TRUCK.

Much has been said and much has been written about Norfolk and its trucking interests. It is a vast interest that yearly increases in importance. Its history dates from 1842, when on the farm of Bates and Hatch, Jerseymen, located on the Western Branch, early vegetables for shipment were first raised, peas and cucumbers were the first articles produced, and since then the cultivation and shipment of vegetables to Northern markets has steadily progressed until now for a distance of miles on both sides of the river we find a continuous line of truck farms; in fact the whole of Norfolk county may be considered one immense garden farm. But the cultivation of truck is not alone confined to Norfold county. It is carried on to a considerable extent in all the contiguous counties, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Elizabeth City county, Warwick, Northhampton and Accomack. Besides the cultivation of vegetables for market has spread to the sound counties of North Carolina, seeking an outlet at Norfolk, for shipment North.

The value of immediate truck farming, that is of the productions of the truck farms of Norfolk county, may be estimated as reaching two millions of dollars, as follows: Apples, $36,000; asparagus, $50,000; artichoke, $1,000; beans, $120,000; beets, $8,000; strawberries, $250,000; blackberries, $700; whortleberries, $800; raspberries, $800; gooseberries, $700; cherries, $1,200; cabbage, $180,000; citron, $15,000; cucumbers, $30,000; cauliflower, $2,800; kale, $36,000; lettuce, $12,000; onions, $12,000; peaches, $12,000; pears, $150,000; peas, $12,000; Irish potatoes, $500,000; sweet potatoes, $270,000; radish, $30,000; squash, $10,000; spinach, $5,000; tomatoes, $130,000; turnips, $5,000; watermelons, $45,000; grapes, $10,000; other vegetables, $15,000—making a total value of *one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand two hundred dollars*—a very respectable sum when we consider tha in 1857, according to the information furnished by Mr. G. F. B. Leighton, president of the Horticultural and Pomological Society, in the last special issue of the *Virginian*, that there were only about half-dozen different varieties of vegetables shipped; that in 1868 the report of the Horticultural and Pomological Society recorded only eleven varieties, in the list of vegetables and fruits, with an estimated value of one million of dollars; that in 1878, the list reached thirty-five varieties with a value of one and a half million of dollars. It was gratifying for the *Virginian* last year to record the value of the truck crop as reaching $1,751,645.34. It is additionally gratifying to present the value of the crop of 1880 as within a fraction of two millions of dollars.

The great advantage of Norfolk in the matter of truck is its admirable location, as a shipping point. Mr. Leighton has correctly stated it when in his letter the *Virginian* last year he stated that "no section of our Atlantic coast is so favorably located for reaching the various markets, and none are better supplied with a rapid transportation facilities."—The great improvement to our roads had greatly advanced our progress in the cultivation of market gardening. We have now splendid shell and well graded roads running in all directions, enabling the trucker to reach the city with his shipments in a short time after he has gathered it from his farm, so that he can place it in the markets of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York next day, at an early hour.—Norfolk *Virginian*.

The Le Conte Pear.

THOMASVILLE, GA., July 14, 1880.

I have put myself to some expense and trouble to run down here and investigate the famous Le Conte pear. Its headquarters, so to speak, are here in Thomas county, and it is attracting as much attention in this vicinity as the orange in Florida.

A brief resume of the history of the Le Conte pear may be appropriate. Maj. John Ce Conte, from whom it takes its name, introduced it into Liberty county, Ga., in 1856. He found it in a Northern nursery, where it was labeled Chinese Sand-pear, and he sent it to his neice, Mrs. Harden, who lived in Liberty county in this State. At the same time he told her it would grow from a cutting and ripen late in the Fall. The result proved that it was not the sand-pear; for while it would grow from a cutting, the fruit ripened in July and both tree and fruit proved totally distinct. The Le Conte grows somewhat in the shape of a Lombardy poplar, the branches shooting straight up; and the fruit is glossy, large, rosetinged and delicious. The Chinese sand-pear, however, grows more in the shape of the orange, peach and ordinary apple; the fruit is a "rusty-coat," small, tough and good chiefly for looking purposes. But the Le Conte is of the same family, as both grow from a cutting.

The parent trees, owned by Mrs. Harden, attracted very little attention; and about the time it began to bear, the war broke out and the tree remained unnoticed for a number of years. Then, 1869, Capt. L. L. Varnedoe, who had managed for Mrs. Harden previous to the war, removed from Liberty county to this, and brought with him a number of cuttings from the tree. Of these, about half a dozen lived and flourished; and from these orignal trees many others have been grown. Mr. H. H. Sanford procured cuttings from Capt. Varnedoe, and now he, as well as Capt. N., has extensive orchards and nurseries, which are paying a fine income. Many hundreds of young trees are sold every year, and large numbers of people are embarking in pear-raising as a business.

As remarked, the Le Conte is grown from a cutting twelve and fifteen inches long, which is set down in the ground so as to leave only about two eyes or buds out. These cuttings are placed in drills as close together as orange trees in a nursery—two or three inches apart. A good many of them die, but sometimes nearly all of them live. It has not been determined what proportion of them will live—sometimes it is one in five, and sometimes nine in ten.

They grow with wonderful rapidity. They often attain a height of twelve feet in a single Summer. At one year of age they may be transplanted into orchards, and at five years old they will begin to pay. They bear before they reach five years of age.

When transplanted, the young trees should be set out in twenty feet squares, if put on common land; but if the land is of good quality, they should be placed twenty-five feet apart. They must be topped and afterwards pruned carefully as they grow, the pruning being done with a view to make the branches grow outwardly. In pruning, the fruit-spurs should not be taken off. All of the clippings may be stuck in the ground and they will make new trees.

The fruit ripens, as stated, in July. But for shipping purposes, it should be gathered ten or fifteen days before it ripens. Step ladders and other convenient contrivances are used in gathering. The fruit is packed as soon as gathered. It is first wrapped in ordinary white paper (newspaper) and then packed in crates twenty-two inches long, twelve and a half inches deep and eight wide. These crates contain about seven-eights of a bushel, or an average of ninety pears; they are made of bass-wood shipped here from Bangor, Me., which is used because of its light weight and uniformity. The cost of each crate laid down here is ten cents.

The shipping qualities of the Le Conte pear are unsurpassed. The skin is very tough and will not easily break or rot; it will hold the inside of the pear after it has become as soft as mush.

Capt. Varnedoe showed me a bill of three crates of Le Conte pears, which he sold in New York a week or so ago. By this bill it showed that he realized a net profit of $3.95 per crate, which is more than four cents a piece for the pears. Year before last, his net profits on twelve trees were $410. His crop this year will average ten bushels to the tree, and he says it is not half a crop. Nevertheless, at ten bushels to the tree it will be seen that this is sixteen crates, which, being sold at the rate of profit mentioned above, gives a profit of over sixty dollars to the tree. Now, with seventy trees on an acre. That sounds "fisher," I know; but right now and in Capt. Varnodoe's case, it is certainly true, for I have seen the trees, the gathering, the crates and the bill, and I speak from the evidence of my eyes.

Now, your readers are ready to ask, will this last? I answer, I don't know. But will your orange business last? If so, then the Le Conte pear business will last and continue to pay. In my opinion, there is as much promise in the Le Conte pears as in oranges. It seems to require a sandy soil with a clay foundation, but Messrs. Sanford & Varnedoe say it will do well in any sort of soil that is not poor.

Those who wish to know more on this subject, I recommend them to write to Mr. H. H. Sanford, Thomasville, Thomas county, Ga. He is perfectly reliable and honorable; and though dealing in Le Conte trees, he will make no misrepresentations. He is the principle grower in this country, has 15,000 beautiful young trees which I have seen. A. P. JORDAN.

The Modern Young Lady at Two Periods.

Behold her at eleven.

Her limbs unfettered by the long skirts of conventionality, she runs, she romps; she slides on the ice ponds, she rolls hoop, she climbs fences, she kicks, she runs races, and is as fleet of foot as the boys. Her appetite is good, her cheeks rosy, and her movements unconsciously graceful.

Behold her again at twenty.

No more does she run or jump or roll hoop, run races or slide on the ice. It is not "proper" now nor lady-like, and she couldn't if she would, for she is fettered by long skirts, tight shoes, and tighter stays. Her movement has no longer the freedom of unconscious grace of childhood, for now when she walks it is to be looked at, which now in her estimation is the main object of walking. She is already in delicate health, and has a doctor who prescribes expensive advice and prescriptions for her, and ascribes her complaint to anything and everything but the real cause. This is simply the fettering of the body with fashionable clothes. Physically she is a prisoner. At eleven she was free. The doctor advises travel, but he does not advise her to take off and and keep off her fashionable fetters. She wouldn't do so if he did, and he wouldn't advise her if he knew it would bring relief, for she would no longer believe in a doctor who would make her dress like a guy; being dressed like a "guy" is dressing different from the style prescribed by a Paris modiste. Dressing for health and freedom of body and limb is one thing, and dressing for fashion quite another. To "dress" at all after the style uses up half a woman's time and two-thirds of her strength.—*New York Graphic.*

NORTH CAROLINA, Rowan County, } In the Superior Court.

P. M. Goodman and others *Against* Sarah Goodman and others. } Summons for Relief.

PETITION TO DIVIDE LAND.

Upon the affidavit of Plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" for six successive weeks notifying John Eller, James C. Eller, Mary P. Eller and Grant Eller, defendants, who are non-residents of this State and who reside at New Grand Chain, Pulaski County, Illinois, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Rowan on the 29th, day of October, 1880, and answer the the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within ten days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 6th day of Sept. 1880. J. M. HORAH, C. S. C.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Mortgage or Deed of Trust executed by Thomas J. Crawford to R. R. Crawford, dated the 1st day of July, 1868, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Rowan County, in Book No. 44, page 35, and upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury on the 2nd day of Oct. 1880, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, to wit.

An undivided one-fifth part in 739 acres of land, known as the plantation belonging to the heirs of Col Wm. H. Crawford, adjoining the lands of Asa Riblin, the late Jno. Shuman, Jr. and others. R. R. CRAWFORD. No. 48. Sept. 6th, 1880. Trustee.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers for sale his valuable plantation situated on the waters of Kerr Creek, near Thyatira Church in Rowan county, containing about three hundred acres of land, of which 60 acres are fine bottom, in cultivation. On this tract is a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses and buildings of every description. Also a lot situated on the Cross Roads within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling, upon which is a gin house and press and sorghum mill with apparatus complete, and on the same lot is a good well of water. He also offers to sell a good Buckeye mower and wheat drill.

JAMES SCOTT.

Sept. 15 1880. 48:6w pd.

WANTED!—One Hundred Bushels of Onions; also, One Hundred Bushels of Peach Stones, at ENNISS'

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN.