rub well. Jars—To prevent, "coax husband" to buy Biscoe's Cookery. Keep an account of all supplies, with costs and dates when purchased. Love lightness labor. Monitor—Omit carefully when you receive change. Nutmegs—Pick with a pin, and if good oil will run out. Orange and Lemon Peel—Dry, pound, and keep in corked bottles. Perhaps—Keep in ground until spring. Quicksilver and whites of an egg destroy bedbugs. Rice—Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects in it. Sugar—For general family use, the granulated is the best. Tea—Equal parts of Japan and green are as good as English breakfast. Use a cement made of ashes, salt, and water for cracks in the stove. Variety is the best culinary spice. Watch your back yard for dirt and bones. Xanthip is a scold! Don't imitate her. Youth is best preserved by a cheerful temper. Zinc lined sinks are better than wooden ones. Regulate your clock by your husband's watch, and in all appointments, be time remember the giver.—Cook Book.

Fall Feeding of Stock.

It often happens, especially of a dry fall, that the pasture and range get short, the grass dries up, and the supply of food for grazing becomes entirely too meagre to meet the wants of animals, even before the appearance of any killing frosts. In such a case, feeding should begin at once. As the supply of grass diminishes, a feeding hay or clear fodder, or a light feed of grain or bran should be given each evening, to make up for the loss of nutriment, or the reduction in quantity of the grass obtained during the day.

It is not only bad economy, but it is quite hazardous to allow stock to run low in flesh in the fall. Just when it is about to pass through the extreme change from the mildest of autumn to the rigor of winter, is just the time when the animal system demands the greatest amount of vigor and the most robust health to enable it to meet the shock without being lamaged by it.

"An animal in good condition on the first of December, is already half wintered," is a saying of old farmers that has a great deal of sound philosophy in it. An animal so conditioned will enter upon the winter keep without any perceptible loss or diminution of its vital energy. On the other hand, in an unfeathered, thin condition, all its vital energy will be taxed to resist the adverse influences, it will drag through a miserable winter and possibly die in the spring.

The Home Paper.

We give it as our firm and steadfast conviction after years of observation and some experience, that the home paper at any reasonable price is the cheapest and the best paper any one can take. We have known people to take a paper published in a distant State because it was cheap, but when the character of its contents came to be considered we never knew one who did not get the worst of the bargain. The paper was not only worthless but pernicious. It should be borne in mind that cheap papers cannot be good papers.

A close inspection (and no parent should fail to scan closely the papers his children read) of these cheap papers, almost invariably reveals things but too well calculated to pervert the tastes and corrupt the morals of the young, though it is borne in mind that cheap papers cannot be good papers. A close inspection (and no parent should fail to scan closely the papers his children read) of these cheap papers, almost invariably reveals things but too well calculated to pervert the tastes and corrupt the morals of the young, though it is borne in mind that cheap papers cannot be good papers.

Some men unpleasantly comb their mustaches at the table. A pink ribbon under the chin makes a pale woman look brighter. Always take the last piece of anything—there is supposed to be more. The lady of the house should receive guests at a formal reception. Never pull your watch out in company unless you are familiar with the people. If it is necessary to use the handkerchief honorably, leave the room quietly. Introduce the gentleman to the lady, unless the gentleman is considerably the elder. An engagement of marriage is little less sacred than a marriage with ceremony. If you meet a gentleman friend with a staid lady on his arm, raise your hat to both.

Do not call a man a liar unless you have a lump in your throat and are sure that he is a liar. Men who eat what they want, are usually healthier than those who are always dieting. You need not call on newly married people, unless you are invited to the wedding or reception.—Joy Charlton.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S ALPHABET

Apples—Keep in a dry place, as cool as possible without freezing. Brooms.—Hang in the cellar way to keep soft and pliant. Cranberries—Keep under water, in cellar; change water monthly. Dish of hot water set in ovens prevents cakes, etc. from scorching. Economize time, health and means, and you will never beg. Flour—Keep cool, dry, and securely covered.

Glass—Clean with a quart of water mixed with a tablespoonful of ammonia. Hickeys—Gather when beginning to blossom; keep in paper sacks. Ink Stains—Wet with spirits turpentine; after three hours, rub well. Jars—To prevent, "coax husband" to buy Biscoe's Cookery. Keep an account of all supplies, with costs and dates when purchased. Love lightness labor. Monitor—Omit carefully when you receive change. Nutmegs—Pick with a pin, and if good oil will run out. Orange and Lemon Peel—Dry, pound, and keep in corked bottles. Perhaps—Keep in ground until spring. Quicksilver and whites of an egg destroy bedbugs. Rice—Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects in it. Sugar—For general family use, the granulated is the best. Tea—Equal parts of Japan and green are as good as English breakfast. Use a cement made of ashes, salt, and water for cracks in the stove. Variety is the best culinary spice. Watch your back yard for dirt and bones. Xanthip is a scold! Don't imitate her. Youth is best preserved by a cheerful temper. Zinc lined sinks are better than wooden ones. Regulate your clock by your husband's watch, and in all appointments, be time remember the giver.—Cook Book.

"TOBACCO AND TEETH."—The dentist of New York has been interviewed of late in regard to the effect of tobacco on the teeth, and a very singular coincidence in their views developed by the interviewers (see reporters) viz: that the injury for the most part to the teeth and gums is occasioned by inveterate smoking. The most important fact developed, however, is the opinion expressed by Dr. Rich, one of the most popular and eminent of his class here: "Some long cut damp tobacco has had a bad effect on the teeth. In addition to that, they cause swelling of the impious membrane of the soft palate. This is usually accompanied by a slight catarrh of those parts, which, however, will disappear on relinquishing the use of the tobacco which caused it."

Undiluted tobacco are not only no injurious, but tend to preserve the teeth; it tends, further, to destroy the phosphates in the tartar which accumulates on the teeth, leaving nothing but a harmless calcareous deposit. Teeth, which otherwise would decay rapidly, are preserved by the use of tobacco, and teeth with cavities, promoted by decay, will remain intact for years and be free from sensitive nerves.

Therefore, the conclusion reached by these interviewers, is that damp long cut tobacco are injurious, whilst the pure, unadulterated sun-dried are undoubtedly beneficial.—Richmond State.

Give us neither poverty nor riches—

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HOUSE AND FARM.

Farm Animals.—Sweeney is cured frequently by regular, moderate exercise, the use of stimulating liniments and nutritious diet.

When you ride your horse to town this winter, do not hitch him to a post, and let the cold all day. Frequently a foundered horse can be cured by babbling his legs and feet, three times a day, in very hot water.

Cheep pork is made by having early pigs. Keep them growing during the summer, and fatten them during the autumn. Do not keep a hog during winter that is good for nothing but pork.

It is very necessary to feed horses regularly. If not, disease very often follows from permitting them to go too long with their small stomachs which soon become empty, after being filled. Stagnation of the bowels, and irregular feeding, which causes the horse to distend his stomach beyond ordinary, the greediness with which he eats his food not allowing him time to chew it.

The cheapest thing to fatten chickens is corn in some form. Whole corn, scalded corn meal, corn meal mixed with a little of corn and oats mixed together, boiled beans, and a few other things, which fattens chickens in potatoes mixed with meal. Boil them and mash them fine while they are hot, and mix the meal with them just as they are fed.

Applying Manure to Trees.—In planting trees be certain not to permit the manure to come in contact with their roots. In the process of planting, it is an error to sprinkle manure among the roots, thinking it will prove beneficial, for in so doing it will injure the tree and have good results, but the manure above the roots where the holes are nearly filled, and replace the dirt, covering the manure. Cow manure or well rotted stable manure can be used with success. When an unusually severe winter is anticipated, coarse manure, containing considerable straw, may be spread over the ground, rather than about the trunks, as far as the roots extend. This will prevent injury to the tree from severe cold weather, and will at the same time enrich the ground.

Farmers.—There are occupations a man can engage in which will pay well, and some of them pay large profits soon. There are trades at which large fortunes are frequently speedily realized. Yet we doubt if, in the long run, there is any business or occupation that yields more education, and while no very large fortunes are often made at it, yet a competency can pretty generally be secured.

In farming, the tiller of the soil does not depend on a partner who may prove unreliable, who requires watching, and may at the end of the season deceive him. The partner he has can be relied upon. One puts in his time, sows the seed, and labors, while the other furnishes the land, the sunshine, the rain, and the dew. If the farmer will do his duty, he will fill his fields with beauty and his house with bread.

We do not say that farming is an easy and lazy life, or that the farmer can neglect his part of the contract. He must gather, haul and garner; must dig his potatoes, pick his fruit, look after making of manure, in fact, must give his farm the best mental and physical force he is capable of rendering it, then he will have remuneration for honest toil and earnest effort, and with it a pleasant place in which to live and enjoy the blessings of a happy home.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE IN AMERICA.—At the annual meeting of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association, at Chicago, the secretary called attention to the fact that the dairy product exceeds in value the entire wheat crop of America. The whole number of cows in the United States is 12,000,000; average value, \$40; total value, \$480,000,000. The value of their sustenance is estimated at \$720,000,000. The value of the entire cheese product of the United States is set down at \$36,000,000, and the value of the whole make of butter for 1877 at \$175,000,000. These sums must be added the value of milk condensed for export and that used in families. The quantity of cheese made the past year exceeds that of any other year in the history of the American dairy. It amounted to 800,000,000 pounds. The exports for 1877 were 107,364,666 pounds. England took about 90 per cent, or 95,871,370 pounds, valued at \$11,203,185; Scotland took 9,069,693 pounds. The exports of butter in 1877 were 21,627,242 pounds, value, \$4,424,616; showing a falling off of 1885, 21,988,185 pounds, value, \$7,234,178. In 1863 it reached 35,172,416 pounds, value, \$6,733,743.

There were received in the city of New York alone, in 1877, 530,000 barrels of eggs, valued at \$9,000,000. Allowing that city to use eggs in proportion to its population, the entire consumption of the United States would be 10,000,000 barrels, which, at New York prices, would be \$180,000,000.

In 1877, over 34,000,000 pounds of poultry were consumed in New York, including Brooklyn and Jersey City. At this proportion, 680,000,000 pounds of poultry were consumed in the United States. The total estimated value of the milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, was \$848,000,000.—Scientific American.

FACTS AND FUN.

The greatest strike of the day—twelve o'clock. Waiting to be whipped is the most interesting period of boyhood. Miss Cobb has just married Mr. Webb in Baltimore. He probably fell in love when he first spied her.

The first man who used a scotch in which to board away his dollars was the original scotch dollar-guy. Nothing can exceed the intense affection which a girl feels out to her father a few days before she asks him for a new dress.

Out in Indiana they call matrimony a limited partnership, or a sort of the favorite character of the divorce laws in that State. Love may be blind, as they say, but we notice that, in all the records of the ages, it has never kissed the girl's mother by mistake, when it reached after the girl.

A patent medicine advertiser says fat is not conducive to long life. That is so. A fat horse rarely lives through the winter. A Radical exchange says the rank and file of Republicans go for principle, while the Democrats work for money. As the Irish soldier said, we suppose each side goes for what they feel most.

A Nevada paper tells of a young lady in that region who is so delicate and ethereal a creature that on defacing a hair pin from her head the other day, she caught a bad cold that hung on for a week. "Prisoner at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you wish to say before sentence is passed upon you?" The prisoner looked wistfully upon the door, and remarked that he would like to say "good evening," if that would be agreeable to the court. But they wouldn't let him.—Hawkeye.

A man may sneer, at a woman all he will because she can't sharpen a lead pencil, but she has the smile on him when he stands holding an unoccupied aspirin or button in his hand and wondering whether it will hurt less to pull the needle out of his thumb the same way it went in, or push it on through.

The penalty of popularity is envy. The penalty of a baby's sleepless nights is the penalty of marrying in a mother-in-law. The penalty of a pretty cook is an empty larder. The penalty of a legacy, or a fortune, is the sudden discovery of a host of poor relations you never dreamed of, and of a number of debts you had quite forgotten.

A physician, heavily burdened with town lots, for which he had paid only in part, hastily prescribed a box of pills for a patient who allowed his mind to wander back to his real estate. The patient asked how the pills were to be taken. The doctor replied, "One-third down, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest."

At a funeral the undertaker arrived for the husband and mother-in-law to ride in the same carriage. "Must I," said the broken hearted man, "must I ride with that fat wretch?" "I think you will have to," answered the undertaker. "Well, if I must, I must," replied he, "but to ride with her destroys all the pleasure of the occasion!"

Late Wm.—On the Cambridge bridge there was a toll of one cent (now abolished). Two Irishmen approached from Boston rather dilapidated in appearance, and having "nary a red" with which to pass the gate, a passerby, on solicitation, gave one of them a penny; but how should this avail to get them both over? After "laying their heads together," one of them approached the toll-keeper, and asked: "Sure, an' 'one cent' is it to go over?" "Yes."

"Arrah, now an' may I carry a bundle on my back?" "As much as you please," said the toll-man. Pat very deliberately stepped back and taking Mike on his shoulders, walked boldly, and depositing his penny, marched on with his burden to the middle of the bridge, when they changed places, and Mike toted Pat over to the Cambridge side. The penny saved was well earned—the bridge being about a mile long.

Shuttles and Needles. NOW is your time to buy the Genuine Stewart Singer Sewing Machine, with all the attachments complete for \$30. Shut-tles, needles, oil, and all the accessories, for sale. Old machines repaired or exchanged. Address, BRADSHAW & CO. 217 1/2 General Agents, Charlotte, N. C.

REMARKABLE.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE. OUR ASSORTMENT LARGER THAN EVER. OUR PRICES LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE. A fine and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, FOR FALL AND WINTER CONSISTING OF MEN'S, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S, CAN BE FOUND AT W. KAUFMAN & CO'S

Corner of Trade and Tryon Streets, Springs' Corner. A well assorted stock of Boots, Shoes, Fine Gaiters, Hats, and Caps, at reduced prices. Give us a call. sep20

A NEW ERA.

THE TIME HAS CERTAINLY COME WHEN LARGE PROFITS ON GOODS must cease, and the true principle is and must be in future to sell goods at short profits, and make up losses in that respect by selling more goods. The merchant who now believes he can make money by charging big profits, will find himself deceived. It is not a wise policy for any one to buy more goods than he can conveniently pay for, and we do not encourage any one to do so. It is our desire to continue business with all our old customers, and we hope to add many new ones to our list. It is with pride and satisfaction that we announce more new customers this season than ever before. It is of daily occurrence that new faces are seen in our house. Hence our cash trade has increased over past seasons. People will go where goods are cheap, and we are determined now that our goods shall be sold cheap. Every piece of goods sold goes out as an advertisement—we hear of it from all quarters. As an evidence of the appreciation of our prices, and our mode of doing business, we have been compelled to purchase a second stock this season, besides new arrivals almost every day. We buy exclusively for cash—discounting our bills immediately upon receipt of them, which gives the profits accruing from discounts, and we make from five to ten per cent on our purchases over those who cannot take advantage of discounts. Every one knows that cash customers are looked after in New York, and other northern cities, and every advantage given them in low prices. If any body in this country has any doubt about the above statement, call and you will be convinced of the truth of what we say.

Every dollar's worth of goods bought by us this Fall has been paid for, and today not a house in the United States can present a bill against us. nov15 ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

Burgess Nichols,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN All Kinds of Furniture, Bedding &c. A full Line of Cheap Bedsteads, Lounges, Parlor and Chamber Suits

Coffins of all kinds on hand. No. 5, West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C. ap30 1y

10 Barrels of Blue Stone.

FOR SALE BY WILSON & BURWELL. LARGE STOCK OF LAMP GOODS ON HAND, AT WILSON & BURWELL'S. OUR SALES OF COAL OIL, prove conclusively that we sell an article of superior quality. WILSON & BURWELL. ALADEN SECURITY OIL WILL NOT EXPLODE. Sold in Charlotte by oct18 WILSON & BURWELL.

E. G. ROGERS, Furniture Dealer,

TRADE STREET NEAR THE POST OFFICE. I have opened a full stock of Furniture, comprising all grades, Common, MEDIUM AND FINE. This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom prices! I will sell low, and all goods will be found as represented. Special care will be taken in packing. In connection with the Furniture Business a full stock of Coffins, Caskets and Metal in Cases, constantly on hand. sep20

15 CENT COTTON.

ALL PERSONS UPON WHOM WE HOLD NOTES, Payable in COTTON for Guano are notified that they are due, NOVEMBER FIRST. NOT ONE DAY AFTER

WILL WE TAKE COTTON AT 15 CENTS. Bring it in at once or you loose the option. R. M. MILLER & SONS CHARLOTTE, N. C. oc25

MRS. P. QUERY,

Where you will find the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the State. A full stock, good business, small expenses, and selling for cash; enables me to sell goods in my line at very low prices. apr12

NOTICE

BY order of the Executive Committee of the Carolina Fair Association, a meeting of the association will be held at the Court House, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, December 10th—being Tuesday of the first week of the Federal Court—at 12 o'clock m., for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is desired. nov29 2w J S MYERS, President.