# all a start of the start of the start THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

# GRAHAM. N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1894.

# PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRAHAM, - . . N. C May 17, '88.

VOL. XX.

# J. D. KERNODLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW GRABAN, N.C. Cractices in the State and Federal Courts

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Peach Orchard-Value of Manure-Weather During October-Improve Your Stock and Feed Rationally-Kend Questions and Replics.

#### November 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletins. The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. They are specially prepared to be ser-viceable as far as possible to the prac-tical farmer. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them as we have none to throw away. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Setting Out a Peach Orchard.

Use trees only one year from the bud, and don't buy them from a tree agent, but get them from a nurseryman who will not cheat you. In planting don't set them any deeper than they grew in the nursery. Trim the bruised ends of broken roots smooth with a sharp knife. broken roots smooth with a sharp knife. Then trim off clean all the branches made in the nursery and cut the stem square off at the height you want to form the head, leaving the tree about the size of an ordinary walking-stick. When growth begins in spring the buds will start all along this stem. Rub off all except three or four at the top which will make the future head. The next winter these shorts should be next winter these shoots should be shortened one-half and the same practice followed annually. Plant 16x.6 feet and cultivate in a hoed crop. In fall sow crimson clover and plow it un-der in spring for manure. --W. F. Mas-sey, N. C. Experiment Station.

Value of One Day's Cow Rations as a Fertilizer.

The ration, costing about 22 cents per day, fed a certain cow at the State Fair-of 1894, consisted of the following amounts:

	Phos. Acid.		
32 lbs sweetpotato vines	.0427	.057 .070 .068	
Total	.8095	.195	
Excreted for plant food	of th 4: 5 en losph gives lood h	ents oric the resi-	
.575 pounds nitrogen @ 18.2 cents	10.435 (	ents	

12.685 cents Total valuation .....

Here is a saving of 1216 cents per day from the original ration, costing 23 cents, to be used in increasing the farm crops, provided none of it is lost. es of nitrogen occur very easily.

Just at the point, where the excrement is voided, 25 to 60 per cent of it is re-

midst, and thousands of dollars annu-ally will be brought to the state that otherwise would go abroad to Europe for import orders.

Improve Your Stock. It has been well said that the male is half the herd. And yet how few of us practice on the side of improvement by making this smallest and least expenmaking this smallest and least expen-sive half the best that will increase the value of our growing stock. The head of a small flock of sheep, when of a standard excellence, costs but a triffe more than a mere scrub, when the difference in the value of the progeny is considered. The difference arises from the prepotency of the thoroughbred male derived from generations of well-fed and well-bred ancestors. The same is true of neat stock, of horses, of swine. It is often the case that the first cross from a thoroughbred sire produces an animal which for appearance and production of meat or milk is as profitable as though thoroughbred itself. The second and third cross from the pure fored sire, or, better, an-other of the same breed, becomes for all

other of the same breed, becomes for all practical purposes as good as the pure breed except for breeding. In a line of such breeding as this fat-ten the males for market as early as possible; whether as lambs or yearling mutton, or yeal and beef. Those who have not tried a thoroughbred sire on common stock will be well plensed with the result, especially if they practice a rational system of feeding their stock. Well-bred stock can be easily reduced in production by careless or noor feed-

in production by careless or poor feed-ing, sufficient to more than counterbalance the gain in breeding. It would be preferable to feed natives

well than to grade up and lose the ben-efit of it by poor feeding. But let the advance be in both breeding and feed-ing, and good results will follow.— Frank E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

#### Rational Stock Feeding.

The Experiment Station is sending out a very valuable bulletin, (No. '06) entitled "Rational Stock Feeding." From the preface it is stated that there are in North Carolina a total of 2,410,-576 head of stock of all kinds, valued at 520 550 556 according to the State And 576 head of stock of all kinds, valued at \$30,850,059, according to the State Aud-itor's last report. A saving in cost of feeding, placed as low as 15 cents per month, would amount to over \$4,009,000 annually. This publication of the Sta-tion seeks to show how this saving can be effected. The contents embrace the molecular of the accouncilian and discas subjects of the composition and diges-tibility of food with definition of terms used, feeding standards and how stock rations can be calculated, and some rations fed by practical feeders in the state and others recommended for trial. Among these breeders are Captain B. P. Williamson, W. L. Kennedy, Holt & Homewood, Elias Carr. Jr., Dr. W. R. Capehart, Hackburn & Willetts, and Baron d'Alinge, of the Biltmore estate, all giving valuable experiences. The information, given in this publication can not be gotten elsewhere, and all farmers are advised to rend for a copy. It is supplied free, as are all publica-tions of the Station.

Rear Calves Only From the Best Cows.

Where a number of cows are milled it will always be noticed that some one is the best of the lot as to the amount of milk produce I. or the length of profitable flow, or perhaps in production of butter. A farmer can probably point ont the best cow in the herd, but if he were asked to point out her desendants among the young stock, they might be, found few and far below in appearance what might be expected from the dam, or grand-dam. Further inquiry might

the general statement is correct that abou. 80 per cent, or four-fifths, of the manurial value in the original food can be recovered from the minure if prop-erly taken care of. This does not mean that four-fifths of the value of the food stuff is utilized in this way but refers to the fertilizing ingredients originally present. For example, if the food stuff contains \$15.00 worth of fertilizing incontains \$15.00 worth of fertilizing in-gredients in it, then \$13.00 worth of those ingredients can be saved. The food stuff its-if might be valued at \$30 for feeding parposes. Of course, cows and other animals need portions of the food, but they need less of the fertili-zing ingredients than they do of the organic portions of the food-for in-stance-carbohydrates, nitrogen-free extract, protein, fat, etc., and these materials are more needed in the pro-duction of milk than the fertilizing in-gredients. gredients.

Blue Joint Grass.

"Where can I get seed of Blue-joint grass which grows in the West and is referred to in the Patent Office report for 1888" - S. H. H., Beidsville, N. C. (Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist, N. C. Experiment Station.) C. Experiment Station.) Blue-jolat or Blue-stem grass, Agro-pyrum glancum, grows wild on the dry plains of the far west, but the seed is not on the market. It would not do well in this state. It is inferior to many grasses we now have. Bermuda grass is for our climate far more valuable than Bine-joint. For hay Johuson grass, Tall oat, Tall fescue, and Orchard grasses are all excellent and do well

in our state.

Destroying Wild Onions

"Can you give me some remedy for destroy-ing wild onloas? They are about to take some of my land."--W R. W. Lewisville, N. C. (Answered by W. F. Marsey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.) The only practicable way to get rid of wild onlons is by means of a system-tic and short rutation and the use of atic and short rotation, and the use of smothering crops. Plow the land be-fore any top sets are found, and sow field peas, two bushels per acre. Cut the peas for hay, and chop the land over with a cutaway harrow, and sow in August crimson clover at rate of 15 lbs. per acre, with a thin scattering of win-ter oats. Cut oats and clover together oats. Cut oats and clover together for hay. and put the land in corn, and follow with winter oats and red clover. By the time this oat crop comes off, the onions will be about gone.

Mixing Fertilizers at Home.

I have been mixing my fertilizers for several years, and have been doing it blindly, not knowing what proportion to use. Ist. I want to know what is the best article I can get to produce phosphoric acid? 2nd. The best article for pathon ? 3rd. The best article for ammonia, price con-side rai?

side re 17 4 h. What proportions of each to produce the 4. h. What proportions of each to produce and best results? Sto. How high a per cent, of acid phosphate can be made? 6th. How high can guano be made of phos-phorfe acid, ammonia and potash? 7th. What per cent, of phosphoric acid, am-monia and potash is best for best results for monia and potash is best for best results for

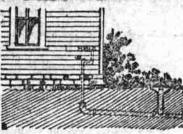
monia and potasa is best for best results for general erops. 8th. I have been mixing— S0 pounds Achi phosphate, 100 pounds Cotton seed meal, 50 points Kainit. What per cent. of phosphorie acid, ammonia-and potash have 11-C. S. W. Franklinton. (Answered By H. B. Battle, Director N.C. Experiment Station.) I will answer your queries in the

(1) Acid phosphate is the best material to produce phosphoric acid, considering cost.



SINK AND SLOP DRAIN. Country House Should Be Without

This Simple Arrangement. How to dispose of the sink and slop water in a safe and expeditious manner is what greatly perplexes many residents in the country. In cit-ies where there is the benefit of water works and .sewers, this is an easy matter. A simple plan whereby this may be accomplished is shown in the illustration herewith. The dotted lines indicate the location of the sink. The common outlet pipe passes downward in the usual manner but immediately underneath the sink or under the floor, as most convenient, a foul air trap is made by simply bending the lead pipe in the form shown at



SAFE METHOD OF DISPOSING OF SLOPS

a; it should extend upward at the bend a little more than the diameter of the pipe, so that the pipe at the lowest point of the bend will always remain full of water. This, of course, prevents the sewer gas from escaping into the room. Every time the sink is used the water remaining in the pipe is forced out by the weight of the new addition. This is one of the most simple lessons in hydraulies, and of great value when rightly put in practice. It is well also to flush the sink pipe occasionally with strong washing soda, letting it stand in the trap all night. The refuse water from the weekly wash, mopping or scrubbing, may be emptied into the funnel at m, and be carried off by the drain. This funnel is of wood one foot square at the top, tapering to the diameter of pipe. The drain pipe should be at least four inches in diameter and placed below frost, and discharged five or six rods from the dwelling, so that the water will spread over a large area and quickevaporate. The sink outlet pipe should be one inch in diameter, either of lead or iron. The funnel also acts a ventilator for the drain, and should not be located nearer than fifteen feet from the building. Cast iron pipe is best for the drain, as sewer pipe or wood, unless the joints are cemented, is liable to leak, which will prove dangerous to the well and cellar. -American Agriculturist.

DEVISE FOR HAY ROPING. A Person Handy with Tools Can Make One

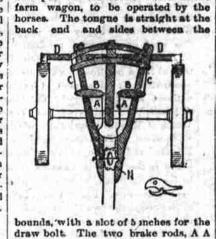
in an ilour.

# ABOUT HARM WORK. The Most Dignified Pursuit in Which Young Man Can Engage.

It is a queer commentary on the state of affairs that while hundreds of thousands of men are idle and half starying in our citles, the farmers of the country are crying for help to do the necessary work on their farms. In many localities it is impossible to get farm help at prices that would have been considered large five years ago. It is possible that we are nearing a time when farming will be looked upon as a menial pursuit which self-respecting men will not engage in? We hope not, for when that time comes we will see the beginning of the end. In old times the farmer was looked down upon, and was, in fact. a slave In many countries he could not leave the manor upon which he was born. and was subjected to any privations or indignities that the owner of the land felt like afflicting him with. Then, with civilization, the tiller of the soil came to be recognized as an important factor in the prosperity of his country, and bagan to receive more consideration until within the last century he has come to the front, chiefly because of the high place he has won for himself in our country. The American farmer won his place as one who must be recognized as the cornerstone of prosperity, and from his success the farmers of all the civilized world have profited. It is a no-ble calling, and it is to be hoped that the workers of our country will never be so blind to their own interests as to begin to despise farm work. There

are places on thousands of farm for men to work at a calling that is no harder than many that are found in the forges and factories of the large cities, and if every farmer who needs a hired hand could find one among the idle masses of the cities, we should hear much less about suffering there.

American Farmer. FRONT WHEEL BRAKE. One That Can Be Easily Bigged Up in the



In accordance with the requirements of sec-tion 713 of the Code, I, J. H. Walson, clerk of the board of commissioners for Alamanos county, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement for the year ending Nov. 30. 1894, of the amount, items and nature of all compensation audited by the board to the members thereof, severally, the number of days the board was in session and the dis-tance traveled by each member : To E. LONG, For 18 days as Co. Com'r, 306 miles @ 5c a mile, Extra service as ch'm'n board for year ending Nov. 30 Just, Extra services as ch'm'n board for year ending, Nov. 30, 1894, 2 days com. on fax roadsaud 1 day com. on jail, 10 00 10 Total, -1677 30 To WM. STAFFORD, For 17 days as Co. Com'r, 120 miles @ 5c a mile, \$4 00 Total. \$40 00 To C. C. TOWNSEND, For 19 days as Co. Com'r, I day laying off road to Burlington, I day on tax road. 64 miles @ 50 a mile, 200 200 200 320 al. \$45 20 ToS EBB, For 20 days as Co. Corn r, 610 miles @ 5c a mile, 1 day com, or c. s. c.'s reports, 1 day com, or tax roads and 1 day on building committee, 4 00 873 50 Total. To C. H. RONEY. For 18 days as Co. Com'r, 238 miles @ 5c a mile, 1 day as com. settling urer, 2 days com. on tax roads and 1 day com. on jail, 200 - 6 00 Total. \$55 90 The Board was in session 20 days for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1894. J. H. WATSON, Clerk of Board NOTHING BEITER FOR A PRESENT 1 OUR NEW | CUT THIS OUT :

NO. 46.

Annual

"Statement."



WEMAKE It you wi's send us this Coupon as this Coupon with a Postal Mon-cy Order far \$3.00 we will send fon scen ely packed by Ex. a new and ele-YOU THE are fastened to the plate N above the tongue, passing between the axle and tongue, passing between the axle and sand board to the lever B. This is FALLOWING 

# A HUAU VI HAII

Haip

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on application. Mr. John M. Coble, at Coble & Thompson's store, is my agent at Graham, N. C.

Respectfully, B. T. LASHLE1, Haw River, N. C Dec. 14-tf.

### GLUBBNG ANNOUNGEMENT.

#### OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND GAR DENERS.

Farmers and Gardeners, who are de. sirous of joining in making the South the most prosperous section of the Union, by developing the new sgri-cultural industries, such as garden-seed growing, flower-bulb raising, growing sugar, &c., to develop which, we shall offer in premiums, for the best sugar producing beets grown, must read the special articles on these and other new agricultural pursuits which will commence with the Janwhich will commerce with the sur-uary number of the Progressive South, published at Richmond, Va. The price is only \$1.00 per year, which you can send direct to the office at Richad, or we will club with it and send YOU THE ALAMANCE GLEANER and the Progressive South for \$1 75, cash in ad-

vauce, for both papers one year. Address, THE GLEANEP, Nov. 30, '93 Graham, N. Graham, N. C

A Leading Magazine Free. Arrangements Perfected by Which We Give Subscription to Woman's Work without

#### Charge. sealy Dun.

We are now prepared to make a wonder-hily liberal other to all who pay in advances for The Alama-ca Gizanze. Woman's wome in a literary and domestic nimagation deserved to one of the wreat popd ar publish of . It is pure, catentiations are beloful in weight and high elass reading matter filed with original high elass reading matter and films ations suited to all ages ; B is published to attent and no other periodical meets it council used us \$1.50 for our paper and Woma's Weak one per-making the latter free.

THE ALAM: NUE OLE LNER.

turned to the atmosphere unless especial care is taken to fix it by use of dry fresh soil or large amounts of gyp-sum. No homoepathic dozes can pre-vent the losses. Dry soil is best when freely used, because cheapest and more likely to be used in quantity to accom-

plish the object. Suppose the loss to be 50 per cent. of nitrogen 5 cents per milch cow per d . This saved or even half-saved will pay nitro high wages to the man in charge of a herd who saves it by keeping a quan-tity of fresh soll or gypsum on hand for it. Gypsum has an effect of its own on soil and crops by adding lime where de-ficient, which can be a help toward re-

This station has long used acid phos-phate and kainit in equal parts by weight behind the cows to help save weight behind the cows to help save the nitrogen. Half a pound to three-fourths of a pound, per day and eow is sprinkled down after the stable is cleaned, so as to begin action on any

liquid that comes in contact with it.-F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station. North Carolina Weather During Oct. '94. The North Carolina State Weather

Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for October 1894. as compared with the correspond-ing month of previous years: TEMPERATURE.—The mean tempera-

TEMPERATURE.—The mean tempera-ture for the month was 59.3 degrees, which is 0.1 deg. above the normal. The highest monthly mean was 65.9 degrees at Newbern; the lowest month-ly mean was 51.3 at Highlands. The highest temperature was 90 degrees on the 1st at Southern Pines, the lowest was 24 on the 15th at Bakeraville and Highlands. The warmest October dur-ing the nest twenty rears occurred in ing the past twenty years occurred in 1881, mean 66.4 degs.; the coldest in 1873, mean 55.8.

PRECIPITATION. - Average for the month 5.50 inches which is 1.84 inches above the normal. The greatest amount was 9.28 inches at Fair Bluff; least 1.98 at Bakersville. The wettest October occurred in 1887, average precipitation

occurred in 1987, average precipitation 6.73; the driest in 1993 average 6.92. WIND.—Prevailing direction north-east, which is the normal direction. Average hourly velocity 8.3 miles. Highest velocity 60 miles per hour from the southwest on the 10th at Hatterns. MISCRILANEOUS.—Number of clear days, 19, partly cloudy 5, cloudy 7, num-ber of rainy days 7. Dates of thunder-storms 5d, 9th, 18, 25th, 25th, 27th, 28th, Noth; hall 9th 57th; the first light frost of the season occurred at Waynesville on the 5th; killing frosts oscurred from the 14th to 16th at most stations except near the coast.

near the coast. The cyclone of Oct. 8th to 9th caused heavy rains, and flooding of low lands in central and eastern part of state.

Flowering Bulbs in North Carolina.

Flowering Suibs in North Caralian. The Experiment Station is investigat-ing the question whether flowering bulks for commercial purposes can be successfully grown in this state. A bul-letin (107) has just been issued describ-ing the propagation of a good many va-rieties of bulks, as well as the adapta-bility of their growth to the solia of the central and eastern sections. The bulletin is fillustrated with 23 life size cents of bulks growe at the Station. The growing of the bulbs require skill and experience, and it is not advisable for any one not possessing these to at-tempt it. If the Station demonstrates tempt it. If the Station demonstrates that some of our soils are suitable a large inductry may be built op in our bring out the information that no male was kept for service on the farm. Also that no good sire could be procured, or that it was too far, or the service fee cost

that it was too far, or the service fee was too high where a desirable sire was kept. This is a short-sighted policy, and one which the progressive farmer will avoid. Don't use the nearest scrub when time is pressing, but keep a male in your own barn, selected especially to supply the kind of animals you want

to have and such as you can take pride in showing your friends. The best way is to patronize the best sires within reach, and go with cash in hand All calves from the poorest cows should be killed at once and may be fed out to fowls. Unless you have a surplus of milk and cannot make a good

surprise of milk and cannot make a good use of it in some other way do not grow up veal calves. Where milk will sell for a fair price the calf will soon cat its head off. Better sell it to the heas for eggs and chicks. -F. E. Emery. Agricul-turist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Questions and Replies.

The Station will be glad to extend its usefulness by answering as far as pos-sible questions on agriculturial topics sent by any one in North Carolina who sent by any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Ad-diress all questions to the N. C. Agri-cultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Replies will be written as 'early as possible by the member of the Sta-tion staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station desires in this way to enlarge its sphere of mediness and render immediate as of usefulness and render immediate as-sistance to practical farmers.

Tokay Grapes

Will the Tokay grape vine-thrive in this tate? If it has not been a success, upon what ine would you advise grafting it?-W. P. S., outhern Prines, N. C. (Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, C. Erweriment Station.) vine wo

Answered by W. Plassey, Horneuman N. C. Experiment Station.) The Totay grapes (white and fiame colored) belong to Vitis Vinifera, none of which have been perfectly successful in the United States east of the Sierra Nevada, except to some extent in Ari-zona and New Mexico.

zona and New Mexico. The phylloxera insect destroys their roots, and they are very subject to at-tacks of mildew. Our native grapes being a "survival of the fittest." resist the phylloxera. There is some hope that now we understand the cause of the failure of the Vinifera section of grapes, we can overcome the difficulty by grafting them on roots of our by gratting them on yours, and by the use of spraying mixtures keep down the mildew and succeed in ripening the frait It is well worth trying and our Station will do something in

this line another year.

Value of Masure.

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(2) The best article to furnish potash for ordinary usages is kainit.
(3) For animonia, in our locality, cot-ton seed meal, considering also the

(4) The best proportions found practicable as a general rule are: 1,200 lbs. Acid Phosphate,

600 "Cotton seed meal, 200 "Kainit. (5) Acid phosphate seldom runs more than 1814 or 14 per cent. available phos-phorie acid. It should always be bought upon a definite guarantee, as any per-centage can be made less than that amount according to the grade of the rock from which it is produced. (6) It will depend entirely upon what

(6) It will depend entirely upon what ingredients are used as to the percent-ages of the three ingredients, phos-phoric acid, potash, and ammonia in the mixture. If a high ammoniating ma-terial is used, of course a high percent-age can be procured; likewise the same of potash. The trucking fertilizers often run from 6 to 7 per cent. availa-ble phosphorie acid, 6 to 7 per cent. of numonia, and 8 to 10 per cent. of potash. These can be changed according to the quantity of the different ingredients

(7) For average purposes for cotton and corn, the percentages given by the above mixture are about right, namely 8.55 per cent. available phosphoric acid, 2.55 per cent. ammonia, 1.68 per cent. potash

(8) The proportions used by you.

namely: 200 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 13 per cent. 100 \*\* Cotton seed meal, 59 \*\* Kainit

50 " Kainit are useful. The percentages given by the mixture would be 8.14 per cent. available, 3.42 ammonia, and 1.96 pot-ash. The proportions are so close to the above amounts that if you have found the mixture useful I see no reason to advise a change I seend Relietin to advise a change. I send Bulletin No. 95, in which you will find many references to the composition of fertil-izing ingredients and their use in mixed fertilizers. Astatle Pears.

Asintle Pears. There is a norsery firm at Thomasville, Ga., who claim to raise pears from what they call Asintie stock or from a kind of pear of Asistio or Chinese origin: that the Le Conte and Aid-fer pears are of this class and that they will not blight like those of European origin. Is there anything in their claims.-W. E. W., Avilla, N.C.

Avila, N. C. (Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.) The Kieffer and Le Conte pears can probably be claimed to be of Asiatic origin. Not that they came from Asia, but they are seedings from the Chinese and course are seedings from the Chinese sand pear, crossed with one of our old sorts. It is generally thought that the Kieffer is a cross of the Chinese sana pear and the Bartlett But so far as we can ascertain, nothing is certainly we' can ascertain, nothing is certainly known of their origin, save that they were grown from seed of the Chinese and par, which was evidently acei-dentally erossed with something better. The Kieffer reaembles the Bartlett in shape. The Le Conte is now quite com-monity used ass stock for grafting other pars upon, and from its rigorour habits, and the case with which the stocks can be raised in the south will probably be a popular stock for pears in the future. But that working a pear on the Le Conte stock makes it blight proof is all nonsense. The Le Conte does seen itself to be less liable to blight, but no pear is exempt from it in this country, though some blight worse than others The great vigor of the Le Conte stock may make the trees grow, or better able to recover from an attack, but it will not give them immunky.

The accompanying figure shows an bolted to the under side of the bounds inexpensive yet very efficient tool to and connects with the rods C C. These to be used in haying. The beam is of are attached to the brake stick, D D. iron wood, 8 feet long and 414 inches in diameter. The teeth and handles are of white ash, 3 feet long. The holes are 11/ inches in diameter and bored clear through. Holes for the ropes, d inches from the end and the hole for the end tooth 15 inches from end of beam. The remaining holes for the teeth, 22 inches from center to center. Each handle is \$14 feet from the end of beam and set somewhat leaning backward. The ropes are each about 14 feet long and are passed through the hole and a knot tied in the end. It is best to give them a turn around the end of the beam so that they will draw up from the back side. This keeps the point of the teeth on the ground. A person that can handle tools can make

one in an hour. Of course it is not necessary that everything be as men

tioned here, but this we known to work

Where hay or straw is to be moved on age, will carry a load much farther over wished to move straw from a stack eral rods away. We found it would carry up onto the tarn floor and off from it without any difficulty .- E. E. Bogue, in Ohio Farmer.

#### FACIS FOR FARMERS.

To PROMOTE early maturity with any class of stock, good feeding must be practiced from the start to the finish.

UNDER present conditions, when prices are low, it is only a good animal that will pay the cost of production and give a fair profit.

Is you have a young horse teach him to scork on the horse hoe and culti-vator without reins. With a welltrained 'torse more and better work can be done.

VEGETATION ccases when the winter appears, but live stock increases in weight during all seasons. For that reason live stocck should be a specialty on all farms.

Do nor overlook ensilage. One scre of ensilage will enable the dairyman

As the rods A A slide back they pull the brake blocks, E E, agains the wheels with a leverage of 3 to 1. It gives pressure enough to hold any load. When backing the wagon the tongue will strike the end of the slot and the blocks roll away or turn back and take the pressure from the wheel. The brake setting the wheel, E, has a hole in the upper portion and it is through this that the brake is fastened

Farm and Home. WHEN TO CUT CORN. Interesting Experiments Conducted at the

to the brake stick .- Justus Jones, in

Iowa Station. At the lows experiment station in 1893, plats of corn were cut September 17 and 24 and October 1, 8 and 15 respectively and shocked in the field. An adjoining plat of equal size was left standing until December 17, when it was harvested. The corn from all plats was busked December 17 and brought in, at which time samples were taken of the corn and fodder

from each cutting and analyzed. The yields of the different plats ranged from 531/ to 64 bushels per acre, in-creasing gradually to the fourth date of cutting. The largest amount of dry matter in

the stover was secured at the time of cutting the second plat, September 24. The greatest amount of dry matter secured in the kernel was reached at the time of cutting the third plat October 1. The highest aggregate of dry matter from an acre of both stover and kernels was 6,782 pounds, and was secured from the second cutting September 24, and the next highest 6,515 pounds from third cutting. The above results indicate that the best time for

cutting corn according to these exper-iments is between September 24 and October L. The loss resulting from leaving corn in the field until December amounted to nearly half the total yield in weight besides in deterioration in feeding matter.

Farmers Should Study Forestry. If farmers would study forestry enough to understand a few of the principles of forest conservation there would be comparatively little waste of growing timber. Seventy years ago a more conservative policy was urged, yet the hills are apparently as heavily clothed as ever now. There has been some reduction, but it is small in most localities except where the great lum-ber companies slaughter indiscriminately. It isn't instructions who are de-nucling the hills and mountains of their natural covering. It is the great eity corporations who know little and cave loss about scientific lumbering. NONDAY, JAN'Y 7, 1995,

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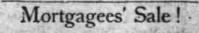
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MONDAY, JAN'Y 7, 1995,

the tract of land described in said 'nortgages, The tract of land counting 1815 acres and is situate in Faucsilla, lownship, Alamanes, sounty, adjoining the lands of Brites Faurille and others. It is an expetition tomoco suid rules farm and very desirable. Terms, and

DECA MELTAL

well. the ground this device has many advantages over the old way of roping Only 30 feet of rope is required. It will rope cleaner, it is easier to mana rough surface, will domp without unhitching, and will carry about one-fourth of a wagon load. Last fall we across one barn floor onto another sev-