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**Carolina Watchman.**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
**J. J. BRUNER,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

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## Farmers' Column.

From the American Stock Journal.  
MANURE—THE WINTER CROP.

BY A. M.

The industrious and thoughtful Farmer always finds something to occupy his hands and his thoughts. Each season of the year has its claims upon him and winter is no exception. The great winter crop is manure, and too little attention has been paid to this; it is the mother of all crops and deserves special attention. The forest trees have produced a good crop of leaves; the autumn frosts and winds have brought them to the ground; there they lay for the farmer to take up and convey to some out house or shed to be used in bedding stables; they contain a large per cent of potash, just what the summer crops will be glad to find. The ordinary winter business of the farmer does not call for much exercise of his team, and if he heaves several horses most of them may be entirely idle. In such cases it is an excellent plan to have a team hauling muck for use in the stables and sheds. If there is no swamp in the neighborhood, the settlings at the bottom of dry ponds, or rotten spots at the foot of hills, will furnish excellent material for composting with stable manure. The carcasses of animals dying upon the farm should be covered with a foot or more of muck or earth, which will absorb the gas from their decay, and furnish valuable fertilizing material. Ditches are to be opened and the banks hauled to some convenient place to make compost. A Farmers success in growing summer crops will be measured by his success in making a good winter crop of manure.

Now the best way to apply the manure crop is another question which the farmer should now decide. It is to be applied to the next corn crop, it should be drawn to, and spread on the ground as it is made. This costs little or nothing; the team is idle and so is farmer or hired man. A little exercise will be useful to both man and team and may be used in this way to advantage. There will be plenty of time to do this while the ground is bare; then get a shoveling when the ground is covered with snow. Thus the time may be nicely divided between duty and pleasure.

The manure crop is not one to sell and convert immediately into cash, but is none the less valuable on that account. It is the basis on which to make other crops readily convertible into cash, and he who has a good crop of manure as properly applied it, is pretty sure of having other good crops to sell. Farmers should do more thinking, have more conversation with others of their profession. "Iron sharpeneth iron," and some minds rust for want of being rubbed against other minds, in social conversation. Let nothing rust; keep your ideas and your implements bright and clear.

## MIXED HUSBANDRY.

BY A. M.

We often hear the remark that the "Farmer is the most independent, because he can grow all he wants to eat." This sounds like independence, to be sure, but it is not always carried out to this extent. The farmer, like every other business man, works for money, and will make, or deal most exclusively in those articles that will afford the most profit. His business will be varied according to the soil, climate and market facilities of his location.

The farmer, every where, must have live stock: he can't farm without it. Good policy will dictate that he should grow all the food he wants for this stock, and those who do not work on the farm, including his family. Outside of this, he should grow extensively such crops as he can grow and sell to the largest profit, but not confine himself to one business, for if one fails, his business is crippled financially, and he is in want of funds to carry on the next year's operations.

In some sections of the country, corn is the leading crop, but this fails in some seasons, so it is better to have a crop of wheat, or some other grain to fall back upon. In some places, hay is the crop depended on for money, this too, fails sometimes, and a reserve of corn or wheat would be valuable. In others cotton or tobacco are the leading crops. They too fail sometimes, or prices decline, so that a good crop of corn would help out very much. In dairying districts, milk, butter or cheese are most profitable, but these branches are necessarily connected with grain growing, and are always sure to produce a fair supply of money, when controlled by good management. Stock raising, except in some southern localities, must necessarily grow grass and grain.

In stock raising, just as at the present time, pork is very low and everybody is killing off nearly all their hogs, this is entirely a mistaken policy, as it is sure to cause a scarcity, and force prices to go up, then they have no hogs to sell. The better way is to keep on in the event tenor of your way, raising each year such crops and stock as will pay you a fair profit, not regarding the high price of this, or the low price of that article. We have almost invariably found that extreme high prices of any particular article stimulates over production and entails loss on the producer.

To sum up: A mixed system of Agriculture will be found to be the safest, every where. Special leading crops may pay best sometimes, but it is not always safe to depend on them. Good, clean culture, every part of the work at the right time, and done well, is the best safeguard against failures.

## How to cure Horses of Halter Breaking and Kicking in the Stable.

Halter breaking is one of the worst faults that a horse can have, as you cannot trust him anywhere, either in or out of the stable. It is in most cases, the fault of the owner of the horse that he contracts this bad habit, either by tying at first with insecure halters, or to weak and insecure hitching posts, or mangers.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says that he breaks a horse from pulling by putting on a rope or strap halter. In this he attaches a rope, which is put through a ring in the manger and between the horses' fore legs, through a surcingle and back to the hind leg. Buckle a strap with a ring on it around the ankle; tie the halter to this ring. Keep the horse tied in this way one week, in the day time, but not at night, as he may become entangled in the rope and cast.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, says: I can give you a mode of breaking a horse of pulling at the halter, and will not hurt or injure the horse, and will prove effectual. Take a copper, attach two strong lines to it, run the lines through the loop in the surcingle and through the rings on each side of the halter, and tie to a post or anything strong. When the horse pulls back, he does not pull by his head, but by his tail, he will immediately drop his tail and step forward, and will not make many attempts before he gives it up.

The Ohio Farmer says its treatment has been to use a small, strong rope noosed around the lower jaw; but few attempts will be made before the effect to obtain freedom will be given up. A friend of ours once tied his horse to a tree close upon the edge of a bank with a halter that could be broken; the result was his horse pulled down into the stream below, and never pulled again.

## Description and Treatment of Distemper in Horses.

We have already said that this disease is very contagious. Horses will take it from each other at considerable distances apart. In glanders, infection proceeds from the nasal discharges; but in distemper it is communicated by the feverish breath, and much farther than in the case of the former. When distemper breaks out among a body of horses or mules, all are likely to have it, except those who have passed through it before; for, like small pox in the human being, it never attacks a horse the second time. Colts and young animals, who are especially subject to it, will take it to them. Yet seldom communicates to any exceptions when it breaks out in a stable, some of whose inmates have ever had it.

Like glanders and fever, distemper is most frequently generated by filth and bad keeping. It is undoubtedly epidemic in character, however; but, like cholera, it is always most at home in those localities where filth and miasma are most abundant. Cleanliness may be set down as essential to a cure.

Treatment.—The treatment, in its general features, resembles that for glanders. Bleed in the neck vein, taking about three pints of blood; then take and thoroughly mix together one table spoonful of gunpowder, one of lead, one of soft soap, two of tar, and of pulverized gun flint; put a spoonful of this down the horses' throat, as far as you can, with a paddle or spoon. Do this twice a day. The object is not so much to have him swallow it, as it is to have it lodge about the glands of the throat. It will have the effect to stimulate their natural discharge into the mouth and then will keep them open. At the same time, make a strong decoction of tobacco, as hot as the horse can bear it with which wash his neck and throat. Repeat this two or three times a day. In an advanced stage, gathering, but is not too far advanced, this treatment will be likely to drive it away. If the disease is in its early stage, the patient will get well in a few days.

## KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED IN FARMING.

There are many who look upon farming as rather a small business, who think that its successful prosecution requires only a little common sense—just enough to prompt the hardy worker to seek shelter in a rain storm, and a very little knowledge, just sufficient to count a flock of sheep, or read a political newspaper. The opinion was once more general than now, for the world is growing wiser, yet at the present time it is entertained by many. It is an old and true saying, that "honor and shame from no condition rise; that honor is only acquired by acting well our part in whatever situation we may be placed. A man of ability and knowledge who devotes all his energies to his business will make it honorable and profitable no matter how insignificant that business may at first seem. There is no business requirements, so much knowledge, so much good judgment and commercial ability combined, as is necessary for the thoroughly accomplished farmer. He stands first among the manufacturers of the land, he makes the wheat and corn, the beef and mutton and pork, the wool and flax; and manufactures from the earth, the air, the water, nearly all that we eat and wear; and this not only done by farmers as a class, but almost every one produces many if not all of these articles.

The manufacturer usually confines his labor to the production of one article, but the farmer is by necessity compelled to make many. If he would make grain he must also make beef or mutton and cheese, or mutton and wool. Hence the necessity of extensive knowledge. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer to

ascertain how much wool will make a yard of cloth of a certain description, and what it will cost but it is not so easy for the farmer to ascertain how much grass or hay or grain will make a pound of wool. The manufacturer can test a new machine and ascertain by a few simple trials whether it will manufacture the desired article cheaper or better than the old one; but to ascertain how a pound of wool can be made the cheaper, what machine will convert hay into rich clover matter, the cheapest and best manner, is a task requiring a good deal more care.

Among his varied requirements, the farmer should possess a knowledge of animal physiology, so as to be enabled to keep his stock in health and administer proper remedies in case of sickness. Vegetable physiology, too, must not be overlooked. Every day during the growing season, the farmer performs work for the growth of his crops founded on the known laws which govern vegetable life. Entomology is a science which the farmer is compelled to study to some extent, and often the more he does so the better he is fitted to wage a successful war against thousands of destructive foes.

In addition to all this the farmer must be a merchant, for he must sell as well as manufacture. He must in some measure take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, select the best time for selling and the best market, or after all his toil and anxiety he may find a poor return.

When we contemplate this subject at which we have merely glanced in all its bearings we are led to exclaim, Who is competent to this work? Heavily do we pity those who think that farming furnishes no scope for the exercise of knowledge or ability. If this opinion were entertained only by those engaged in other pursuits, it would be of no serious consequence; but we judge that many farmers have themselves imbibed such unfounded and unjust opinions in regard to their calling, and who to this is the case there is an end to all improvement and all desire for improvement. A man must have a good opinion of his calling, a proper appreciation of its importance and the means and information necessary for its successful prosecution, or he cannot hope to succeed.—A. J. D., in Ohio Farmer.

## HOUSEWORK

People generally think that all women, young or old, whatever their taste or in whatever direction their talents lie, ought to like housework. If a young man has a taste for any particular vocation he is awarded great commendation for proficiency in that vocation, no matter how little he may know of anything else. If he takes naturally to journalism, it is not considered his duty to work with hoe or spade all his life. But custom and prejudice have marked out one vocation for a woman and that is housework, and, wholesome as this she receives the wholesome benediction.

Men are apt to sneer at women who are inefficient in household duties, but did man ever think that if his own sex were all to follow any one special business there might be some who would prove incompetent? For instance, supposing agriculture should be laid down as the only God allotted sphere for man, shouldn't we be likely to see as many slack farmers as we do now of housekeepers? We expect man to attain excellence in one direction only, namely, one for which he has a particular taste. Is it not insulting then, to require that all women who from time immemorial have had almost no advantages of education compared with men, and many of whom already excel in some departments of learning, should attain the very maximum of excellence in house-wifery, for which some have no taste? Of course we do not deny that it is better to be a good housekeeper than a poor one, but surely no one ought to expect all women to like housekeeping equally well, any more than to expect all men to like farming, tailoring or any other pursuit equally well.

It will be a great blessing when people learn that women have as noble aspirations as ever beat within the breast of man. Every far sighted person can see that there is as much difference in the tastes of women as in those of men, and he who knows it not, understands not human nature aright.—Car. Christian Union.

## HIGH FARMING.

High farming is harmonious; every part fits every other like timbers framed by a mason or carpenter. Rich food will make heavy firm pork, and large deep colored eggs. Its benefits do not end here. There is life and potency in the very excrements. Its rich manure will make a grain of seed worth stool out and yield a dozen heads, and all the heads will be long and heavy, and filled with plump white berries. Your bushel will weigh a pound or two above the standard and you will get from thirty to thirty-five such bushels from each acre of the wheat field.

## COST OF RAG CARPETS.

There is something of a discussion going on among the housewives as to whether it pays to make rag carpets. While both parties may be correct, speaking from their own standpoints, we believe that generally speaking, in the farmer's family it does pay, for when a carpet is made at home old garments are preserved, odds and ends saved, the little girls given employment, and then one knows just what she has got for a carpet. A lady writer in the American Farm Journal counts up the cost as follows:

Perhaps it would be well to count the cost of thirty yards of carpet and see whether it pays or not. I got ten pounds of warp, already prepared, for forty cents per pound, which is four dollars. Then

for coloring materials, one ounce of fudge for coloring blue, fifteen cents; one pound of fustic for coloring yellow, fifteen cents; green powder for coloring red, ten cents; and ten cents worth of alum to set the red with. Then for my green, I first color blue, then dip it in the yellow also, which makes a beautiful green; so my colors cost me the fifty cents. I had to pay eighteen cents per yard to get it woven, which for thirty yards, will be five dollars and forty cents, amounting all together to nine dollars, and ninety cents, the entire cost of the carpet, saying nothing about the work, which was done when I had not much to do.

Now, we will see what our carpet has cost us per yard. Nine dollars and ninety cents for thirty yards will be just thirty-three cents per yard which is at least three times as cheap as you can buy one for. This is a great deal better, and then we have the satisfaction of knowing that we earned it ourselves. I am not writing this for the benefit of our city readers, and those who are able to have safe carpets and would think a rag carpet beneath them, but I am writing for farmers' wives in particular.—Carolina Farmer.

## DRYING FRUIT BY A NEW PROCESS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the beautiful specimens of dried fruit from Vineland, New Jersey, were noticed. These were done up what is called the Allen process. It is thus described:

The apparatus consists of a steam engine and an evaporator, the latter being a wooden box five feet square and fifteen feet high. A large coil of pipe at the bottom is kept heated by the steam to about 180 deg., and a current of air is sent upward through it. The fruit, prepared by slicing, is put in at the top on wire frames or handles, and by the action of the endless chains gradually descends to the bottom, by which time it is finished. The water is entirely removed, and nothing is left but the sugar and fibrous matter. The fruit is then packed in paper boxes holding two pounds each, and is ready for sale or storage. A bushel of tomatoes after going through the process makes four pounds, equal to twelve quart cans put in the usual way. A bushel of peaches is condensed to eight or ten pounds. Both can be fermented at half the price of canned fruit. When needed for use the dried fruit is soaked in water, when it swells to about the original bulk.

## ASHES OF HARD AND SOFT WOOD.

It is generally supposed that the ashes of pine wood is not so rich in alkalis as that of hard wood. In his "Muck Manual," Dr. Dana says that, "in equal weights, pine ash affords four times more alkali than the ash of hard wood." At the same time a bushel of hard wood ashes yields more alkali than a bushel of pine wood ashes; the ash of the pine being much the lightest. According to analysis, only about 134 parts in a hundred of hard wood ashes are "soluble," while of the yellow pine fifty parts are "soluble."—Carolina Farmer.

## THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

The Times of India, in its overland summary, says: Famine continues its ravages in Persia, and the extent of it will never fully be known. Much as we know of the misery this wide-spread, long continued famine has wrought, it is strange that we hear nothing of any organized and sustained effort for the alleviation being made by the Persian government. The starving people are left to look after themselves; such as can leave country do so; such as cannot must die, unless relief from some unexpected quarter reaches them. As usual, disease has appeared in the districts to complete what famine had begun. Letters from Yazd and Bander Abbas intimate that cholera is committing sad ravages among the population.

Some 500 attenuated Zoroastrians had reached Bander Abbas, but as they were nearly all sick, the Persian authorities placed them in quarantine, and prevented their leaving the place where they were encamped. Moreover, the owners of the caravan with which they had traveled impounded their children as security for expenses incurred during the transit, and these were only delivered up when a Parsee gentleman paid the sum demanded from funds placed at his disposal by charitable persons in India. Large parties arrive in Bombay from Persia by special facilities are afforded by the various shipping companies trading between India and the Gulf ports, so that the provisions of the sufferers are in a great measure over as soon as they reach the coast.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the grand jury of Chester county, South Carolina, composed of half whites and half blacks, have condemned the act of the President, and declare that "THE ALLEGATION CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

Here is a rebuke, says the Baltimore Evening Journal, to the outrageous act of the president which should be known everywhere. Let the democratic papers always keep it before the people, in some form, all the time. Let us agitate indignation meetings as our only safety in advance, and we can and will sweep radicalism to the earth in 1872.

"Adversity," said a Western preacher, "takes up short, and sets us down hard; and, when it is done, we feel as contented as a boy that's spanked and set away to cool."

## KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

It is one of the greatest curses of the American agriculture that the agriculturist are in debt for more land than they can use, for want of capital. This has more to do with the annual crop of "hard times" than any and all other causes combined. Next to a want of intelligent economy, it is too often the fault of the farmer to buy what he cannot pay for, and thus voluntarily enslave himself and his family. To an honest man, to be in debt is the worst kind of slavery, one that binds him in his bonds swathed with hooks of steel. And in these bonds he reels and struggles, so long as he is in debt, under the most serious disadvantages. From the operations of business, profits may come, but expenses are sure to come and must be met. I am well aware that there are men, cool clear-headed, calculating men of untiring energy, of sound health, and of strong constitution, who succeed by running in debt. But I know, also, that where one succeeds, ten fail after toiling and struggling and pinching and turning to make a support and pay the interest on what they owe; and some finally go down to be seen and heard no more, robbed of the bright spirit of hope and destitute of manly independence.

If a man wants to own a farm and hopes to realize the means from the cultivation of the soil, let him rent land, let him work on shares, let him place his knowledge and labor and skill against other men's capital. Then let him save something of what he earns, no matter how small, and he is on the highway to success—the surest and swiftest. The opportunities for this starting in life are numerous. What is thus accumulated goes to the principal, instead of being squandered in paying the interest on a debt which is eating out his own heart and destroying the life spring of his family. One must learn to swim, even should distances, before he can venture to cross the stream. Is it not better to own five acres of land and learn to manage them properly than to run in debt and merely attempt to pay for five hundred? It is very easy in such a country as this, where land is so abundant, to extend your acreage after you have once secured a foothold. But if you are determined to do a "big thing" do so by all means, and take your chances like a brave man! The old fable has it, that a frog tried to swallow the size of an ox, but alas he bustled—poor frog! He didn't have material enough for the necessary expansion.

I beg the reader of this article to rest assured that the writer knows just what he is talking about, when he advises him not to run in debt for anything whatever under any circumstances than can possibly be avoided. Both observation and experience combine to teach the fact that any man who desires peace of mind, the respect of old friends and what is far more to the purpose, his own self-respect, will do well to heed the warning.—Er.

## TREAT ANIMALS KINDLY.

It is a pity every one does not treat animals kindly, for much more can be done with them in all ways; they will do as you wish them ready, and you become completely master of them, without knowledge on your part that they are subservient to your desires. There is not a more beautiful sight than to see a first rate shepherd, or a thoroughly good shepherd, have a number of different flocks and draw them out into different yards and then perhaps into pens one here, and two there, etc., but in every instance the right one going into the right place, and all this done without any bustle and in the most regularly quiet manner imaginable. Man, too, is an animal, and how very much better it would be if any one having that sort of animals around him would treat them kindly; he might, as stated with the lower animals, become completely master and have entire control of them, without their feeling how really subordinate they were. Overbearing manners breed dislike. A little man by a foolish arrogance, and he is totally discouraged and becomes careless. In fact there is generally a great want of sense in any one who tries to make others feel inferiority, and depend upon it, there is nothing better than kindly treatment toward all animals.—G. G. in Co. Gentleman.

## Death of Helen Geier (Colored).

The fate of this respectable old man is shrouded in mystery. On Friday the 22nd ult, he sold some cotton and took all the proceeds, except seventy cents, and paid a debt with it. He told his sons at 4 P. M. to go home with the wagon and he would follow on foot. The next day at 11 A. M. he was seen at Broad station, coming from the direction of Lincolnton. He complained of a hurt in his head, which he said he got by a fall from the cart. He inquired for the old Hoyle place and was directed to the wrong farm. He went there, staid a short time and left. The next day, he was seen leaning against a fence with his hand to his head. On Monday, his body was found near Broad Station.

Few men were more respected than old Uncle Ruben. For many years, he was a consistent member of Little Steel Creek Church, and his mysterious death has excited no little interest.—S. Home.

## PAISLEY ACCIDENT.

We regret to learn that on last Friday, while Col. Thomas Allison had mounted a ladder to adjust one portion of a gate, the ladder slipped, throwing Col. Allison upon the ground, causing a fracture of the thigh bone, very painful if not dangerous. Dr. W. M. Campbell was sent for to administer the relief of the unfortunate gentleman. Col. Allison is one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens, and has the sympathy of all who know him, and their earnest desire for his speedy recovery.—Salisbury Advocate.