State Library

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI.—THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1889. NO. 8.


Richmond & Danville Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1889.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

| SOUTHBOUND | DAILY No. 50. | | DAILY No. 52. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. New York | *12 15 | A M | *4 30 | P M |
| " Philadelphia | 7 20 | " | 6 55 | " |
| " Baltimore | 9 45 | " | 9 25 | " |
| " Washington | 11 24 | " | 11 00 | " |
| " Charlottesville | 3 30 | P M | 3 00 | A M |
| " Lynchburg | 5 40 | " | 5 07 | " |
| Ar. Danville | 8 20 | " | 7 45 | " |
| Lv. Richmond | *3 00 | " | *2 [illegible] | " |
| " Burkeville | 5 05 | " | 4 29 | " |
| " Keysville | 5 43 | " | 5 08 | " |
| " Danville | 8 40 | " | 8 05 | " |
| Ar. Greensboro | 10 27 | " | 9 42 | " |
| Lv. Goldsboro | *2 20 | " | †5 00 | P M |
| Ar. Raleigh | 4 40 | " | 9 00 | P M |
| Lv. Raleigh | *4 45 | " | *1 00 | A M |
| " Durham | 5 48 | " | 2 55 | " |
| Ar. Greensboro | 8 30 | " | 7 30 | " |
| Lv. Salem | †5 30 | " | *6 30 | " |
| " Greensboro | *10 37 | " | *9 50 | " |
| Ar. Salisbury | 12 26 | A M | 11 18 | " |
| " Statesville | *2 01 | " | *12 12 | P M |
| " Asheville | 7 31 | " | 4 36 | " |
| " Hot Springs | 9 28 | " | 6 10 | " |
| Lv. Salisbury | *12 33 | " | *11 23 | A M |
| Ar. Charlotte | 2 05 | " | 12 40 | P M |
| " Spartanburg | 4 51 | " | 3 38 | " |
| " Greenville | 6 56 | " | 4 46 | " |
| " Atlanta | 11 00 | " | 9 40 | " |
| Lv. Charlotte | *8 20 | A M | *1 00 | P M |
| Ar. Columbia | 6 30 | " | 5 10 | " |
| " Augusta | 10 30 | " | 9 00 | " |

| NORTHBOUND | DAILY No. 51. | | DAILY No. 53. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lv. Augusta | *6 10 | P M | *8 50 | A M |
| " Columbia | 10 35 | " | 12 50 | P M |
| Ar. Charlotte | 3 13 | A M | 5 15 | " |
| Lv. Atlanta | *6 00 | P M | *7 10 | A M |
| Ar. Greenville | 12 35 | A M | 1 48 | P M |
| " Spartanburg | 1 39 | " | 2 5 | " |
| " Charlotte | 4 25 | " | 5 30 | " |
| " Salisbury | 6-02 | " | 7 05 | P M |
| Lv. Hot Springs | *7 50 | P M | *12 25 | P M |
| " Asheville | 9 41 | " | 1 54 | " |
| " Statesville | 3 15 | A M | 5 55 | " |
| Ar. Salisbury | 4 20 | " | 6 43 | " |
| Lv. Salisbury | *6 07 | " | *7 12 | " |
| Ar. Greensboro | 7 45 | " | 8 40 | " |
| " Salem | †11 40 | " | †12 30 | A M |
| Lv. Greensboro | *9 45 | " | *11 00 | P M |
| Ar. Durham | 12 01 | P M | 5 00 | A M |
| " Raleigh | 1 05 | " | 7 45 | " |
| Lv. Raleigh | §1 05 | " | §9 00 | A M |
| Ar. Goldsboro | 3 00 | " | 12 50 | P M |
| Lv. Greensboro | *7 50 | A M | *8 50 | P M |
| Ar. Danville | 9 32 | A M | 10 20 | P M |
| " Keysville | 12 20 | P M | 1 50 | A M |
| " Burkeville | 1 12 | " | 2 40 | " |
| " Richmond | 3 30 | " | 5 15 | " |
| " Lynchburg | §12 25 | P M | §12 55 | " |
| " Charlottesville | 2 40 | " | 3 00 | " |
| " Washington | 7 10 | " | 6 53 | " |
| " Baltimore | 8 10 | " | 18 20 | " |
| " Philadelph | 3 00 | A M | 10 47 | " |
| " New York | 6 20 | " | 1 20 | P M |

*Daily § † Daily, except Sunday.

Train for Raleigh via Clarksville leave Richmond daily, 3 P. M.; Keysville, 6.00 P.M.; arrives Clarksville, 7.35 P. M.; Oxford, 8.25 P. M.; Henderson, 9.45 P. M.; arrives Durham 10.30 p. m.; Raleigh 11.20 pm.

Returning leaves Raleigh 7.00 A. M.; Durham, 8.10, A. M.; Henderson, 8 30 A. M.; Oxford, 9.45 A. M.; Clarksville, 10 55 A. M.; Keysville, 12.25 P.M.; arrives Richmond, 3.30 P. M.

Through passenger coach daily between Richmond and Raleigh, via Keysville, leaving Richmond 3.00 p m., and returning leave Raleigh 7 35 a. m.

Local mixed trains leave Durham daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M.; arrive Keysville, 1.35, A. M.; returning, leave Keysville, 9.00, A. M.; arriving Durham, 5.20 p. m.; Raleigh 11.20 p.m Passenger coach attached.

No. 51 and 53 connects at Richmond daily except Sunday for West Point and Baltimore via York River Line.

No. 50 from West Point connects daily except Sunday at Richmond with No. 50 for the South.

No. 50 and 51 connects at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington. And at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Selma for Wilson, N. C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill, except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On train no 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, Danville and Augusta, and Greensboro via Asheville to Morristown, Tenn.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans, via Montgomery; and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Charlotte and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

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For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company, or to

SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co
W. N. C. Division

Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

| Train No. 52. West Bound. | | | Train No. 53. East Bound. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lv 9 00 | a. m. | Boston | 10 30 |
| 4 30 | p. m. | New York | 3 20 |
| 6 57 | | Philadelphia | 12 35 noon |
| 9 42 | | Baltimore | 10 03 a. m. |
| 11 00 | | Washington | 8 10 |
| 5 05 | a. m. | Lynchburg | 2 10 |
| 8 05 | | Danville | 11 29 p. m |
| 2 30 | a. m. | Richmond | 6 15 a. m. |
| 9 38 | | Reidsville | 10 44 p. m. |
| 8 10 | p. m. | Golbsboro | 11 45 a. m. |
| 1 45 | a. m. | Raleigh | 6 55 |
| 3 12 | | Durham | 4 39 |
| 2 13 | a. m. | Greensboro | 9 50 p. m. |
| 11 25 | a. m. | Salisbury | 7 30 |
| Ar 12 12 | noon | Statesville | 6 27 |
| 12 36 | p. m. | Catawba | 5 58 |
| 12 55 | | Newton | 5 57 |
| 1 14 | | Hickory | 5 17 |
| 1 46 | | Connelly Springs | 1 46 |
| 2 10 | | Morganton | 4 30 |
| 2 20 | | Glen Alpine | 4 17 |
| 2 49 | | Marion | 3 44 |
| 3 13 | | Old Fort | 3 13 |
| 3 27 | | Round Knob | 2 35 |
| 4 00 | | Black Mountain | 2 00 Ar. |
| 4 31 | | Asheville | 1 25 Lv. |
| Lv. 4 40 | | Asheville | 1 16 |
| Ar. 5 09 | | Alexanders | 12 46 p. m. |
| 5 34 | | Marshall | 12 19 noon |
| 6 10 | | Hot Springs | 11 40 a. m. |
| Lv. 5 40 | p. m. | Hot Springs | 10 25 |
| Ar. 7 20 | | Morristown | 8 35 |
| 8 50 | | Knoxville | 7 15 |
| 11 40 | | Jellico | 4 15 a. m. |
| 7 30 | a. m. | Louisville | 7 30 p. m. |
| 11 10 | a. m. | Indianapolis | 4 00 p. m. |
| 6 35 | p. m. | Chicago | 8 30 p. m |
| 1 50 | | St. Paul | 3 00 p. m. |
| 6 40 | p. m. | St. Louis | 8 00 a. m. |
| 7 10 | a. m. | Ksnsas City | 8 25 p. m. |

Murphy Branch.

Daily except SUNDAY

| TRAIN NO 18 | | | TRAIN NO 17 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 00 a m | Leave | Asheville | Arr | 4 50 p. m |
| 6 25 | Arr | Waynesville | | 2 30 |
| 12 25 p m | | Charleston | | 10 15a. m |
| 5 05 | | Jarretts | Leave | 7 30 |

A. & S. Road.

Daily except SUNDAY

| TRAIN NO 12 | | | TRAIN NO 11 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 50 p. m | Leave | Spartanburg | Arrive | 2 10 p. m |
| 1 17 | Arrive | Hendersonville | | 9 58 a. m |
| | | Asheville | Leave | 8 10 |

75th meridian time used to Hot Springs.
90th " " " west of Hot Springs.
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" " " Richmond & Greensboro
" " " Raleigh & Greensboro
" " " Knoxville & Louisville
" Parlor Cars " Salisbury & Knoxville

JOS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
W. A. WINBURN, Act'g D. P. A

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CRAIGE & CLEMENT,
Attorneys At Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

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Surgeon Dentist,
Salisbury, - - - N. C.
Office in Cole building, second floor, next to Dr. Campbell's. Opposite D. A. Atwell's hardware store, Main street. 9:1y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CAROLINA WATCHMAN"


### Alone in the City.

Alone in the city!
The wonderful city!
In the throngs passed by,
Such an atom am I;
The wonderful city!
With no one to pity,
Or care, if I die.

Alone in the city,
The beautiful city!
With its millions untold
Of silver and gold;
Alone in the city,
The beautiful city!
With no one to pity
The need I unfold.

Alone in the city,
The hurrying city!
With selfishness rife.
What matters a life?
Alone in the city,
There's no time to pity
Who falls in the strife.

Alone in the city,
Magnificent city!
In its circles of ease,
Every thought is to please.
Alone in the city,
'Tis foolish to pity,
A soul at your knees.

**Alone in the city.**
**The wearisome city!**
**Turn not, and revile,**
**Though I hunger the while,**
Alone in the city.
And beg for sweet pity—
I ask but a smile!

—*Birch Arnold, in Chicago Herald.*

### Stock Feeding, as Practiced in North Carolina.

By F. B. Dancy, First Assistant Chemist N. C. Experiment Station.

It was stated in Bulletin No. 64, the Station sent out to farmers in all sections of the State blank forms to be filled out, giving the amount of rations fed to the various farm animals per day. It was hoped, in this way, to obtain some insight into the question as to whether, as a rule, our farmers were under-feeding or over-feeding. The effort was disappointing, in that, by reason of the small percentage of answers received, and the meagreness and insufficiency we were not supplied with sufficient data to arrive at any very reliable conclusion on the subject. It is dangerous to generalize from too small data. However, we shall proceed to give what information was derived in this way, and while cautioning against placing too much significance in the results of such meagre returns, will say that we do not consider them entirely without valuable teachings.

The first thing, then, that we are struck with in glancing over the returns is how pre-eminently Indian corn is the fodder of the North Carolina farmer. In the vast majority of the rations corn fodder (more properly corn stover—see Bulletin 61, p. 16) is the frame-work of the ration, and corn (the grain) is the albuminoid furnisher. The ration is made up of so much corn fodder, or the same amount of hay, or of the same amount of a mixture of the two. Most of the hay bought and used by the North Carolina farmer is probably timothy. Many cut their own mixed meadow hay. By reference to Table II, Bulletin 64, it will be observed that while there is a difference in the analyses of corn stover, timothy hay, and mixed meadow hay, the difference is not considerable. Looking at the digestible nutrients (or, as this presents it more in a nutshell, looking at the nutritive ratios of the three), it will be observed that corn stover is the weaker of the three; but as the ordinary corn fodder of our North Carolina farmer is probably a fraction better food-stuff than the corn stover here given, due to the absence generally of the stalk which is included in the stover, there is no very material difference in the three. In view of this fact, therefore, and especially as they are in practice given interchangeably, as evidenced in the various rations reported in the returns, we will consider them as equal, weight for weight, in comparing and averaging the various returns.

**Next to corn comes oats as the grain fodder. In the great majority of the returns, corn and oats are given interchangeably, seeming to be generally** regarded as equal, pound for pound. One or two instances were noticed where, in replacing corn with oats in the same ration, more oats were used than corn. By referring to the table alluded to above, it will be seen that while corn is a trifle richer in digestible albuminoids than oats (8.58 per cent. for corn and 8.46 per cent for oats), this this difference is not material, and two grains may be regarded as practically equal in their albuminoid-furnishing power. In the analysis, corn shows considerably more digestible *carbohydrate equivalence* (see Bullentin 64) than oats, and their nutritive ratios are, respectively, 1:8.9 and 1:6.6. To-day a pound of oats is worth a fraction more than a pound of corn, but values vary according to supply and demand, and both by analysis and by experience it is quite right for practical purposes to consider them as equal fodders, pound for pound, and to use them interchangeably in a ration. They are also considered in comparing and averaging the various rations furnished in the returns.

The plan adopted, then, is this: The grain part of the ration is in each case brought to a corn basis, and the framework of the ration is in each case brought to a hay or a corn-fodder basis, the latter two being taken as equal. Oats are, for the reasons given above, converted into corn, weight for weight. The percentage of other grains given in the returns is so small that they have been omitted. Where clover hay or orchard grass were given in a ration they have been converted into hay or corn fodder by increasing the weights in proportion, approximately to the relative value of the two fodders, as shown by analysis. So, also, it being a poorer fodder, has been converted into hay by reducing the weight in the same way. By this means all the rations furnished by the returns have been converted to a basis of corn (grain) with hay or with corn fodder, and thereby we are better enabled to compare them, and to average them. As so many of the rations were already given in corn and hay or fodder, the number of such conversions were few.

The returns were fullest as to horses of light, ordinary and heavy work, and mules of ordinary and heavy work. Oxen of ordinary or heavy work, and fattening or at rest, were more scantily reported. It is to be especially regretted that the returns could not have more complete as to milk cows, though they were better reported than oxen. **The returns for sheep and hogs were so small that no comparison or average** of these will be attempted.

Before giving the review of the returns it may prove convenient to present, in tabular form, the comparison between the weights and measures of different grains:

1 bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds.
1 gallon of corn weighs 7 "
1½ gallons of corn weighs 10½ "
1 quart of corn weighs 1¾ "
1 bushel of oats weighs 32 "
1 gallon of oats weighs 4 "
1 quart of oats weighs 1 pound.
1 bushel of corn meal weighs 50 pounds.
1 gallon of corn meal weighs 6¼ "
1 bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds.
1 bushel of rye weighs 56 pounds.
1 bushel of barley weighs 48 pounds.

The returns showed the following:

*Horses*—Of light work, daily ration: highest 17½ lbs. corn and 10 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest 6¼ lbs. corn and 6 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration, 10 7-12 lbs. corn and 9 9-16 lbs. fodder or hay.

Of ordinary work, daily ration: highest, 22 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest, 6½ lbs. corn and 14 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily rations, 12½ lbs. corn and 11 lbs fodder or hay.

Of heavy work, daily ration: highest 27½ lbs. corn and 12 lbs fodder or hay; lowest, 7 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration, 17 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay.

*Mules*—Of ordinary work, daily ration: highest, 22 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest 4½ lbs. corn and 6 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration, 10¾ lbs. corn and 9½ lbs. fodder or hay.

Of heavy work, daily ration: highest, 27½ lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest 6 lbs. corn and 6 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration, 14 lbs. corn and 6 lbs. fodder or hay.

*Oxen*—At rest: So few rations for oxen at rest were reported as to useless for the purpose of drawing any conclusion. It would seem to indicate either than it is rare to allow an oxen to rest, or that, when one is so permitted to enjoy such a state of "innocuous desuetude" he is not considered worthy of any ration at all. The few that were reported showed about 6 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay.

Ordinary work, daily ration: highest, 12 lbs. corn and 25 lbs fodder or hay; lowest, 6¼ lbs. corn and 5 lbs. hay.

Average daily ration, 9 1-6 lbs corn and 13½ lbs fodder or hay.

Heavy work, daily ration: highest, 18 lbs. corn and 30 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest, 7 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration, 14¼ lbs. corn and 16½ lbs. fodder or hay.

Fattening, daily ration: highest, 24 lbs. corn and 15 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest, 12 lbs. corn and 12 lbs. fodder or hay.

**Average daily ration, 17½ lbs. corn and 17⅓ lbs. fodder or hay.**

*Milk Cows*—Daily ration: highest 20 lbs. corn and 20 lbs. fodder or hay; lowest, 6 lbs. corn and 6 lbs. fodder or hay, and 4 lbs. corn and 16 lbs. fodder or hay.

Average daily ration: 12⅓ lbs. corn and 12⅓ lbs. fodder or hay.

The returns as to sheep and hogs were too maegre for use. Hogs, for fattening, seem to receive an average daily ration of a fraction over 12 lbs. corn, the minimum report being 6 lbs. and the maximum 40!

Now, when we endeavor to make a ration on scientific principles, with only corn and corn fodder, or, say, only corn and hay, we are immediately confronted with a very important fact, namely: that in making a ration with these two fodders alone, there is a great waste of *carbohydrate equivalence*. The returns show how very common—almost universal—a practice it is with farmers to feed a ration containing only these two fodders. It is a very bad economy, and there is undoubtedly great waste. The lesson is, that he should always have on hand, to go in his ration, some fodder that has a large percentage of albuminoids as compared with its carbohydrate equivalence, so that with it he can increase the percentage of albuminoids in his ration without increasing his carbohydrate equivalence in such an alarmingly wasteful manner. The percentage of albuminoids as compared with the percentage of carbohydrates (the nutritive ratio, in other words,) in both corn and hay (or stover), is entirely too small for these two fodders to ever be used alone in compounding a ration. To illustrate: Suppose we try to compound a ration for an average horse (1,000 lbs. weight) of light work, using corn and timothy hay alone. Table I, Bulletin 64, shows that such a horse requires 1.50 lbs. digestible albuminoids and 10.50 lbs. digestible carbohydrate equivalence. Turn next to Table II, and it will be seen that timothy hay contains 3.67 per cent. of albuminoids and 43.83 per cent. of carbohydrate equivalence; and that corn contains 8.58 per cent. of albuminoids and 76.42 per cent. of carbohydrate equivalence. Now, to begin the ration, take, say 20 lbs of hay; 20 lbs. of hay will furnish 0.74 lbs. of digestible albuminoids (20 lbs x .0367) and 8.77 lbs. of digestible carbohydrate equivalence (20 lbs. x .4383). Now, sufficient corn must be taken to furnish enough albuminoids, in addition to that furnished by the hay, to foot up 1.50 lbs., or very near it, 1.50 lbs being as has been shown, the daily need of albuminoids on the part of a horse of 1,000 lbs. weight at light work. Nine lbs. of corn will do this, and no less. But at the same time that it does this, it supplies, also, an amount of carbohydrate equivalence which, when added to the carbohydrate equivalence furnished by the 20 lbs. of hay in the ration, is far in excess of the needs (10.50 lbs.) of the horse. Try as we may, by all sorts of combinations of varying proportions of hay and corn, we cannot avoid this. It is due to the compositions of the fodders themselves; their nutritive ratios are too small, and we cannot alter such a result, unless we could alter the composition of the fodders themselves. This is, of course, impossible, but it is quite possible to effect the same result in another way. That is, by adding, in proper quantities, some other fodder having a high nutritive ratio; or having a large percentage of albuminoids as compared with its percentage of carbohydrate equivalence. Here are rations for horses at light, ordinary and hard work, compounded by using corn and hay alone:

Horse of light work: 1000 lbs weight, per day,

| | Albumin. | Carb. eq. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 lbs hay, | 0.74 | 8 77 |
| 9 lbs corn, | 0.77 | 6 87 |
| | 1.51 | 15.64 |
| Requires, | 1.50 | 10.50 |
| Waste, | | 5.14 |

Horse of ordinary work: 1000 lbs. weight, per day,

| | Albumin. | Carb. eq. |
|---|---|---|
| 20 lbs hay, | 0.737 | 8 77 |
| 12 lbs corn, | 1.029 | 9.17 |
| | 1.766 | 17.94 |
| Requires, | 1.80 | 12.70 |
| Waste, | | 5.24 |

Horse of heavy work: 1000 lbs, weight, per day,

| | Albumin. | Carb. eq. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs hay † | 1.101 | 13.15 |
| 20 lbs corn, | 1.716 | 15 28 |
| | 2.817 | 28 43 |
| Requires, | 2.80 | 15 40 |
| Waste, | | 13.03 |

See what a great loss of carbohydrate equivalence there occurs when they are added in sufficient quantities to bring the albuminoids up to the requirements of the the standard. In the third case—that of the horse of heavy work—it will be observed that the 20 lbs. of corn alone furnished enough carbohydrate equivalence, and therefore the entire carbohydrate equivalence of the hay is wasted. Besides this, the above ration is objectionable on account of the bulk of food given to supply the proper amount of nutrients. From 20 to 25 pounds of hay is sufficient for a horse's daily ration. More than this is too much bulk, and the horse will most likely refuse it.

Now, see how, by calling in the services of a little cotton-seed meal, or other concentrated food, the situation is relieved. It is not proposed here to enter into a discussion of the advisability of feeding cotton-seed meal to a horse. We use it in making this ration to illustrate the principle sought **be elucidated, namely, the necessity of incorporating *some* concentrated fodder in the ration having a high content of albuminoids, with a comparatively low content of carbohydrate equivalence.** We invite the opinions of farmers based on their experience, as to the use of cotton-seed meal, in connection with corn and hay or corn fodder, for horses. No objection to it is apparent theoretically. Turn to the analysis of cotton-seed meal. Take ration 3 above (horse of heavy work), for it needs bettering more than either of the others, change the proportions somewhat, bring in some cotton seed meal, and the following ration is formed:

| | Albumin. | Carb. eq. |
|---|---|---|
| 21 lbs hay furnishes | 0.77 lbs | 9.20 lbs. |
| 5 lbs corn furnishes | 0.43 lbs. | 3.82 lbs. |
| 4½ lbs cotton seed meal furnishes | 1.61 lbs. | 2.31 lbs. |
| | 2.81 lbs. | 15.33 lbs. |
| Requires. | 2.80 lbs. | 15.40 lbs. |

Now, what is the money value of this waste of carbohydrate equivalence, provided the ration can be fed? Corn is worth, in the Raleigh market to-day (September), about 60 cents per bushel, oats 37 cents, cotton seed meal $24 per ton, and timothy hay $17 per ton. Or, all in tons and pounds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Corn, ton, | $21.40; pound, 0.0107 |
| Oats, ton, | 23.00; pound, 0.0115 |
| Cotton-seed meal, ton, | 24.00; pound, 0.0120 |
| Timothy hay, ton, | 17.00; pound, 0.0085 |

Take the first daily ration for horse of heavy work, using corn and hay only:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 lbs. of hay at $0.0085, | $0 255 |
| 20 lbs. of corn at 0.0107, | 0.214 |
| Cost of ration, | $ 0.47 |

Take the second daily ration, using corn, cotton-seed meal and hay:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 lbs hay | $0.0085, | $0.1785 |
| 5 lbs corn at | 0.0107, | 0.0535 |
| 4½ lbs cotton seed meal at | 0 0120, | $0.0540 |
| | | $0.2860 |

The first daily ration cost 47 cents, the second 28 6-10 cents; the difference is the carbohydrate equivalence wasted by using only a one grain ration. Sixty per cent. of the cost of the first ration is saved by using the second!

Is not the lesson very clear? Do not the farmers see that if they use a greater variety of fodders in their rations, instead of corn and hay only, or corn and fodder only, as is the practice now, that a great waste of food material will be avoided? If they can be brought to see this, the aim of this article, and those to follow, will not be in vain.

In the same way that those disproportionate rations above given for horses of light, ordinary and heavy work were formed, using only corn and hay or fodder, any one who desires to **compare them with the rations actually given in the returns, can form them for mules, oxen, cows, &c. But not** much is to be learned from the comparison of such rations. The great lesson sought to be emphasized is, that we must look to a greater diversity for food-stuffs in our barns, and wean ourselves from the old-time habit of feeding a ration of only corn and hay or fodder. In this view of the matter, and as long as this practice continues, the farmers of North Carolina may surely be said to be over-feeding. As far as can be judged by the returns, looking at the actual rations fed (corn and hay only), it would seem that while the corn ration is about adequate in all cases, the amount of hay in the ration is uniformly low.

†In practice it will be found that the horse will hardly eat such a large ration. The figures above are given for sake of illustration in reaching the required quantity of albuminoids.

### To the People of North Carolina.

Unsolicited and unexpected on my part, I have been elected by the executive committee of the "Confederate Veterans' Association" of North Carolina an agent to make a canvass of the State in behalf of a "Soldiers' Home." Now, I am aware that I have undertaken a big job.

I want your endorsement; I want your sympathy; I want a small amount of your means. I hope no one will say it is not convenient for me to give now." If we are not willing to make some sacrifice, if not willing to sacrifice some luxury for this cause, but must wait until it is convenient to give the aid, then let the cry at once be made in North Carolina, "To your tents Oh Israel."

This call is a broad one; it is not bound by religious or political lines but appeals to the humane of every sect of political party. "We do not despise the day of small things." Small sums will be appreciated.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but tendeth to poverty." Let the home have one-half of what you intended for your Christmas.

It has been reported to the committee that there are at least 28 ex-Confederate soldiers now in the county poor houses in North Carolina, and they have not received reports from all the counties. These things ought not to be.

Might not these 28 and others say "we are here in obedience to the call of North Carolina" made in 1861 and 1865.

May it not be true that these 28 were in the charge on many battle fields in those days that tried men's souls?

May it not be true that some at least of the 28 were seen by us in those dreadful charges made at Gettysburg in July, 1863.

Will North Carolina let them suffer for scant necessary comforts as their sun is going down the Western hill of life? I think not.

Now I appeal to every man of soul in North Carolina to help us in some way. Especially do I appeal to the ladies of North Carolina for help. If you can't give money give kind words and show in other ways your interest for the cause.

In order to make the convass with as little expense as possible, all reduction in fare at hotels, boarding houses or in transportation from one town to another will be very greatly appreciated.

The plan is broader than for the mere establishment of a Soldiers' Home when circumstances admit of its being fully carried out. The agent will make full explanation when he comes.

If the measures proposed differ from what any wish, let us agree to work the plan that is now adopted, and after we get the money and bona fide subscriptions, then all the necessary improvements can be added thereto. The Soldiers' Home is under the charge of the executive committee of the Confederate Veterans' Association, incorporated by act of assembly, etc.

M. O. SHERILL,
Agent, &c., Newton, N. C.

### Voice of the Press.

A PARTISAN DOCUMENT.

Rome Sentinel.

The Message is partisan. It does not look to the welfare of the whole country, where such a glance would expose the faults of the republican party It is an attempted excuse for un-Democratic ideas and a defiant assertion that the republican party will continue to advance them. Where the campaign of education has so enlightened people that it is positively dangerous to tread the Republican ground of a year ago, the President favors Democratic ideas. But there are the same old tactics of cheap luxuries, dear necessities and favor to capitalists, while the great mass of people can look out for themselves.

NOTABLE ONLY FOR ITS TIMIDITY.

Philadelphia Record.

The President, in his Message to Congress, halts and hesitates. He does not take the country into his confidence in regard to matters of real moment. He skirts around the ragged edge of dangerous topics and hides himself in a wilderness of detail. The recital of the condition of our relations with other countries is accompanied with no definite recommendations of importance, and brings no disclosures that have not been anticipated in the record of current events. As an indication of any definite policy of public administration the Message lacks strength. It is only notable for timidity. The President is disposed to feel his way, rather than to make his way.

A LOW TARIFF VIEW.

Chicago Herald.

Free whisky and tobacco are to be given the people in lieu of free blankets, free lumber, free coal, free tools, free carpets, free glass and free household furniture. This is in redemption of the pledge by the Mill Owners' Convention of 1888, which nominated Harrison, and whose shameful enunciation of this immoral policy is even yet ignored by many Republicans who may read as they run, but who, nevertheless, will not believe.

SIMPLY COMMONPLACE.

Boston Globe.

No doubt the Administration organs will refer to it as "an able and statesmanlike document." But the truth about it is that like his inaugural address, it is in the main neither good nor bad; but it is simply commonplace.

LIKE HIS OWN POLITICAL CHARACTER.

Providence Journal.

President Harrison's first annual Message is as flat and colorless as his Administration and his own political character. High Protection and subsidies. Get rich by taking money from one pocket and putting it into another, is the substance of President Harrison's financial statesmanship.

NEITHER BRILLIANT NOR ABLE.

Utica Press.

The Message, as a whole, is very commonplace. It is not able, and certainly is not brilliant. There are in it no new or startling suggestions. What it discusses has been discussed before, and what it recommends has been advocated before.

Springfield Sepublican.

There are no outcroppings of a Blaine or brilliant foreign policy in Mr. Harrison's long review of the state of the country. No reader with a memory can escape the sharp impression that lots of good citizens permitted themselves to be humbugged last fall without sufficient cause.

CONSIGNED TO HAYES' SHELF.

Hartford Telegram-Record.

In itself, the Message is in no way remarkable, save for its length, dullness and reiteration of the most radical party doctrines.

The President will rest as comfortably as his party will permit during the remainder of his term beneath the shade of "grandfather's hat," and at its close will be relegated to the shelf of mediocrity, where now reposes the rural-minded Hayes.

The Hebrew Journal says: "Such a thing as a 'Jewish vote has never presented itself in our government. Outside of the synagogue we are citizens of the United States. The Jew has always been remarkable for his loyalty, because he so completely adapts himself to the country in which he lives." This is perfectly true and should be a source of pride to all the people of that race. It would be well for this country if other citizens would follow the example of the Jew in this respect.


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