# Farmers' Column.

## FIELD CROPS.

The Executive Committee of the N. Carolina Agricultural Society offers the following premiums to be awarded at the next Fair, or as soon after as practicable:

### FIELD CROP PREMIUMS.

To be awarded by the Executive Committee at the next Fair, or as soon after as practicable.

| | |
|---|---|
| Best crop of Wheat, not less than four acres, nor less than twenty-five bushels per acre, | $60 |
| Best crop of Indian corn, not less than four acres, to be shelled & weighed, between the 15th of Nov. and the 15th of Dec., not less than 60 bushels per acre, | 60 |
| Best crop of Rye, not less than one acre, nor less than twenty-five bushels per acre, | 25 |
| Best crop af Oats, not less than one acre, nor less than forty bushels per acre. | 25 |
| Best crop of Buckwheat, not less than twenty-five bushels per acre, | 25 |
| Best crop of Rice, not less than four acres, nor less than sixty bushels per acre, | 25 |
| Best crop of Beans or Peas, not less than sixty bushels per acre, | 25 |
| Best crop of Ground Peas not less than four acres nor less than seventy bushels to an acre, | 25 |
| Best crop of Cotton on not less than four acres, nor less than 500 lbs., lint to the acre, | 60 |
| Best crop of Tobacco, not less than four acres; sample of not less 100 lbs., to be forwarded, | 60 |
| Best crop of Sweet Potatoes, on not less than half an acre, nor less than 300 bushels per acre, | 25 |
| Best crop of Irish Potatoes, not less than half an acre, nor less than 300 bushels to the acre, | 20 |
| Best crop turnips, not less than half an acre, nor less than 300 bushels to the acre, | 15 |
| Best crop of Beets not less than half an acre, 60 lbs. per bushel nor less than 300 bushels to the acre, | 10 |
| Best crop of Carrots, with same condition as for beets, | 10 |
| Best half acre of Hops, with full account of cultivation and preservation, | 20 |
| Best half acre of Flax, with same account as last, | 10 |
| Best half acre of Hemp, with same account as last, | 10 |
| Best crop Red Clover hay, on not less than four acres, | 30 |
| Best crop of Timothy hay, on not less than four acres, | 30 |
| Best crop of Red-top, or other foreign grasses, not less than four acres, | 30 |
| One bale of each of the above, not less than 200 lbs., to be sent as samples. | |
| Best four acres of Clover Seed; one bushel to be sent as sample, | 25 |
| Best four acres of Timothy Seed, one bushel sent as sample, | 25 |
| Best four acres of Broom Corn Seed, one bushel sent as sample, | 25 |
| Best four acres of Flax Seed, one bushel sent as sample, | 25 |
| Best one acre of Mustard Seed, one bushel sent as sample, | 10 |

*Statements to be made by Competitors on the Field.*

1. The land must be measured by some competent person, who shall make affidavit to the accuracy of the measurement and the quantity of ground.

2. The applicant shall make affidavit according to the forms annexed, to the quantity of grain raised on the ground entered on the premium list, which affidavit must accompany the application for premiums, together with a sample of the grain.

3. A detailed certified account of expense of cultivation must be made; the expense of labor and manure stated; and the kind of manure used.

4. The kind and condition of the soil; the time of planting and sowing stated. Samples of grain and vegetables produced, to be exhibited at the State Fair, when practicable, and also to be sent to the Executive Committee, at Raleigh prior to the meeting of the Committee in December.

5. The grain must be either weighed or measured in a legal half bushel, corn to be measured in the ear, and an average specimen of not less than 20 bushels of ears, shelled, cleaned and weighed or measured as above, after the 15th of November, and the number of bushels thus estimated in the affidavit.

The premiums in the above will be awarded by the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held in December, 1871, but for grass and other crops housed by the 1st of October, the awards will be made during the next Fair.

*Forms of Affidavits:*

——County: A. B. being duly sworn says he accurately measured the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of —— the past season, and the quanty of land is ——acres and no more.

Signed, A. B.

Sworn to before me, this —— day of —— 1871.

——County: C. D. being duly sworn, says he raised a crop of —— the past season upon the land measured by A. B., and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was —— bushels or more, (or measured in a sealed half bushel as the case may be,) and that the statements in regard to the manner of cultivation, &c., are correct to the best of his knowledge.

Signed, C. D.

Sworn to before me this —— day of —— 1871. ——Justice.

The above affidavits may be made by the owner or manager of the farm.

J. J. LITCHFORD. Sup't.

## IRISH POTATOES.

The Patato tuber requires a light, dry, rich soil, with very liberal and clean culture; thoroughly decomposd manure is the best, and when that is not abundant, add Bonedust, or Guano; the crop will pay the cost and leave the soil in splendid order. If you wish large well formed roots, do not plant the small ones; always select the best, cut them into four or six pieces, according to size, preserving as many eyes on each as possible; you will then have strong, healthy vines and roots; if small tubers are planted whole, the result in general is a quantity of small vines, followed with an over proportion of small potatoes.—Many cultivators in this vicinity select good-formed tubers and plant them whole; this may be an advantage, should the season prove to be very dry, but we look upon it as a great waste of seed, as the product from such a crop is no better than those grown from well-formed tubers cut into sets. Of late years no vegetable has been improved as much as the Potato. Five years ago, the greatest and best early variety in the estimation of the New Jersey and Virginia market gardeners was the "Early Michigan White Sprouts," and for two years past scarcely an acre has been planted for market; the *Early Rose* has entirely superceded them. For a late variety the Monitor was regarded as the best, and the coming year a very small proportion of these will be planted; the "*Peerless*" will be the variety.

The leading early varieties are now the *Early Rose, Early Mohawk,* and *King of the Earlies,* and *Peerless* the leading sort; in fact, we must candidly admit that we have never seen a variety yield so enormously and produce such fine-formed tubers as the Peerless; three to four hundred bushels to the acre is no exaggeration, and as an instance, we will quote the experience of a customer, who planted last Spring a half bushel, and his product harvested August 25th was 23½ bushels; and, to use his own remarks, he never ate a better boiled potato than they proved to be. There is no question about their being the best variety for a main or general crop, but the soil in which they are grown and *proper boiling* has everything to do with thei quality.

*Change your seed* is one of the secrets in producing good roots, and *high manuring* is the other. Always obtain your seed from a cooler climate and from a different character of soil.

*Buist's Almanac.*

## GRANT'S CHANCES IN THE SOUTH.

A writer over the signature of 'Dan Sanders, G. C.,' who claims to be one of Grant's numerous relations, sent South to see and report 'how the land lays' for another Presidential election, is entertaining the public with some spicy letters addressed to the President. We quote from his last in relation to the present political slates of the 'man and brother' in Tennessee:

I don't think we have any true friends in Tennessee. Even the niggers are against us—you wouldn't believe that, would you? As soon as I landed here I went right among the niggers and showed them my commission bearing your great name and your great seal, and them my plans; but instead of appreciating my labor as I had reason to expect they would they only grinned and winked at one another.

'What's the matter with you all here?' said I.

They winked and grinned all around again, and then old fellow who was spokesman for the crowd replied:

'Nothin', only we can't quite go Massa Grant!'

'Not go Gen. Grant!' said I, in the greatest astonishment. 'Why you infernal black rascals have you forgotten that Gen. Grant made you all free?'

'Oh no, massa,' said the spokesman, 'we thinks ole Abe Lincuin did dat for us.'

'Well you wooden-headed fools,' said I, 'don't you know it's all the same thing?'

'Yes,' he continued, 'but we know ole Abe only do'd it cause he could'nt help hisself.

'Help himself!' I thundered, 'did'nt he issue the emancipation proclamation?'

'Oh yes, massa,' said the old nigger, digging his wool with his fingers, 'an he tole de Suddern folks in da doc'ment dat ef da'd stop fightin' in a certain time da might still hole on to der slaves; but da didn't stop, an' so 'twas dem as made us free at last.'

Dear General, I just left that crowd in disgust. I tell you sir, of all the contemptible creatures that walk God's foot stool, an anti-Grant nigger is the worst. I hope you will excuse me for using the rough word "nigger," but I have too much contempt for such niggers as are in Tennessee to call them colored people, or even negroes. If I find them in the lower States as I have found them here, I shall be in favor Kukluxing every scoundrel of them into kingdom come.

I can do nothing here in politics, General, and so, after making an effort to sell a few of our Seneca Sandstone shares, I shall move further, where you shall hear from your affectionate Cousin,

DAN SANDERS, G. C.

## A LEGISLATOR BOTHERED.

Several gentlemen of the Massachusetts Legislature, dining at a Boston Hotel, one of them asked Mr. M——, a gentleman who sat opposite—

'Can you reach them *pertaters*, sir?'

Mr. M. extended his arm towards the dish, and satisfied himself that he could 'reach the pertaters,' and answered.

'Yes sir.'

The legislator was taken aback at the unexpected rebuff; but presently recovering himself, he asked—

'Will you stick my fork into one of 'em, then?'

Mr. M. took the fork and very coolly plunged it into a finely cooked potato, and left it there! The company roared as they took the joke, and the victim looked more foolish than before; but, suddenly, an idea struck him, and rising to his feet, he exclaimed with an air of conscious triumph—

'Now, Mr. M., I will trouble you for the fork.'

Mr. M. rose to his feet, and with the most imperturbable gravity pulled the fork out of the potato, and returned it, amidst an unaccountable thunder storm of laughter, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman from B——.

## To Southern Teachers and Parents

A CARD FROM GEN. GORDON.

My excuse for addressing you must be the great importance of the subject to which I would call attention—that of the proper education of our children, and the proper development of their self-respect and character.

I need not repeat any commonplaces in regard to the lasting effect of early impressions, the almost impossibility of diverting the mind from the bent given it in early years—all this you know as well as I. Nor need I say anything about the powerful silent influence, in this educational work, of the school books from which our children derive their views of right and wrong, and their knowledge of the facts, or misrepresentations, of history—for this, too, you know full weil.

And when I say that having been, for long years, almost entirely dependent upon the North for our school books, we have been compelled to use many which were very distateful to us, because we had no alternative, I only state that which every reader can substantiate.

Long before the war we all felt the necessity for a change in this respect—the necessity for unobnoxious school books—for unsectional, unpolitical books—school books prepared by our own scholars, if that might be; and since the war this necessity has increased ten-fold. Individual efforts, of the most praiseworthy character have, from time to time, been made in this direction by Southern men, but not of a sufficiently comprehensive nature to accomplish the purpose in view.

To meet the want thus universally felt, several of our ripest scholars, and most successful teachers, united in preparing a Series of School Books unsurpassed by any others in excellence, beauty and cheapness.

Maury wrote Geographies and Astronomy.
Venable wrote Arithmetics Algebras, &c.
Holmes wrote History, Grammars and Readers.
Schele de Vere wrote French Books.
Gildersleeve wrote Latin Books.
Le Conte wrote Scietific Books.
Dunton made Writing Books, &c., &c.

And the combined series is called the *University Series of School Books;* a series not only not objectionable to our people, but positively attractive to a degree heretofore entirely unknown. Our history, institutions and modes of thought here receive impartial treatment; and instead of being ignored, the interests of the South here receive equal representation.

Then as to intrinsic merit, who knows more about Geography than Maury, or of History and Grammar than Holmes, or of Mathematics than Venable, and so on through all the list? Each author is a master in his special department.

It is for this Series of books, so excellent, so acceptable, so cheap (they are the cheapest books published) that your favor is solicited.

The books of the *University Series* are presented directly upon *their merits:* you are not asked to use inferior books.

If these two questions can be answered affirmatively:—

Are these books equal to any in merit?

Are they as cheap as any?

Should they not receive your preference? What is more reasonable than that Southern Schools should be supplied with books written by Southern scholars, provided they are equally goods with those written by Northern men? Is it not better both for us, and for our children, that such books should be used?

Already the response which was inevitable to this question, has come. More than 5,000 of our best Southern Schools are using these books; several Southern States have already adopted them for exclusive use in their public schools; County Boards in every Southern State are adopting them; and the best private schools are replacing books hitherto used, with them. The success of the "University Series" is unprecedented in the history of school book publishing, and it is destined to be yet greater.

Do the people of the South desire to rid themselves of obnoxious books and pernicious teachings? Can it be better done than by unanimously sustaining this first comprehensive educational enterprise of our own scholars, and by making the "University Series" the UNIFORM SERIES IN EVERY SOUTHERN STATE. (including, of course, any other books having equal claim for consideration.) Our schools will then be supplied with books which they can long continue to use; pupils compelled to change their schools will no longer be retarded in their studies by a change of books, for all will use the same; and parents will be saved the expense of present constant changes, while they are relieved of all anxiety in regard to the character of the teachings under which their children are brought.

This subject, in all its bearings, is of the *highest importance* to us as a people, my countrymen. It is not a sectional movement, but a national and patriotic one. It is not a mere rivalry between different publishers, or I would not presume to ask your attention to it. It goes down deep into our dearest interests; it is the forming of the minds of your children and mine, which is at stake; the developing of their self-respect and character, which is to be the result.

It is an enterprise so important to us that our best citizens—our representative men in every State, to the number of 300 and more, the men we all honor and esteem—have put their money into the work, not to make profit out of it, although that is certain, but that abundant means should not be lacking to prosecute the enterprise on the largest scale.

Will the teachers and parents of the South unitedly sustain these authors, and these gentlemen, in the work thus described, by adopting and using these books to the exclusion of all not so acceptable? I do not doubt your answer.

If you desire further information in regard to the books, write to the *University Publishing Company,* 155 and 157 Crosby St., New York,—or 54 Lexington St., Baltimore,—or to me at Atlanta, Ga., and illustrated Catalogues, and other information, will be sent to you at once, without charge.

12: 3t J. B. GORDON.





























## Change of Schedule.

Company Shops, June 3d, 1871.

On and after Sunday, June 4th, 1871, trains will be run over this road in accordance with the following

## TIME TABLE--N. C. RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING EAST:

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS ARRIVE. | EXPRESS LEAVE. | MAIL ARRIVE. | MAIL LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charlotte, | ..... | 5.30 A M | ..... | 1.10 P M |
| Salisbury, | 6.52 A M | 6.57 " | 3.06 PM | 3.40 " |
| Greensboro' | 11.08 " | 11.18 " | 6.25 " | 6.35 " |
| Co. Shops, | 12.00 M | 1.00 P M | 7.05 " | 10.14 " |
| Hillsboro' | 3.28 " | 3.33 " | 11.55 " | 11.59 " |
| Raleigh, | 5.05 " | ..... | 2.45 A M | 2.40 A M |
| Goldsboro', | ..... | ..... | 7.20 " | ..... |

TRAINS GOING WEST:

| STATIONS. | MAIL ARRIVE. | MAIL LEAVE. | EXPRESS ARRIVE. | EXPRESS LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charlotte, | 7.15 A M | ..... | 8.00 PM | ..... |
| Salisbury, | 4.32 " | 4.37 A M | 5.15 " | 5.26 P M |
| Greensboro', | 1.25 " | 1.35 " | 9.10 PM | 9.20 " |
| Co. Shops, | 11.37 PM | 12.02 A M | 12.20 AM | 12.56 " |
| Hillsboro' | 10.07 " | 10.12 " | 11.07 AM | 11.10 A M |
| Raleigh, | 6.50 P M | 7.40 " | ..... | 8.45 " |
| Goldsboro' | ..... | 3.00 P M | ..... | ..... |

W. H GREEN,

Master of Transportation.

Company Shops, June 3, 1871.