

STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE MATERIAL INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. 3—NO. 2.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 103.

STATE Agricultural Journal.

RICHARD T. FULGHUM,
CONDUCTING EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE OVER ZACHARIAS & Co.
No. 40 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

TERMS CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

1 square,	1 week,	\$ 1.00
1 "	2 "	1.50
1 "	1 month,	2.50
1 "	3 "	5.00
1 "	6 "	6.00
1 "	1 year,	10.00
2 "	1 month,	18.00
2 "	3 "	30.00
2 "	6 "	40.00
2 "	1 year,	75.00
3 "	1 month,	14.00
3 "	3 "	20.00
3 "	6 "	30.00
3 "	1 year,	55.00
4 "	1 month,	15.00
4 "	3 "	25.00
4 "	6 "	35.00
4 "	1 year,	60.00
5 "	1 month,	20.00
5 "	3 "	35.00
5 "	6 "	45.00
5 "	1 year,	80.00
6 "	1 month,	25.00
6 "	3 "	40.00
6 "	6 "	55.00
6 "	1 year,	100.00
7 "	1 month,	30.00
7 "	3 "	50.00
7 "	6 "	65.00
7 "	1 year,	120.00

20,000 STANDARD APPLE TREES
From 2 1/2 Feet High—1 to 3 Years Old.
GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME!
For Sale at the
ROLESVILLE NURSERIES.
AT \$10 PER 100
Refer by permission to Williamson, Upchurch and Thomas, Cheatham & Bro. and O. H. Battle, Jr., Raleigh.
Parties desiring to purchase can remit P. O. Order on Raleigh, but be sure to send it to Rolesville, Wake county, N. C.
J. M. FLEMING & Co.,
Rolesville, Wake County, N. C.
Nov 28-3 m.

A BLESSING TO HOUSEHOLDS.
THE EUREKA
WASHING MACHINE!
THE LAST AND BEST.
Patented Oct 13th, 1874.
This Machine is positively no Humbug!
It does the work complete without the use of the hand; does not injure the fabric as much as the ordinary way; does not rub off buttons or break stitches; does the work rapidly with great ease to the operator; no sore hands where in machine is used.
State and County Rights for Sale.
J. B. FARRAR,
nov 21-6m Patentee, Paywood, N. C.

O. F. GOODWIN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in First Quality
WHITE PINE SHINGLES
LUMBER, &c.
Mulberry Mill, Icard, Burke Co., N. C.
Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

JNO. O. GAMAGE,
Manufacturer of
SHELL LIME,
And Dealer in
Rockland, Indian Rock Riverton Rockport and Washington City.
LIMES.
Rosedale, Hydraulic, Portland & Roman
CEMENTS.
Calcine Plaster, Agricultural Plaster, Lump Plaster, Laths, Bricks, Tar, Slates, Hair, &c.
100 and 102 WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.,

100,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.
HEAPER than anywhere else. CONCORD 1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years extra select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000.
ONE DARE UNDERSELL ME, Delaware, Pa. Iona, Diana, Eumelian, Norton, Harpont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford, and all varieties cheaper than anywhere. Also small fruit plants. Address Dr. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ills. feb 7-4t.
\$ to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. feb 7-1y.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.'S

Amoniaded Dissolved Bone

For the first time, this first-class and highly celebrated Fertilizer is offered to the planters of this section, manufactured by the man who has for the past 20 years, furnished David Dickson, the great and successful Georgia Planter with all his Fertilizers, is, if there was no other, a sufficient reason why our people should give it a trial.

We are prepared to fill orders for
1000 Sacks John Merryman & Co.'s Amoniaded Dissolved Bone.
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS,
feb 7-3m 33 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

SEED! SEED! SEED!

1000 bushels Virginia Valley Seed Oats.
200 " Red Clover Seed;
200 " Orchard Grass Seed,
in store and to arrive.
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS,
feb 7-3m. 33 Fayetteville Street.

Pomona Hill Nurseries.

50,000 FRUIT TREES, VINES, &c., in great variety, for Spring sales of 1875.
Parties wishing to plant largely would do well to correspond. Send for Catalogue.
J. VAN LINDLEY,
feb 7-1m. Greensboro, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1816.
CHAS. SIMON & SONS,
63 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
would call special attention to our splendid stock of Dress Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Sewing Goods in the city.
SAMPLES SENT FREE!
All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

The Diamond COTTON CHOPPER
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
At one, Scrapers, Dirs, Axes, and Blocks, \$25.
Cotton Planter and Ginse Distributor, \$25.
Cultivator, \$20. Planter, Distributor and Cultivator combined, \$35. **COHEN PLANTER** attachment, \$7.50 extra. warranted. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular with price list, terms and certificates. **RELIABLE & CHEAP.**
D. C. C. & Co., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., or to Local Agt.

CAROLINA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next term begins February 14th, 1875. Cadets received, however, from January 1st until February 14. For information, address Jan 9-1m. COL. J. P. THOMAS, Supt.

PANTASCOPIC.
ANOTHER STEP FORWARD
—IN—
OPTICAL SCIENCE.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:
RALPH, N. C., Jan. 6th, 1875.

Mr. Edw. Fasnach, Raleigh, N. C.:
DEAR SIR:—I have given the Pantascopic Spectacles a faithful trial, and am much pleased with them. They do not fatigue my eyes, and with No. 16 glasses I can read the smallest type with unusual perspicuity, and most cheerfully recommend them.
Very respectfully,
P. F. PENCUD.

It gives me pleasure to state that I have used for a short time, the new Pantascopic Star Spectacle, sold by Mr. Edward Fasnach, of Raleigh. The tint of the glass is exceedingly grateful to weak eyes, and when known, I am persuaded, this glass will become a general favorite.
Dec. 22d, 1874. T. H. PREITCHARD.

Ed. Fasnach, Esq.,
DEAR SIR:—The Pantascopic Spectacles purchased from you I find to be more beneficial to my eyes than any I have heretofore used, the light from them being clear, and without any strain or pain to the eyes. I cheerfully recommend them to any being compelled to use spectacles.
Very respectfully,
S. L. RIDDLE,
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1875. Clerk Reg. Deeds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Raleigh, Dec. 9th, 1874.
E. Fasnach, Esq.—Dear Sir:—
I am using the Pantascopic Star Spectacle. The improvement is marked and beautiful. I am delighted with the clearness and softness of the light reflected from the lenses of this new and useful invention.
Very truly yours,
JAB. H. FOOTE.

The PANTASCOPIC Star Spectacles are made of white, and blue, and purple-tinted lenses.
Persons ordering from a distance can be supplied with the proper glasses by giving age and occupation.
Address,
EDWARD FASNACH, Jeweller,
Raleigh, N. C.
Sole Agent for the Pantascopic Star Spectacles.

Miscellaneous.

Useful Thoughts.

MR. EDITOR:—We read with increased interest your valuable paper. It should be a paid visitor to every farm hearth-stone in the State; and while it is out of our sphere to write for publication, our great interest in everything that tends to the improvement of the great agricultural interest and the greatest possible prosperity to the honest "tillers of the soil" of the country, we venture to ask space for this short article.

If not too arrogant we beg to submit one or two thoughts for the consideration of the Patrons of Husbandry. We have to say in the first place we know nothing of the aims and object of your organization, except what we see in the public journals, and hear from the public lectures of your order; and yet we think your organization can, and will do, great good. Your "Direct Trade Union" surely is a move in the right direction. Your cooperative stores and purchases, are, in the end, prove too cumbersome, and will have to be abandoned in the end. Tax on dogs, Fence or no fence, Usury law, and all these subjects, are far less important to the farming interests, in our opinion, than the great drawbacks in the way of ruinous rates that have to be paid for advances by planters. We think, first of all, money must be made more plentiful and cheaper, and this can be done, not by Usury laws we think, but could be effectually done through your organization, with the co-operation of the friends of agriculture, outside of the Grange.

Our plan would be to organize Banking and Loan Associations.—Strong and reliable as farmers could make them with an agency, at as near every county seat as possible, where the county records are kept, and there through the advice of a board chosen, men of financial tact negotiate loans to the honest working planter. This would greatly relieve them, and would remove the absolute necessity laid upon a large majority of Southern planters to raise cotton to the entire exclusion of grain and long forage, for embarrassed as many of them are, they are forced, yes, we say FORCED, to cultivate the kind of crops upon which they can get an advance, and that crop is cotton, and cotton only. We believe that the bill of Senator Cooke would work good, and only good, to the material agricultural interest of the State. No land-holder should have a tenant so bankrupt in morals and property, and so worthless as a laborer, that he would be unwilling to aid him to all the necessary supplies himself, if he had them, and if he did not, then endorse for his tenant to some neighbors who could supply him. This cheap credit at ruinous rates never will do if we would materially prosper.

These are some thoughts drawn from everyday business life, and submit them for what they are worth.
Respectfully,
W. H. AVERA.
Hilliardston, N. C.

Queries.

MR. EDITOR: The following question I wish to be enlightened upon through your valuable journal: Will marl and stable manure, mixed with swamp muck, act well? Or would it do better to use the ingredients separate?

I am prompted with a desire of information from being advised by a practical farmer that the two ingredients would not act profitably mixed together. While our worthy farmer, Capt. Jas. R. Thigpen, gives as a good compost 500 or 700 bushels of any rich earth mixed with 200 bushels of cotton seed, 20 of ashes, 40 of stable manure and 50 of marl. Here we have the opinion of two good farmers, which of the two is right?

COTTON PLANTER.

Falkland, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you through the JOURNAL suggest the best plan of utilizing the tons of bones that are bleaching on our farms, how they may be put into a fertilizer by farmers of limited means. Our object is to suggest to the Granger a plan by which he may be prevented from investing so much of his money into the foreign stuff.

GRANGER.

Leasburg, N. C., Jan. 29.

[Will some of our friends answer the foregoing? We trust Prof. Kerr, our excellent State Geologist, will let Granger hear from him.—Ed.]

Fence Law, &c.

MR. EDITOR: I am glad to see so many of your correspondents writing in favor of a change in the present fence law, but have not seen anything from my county, (Guilford) on this subject. I believe if it were left to a majority of the land owners we would have the change.

Notwithstanding, there are some farmers who regard "taxing dogs" an innovation too greivous to be borne. I think it would be an advantage to farmers generally.

We could do with much less fencing, perhaps one fourth the amount we now have would be sufficient.

We would have better stock and keeping less would take better care of it, and improve it. And stock need this improvement as much as our farms.

We would make more manure or rather we would save more of what we do make. Is there not room for improvement here. How many farmers save all the manure they might? Not one; even the best of them lose a great deal under the present system.

But will our present Legislature give us the desired change? I fear not; for there are a great many who are opposed to a change in the fence law and though many of them are not land owners, they are voters and have their influence of course.

But if the Legislature does not think best, to change the fence law, will they not pass a law requiring farmers to keep the males confined so that those who wish may improve their stock: In some parts of the country it is

utterly impossible for those, who wish to improve their stock to do so under the present system. I did intend to say something about taxing dogs, but fear I will make this letter too long. Hope our Legislators will have nerve enough to pass a law to that effect. If many of their constituents do own more dogs than anything else.

RUSTIC.

Commercial Fertilizers.

[W. T. Walters in Biblical Recorder.]

Correspondents in various parts of the State write to know if commercial fertilizers pay.

The question is much easier asked than answered. We should want to know first who is to use the fertilizer, and secondly what fertilizer is to be used.

In regard to the first point, we remark that any good standard fertilizer in the hand of a good farmer will pay a reasonable profit, and no fertilizer in the hands of a poor farmer yields much profit. We had rather risk the land without any fertilizer than to furnish him the very best fertilizer. We should expect in any event to lose money, and the less the expenditure the smaller the loss.

To fertilize heavily with anything necessary implies a diminution of the acreage in order that the cultivation may be thorough, and the farmer who risks his money upon broad fields half cultivated may expect to lose, whether cotton is high or low or his fertilizer good or bad. It is a question of first importance to decide as to how the farm is to be cultivated and upon the decision of this question depends the answer to the other.

Let every farmer before he decides to buy a fertilizer, decide how many acres his stock and hands can manage properly, and in no event would we advise more than 25 acres to the mule in corn and cotton where money in the purchase of fertilizers is at stake. Mr. Dixon may manage fifty with his broad sweeps, but in our experience, we would expect more bales from 25 well cultivated, than 50 cultivated as one mule could do it. As cotton is cultivated by the majority of negro tenants, we are inclined to the opinion that to purchase fertilizers involves a loss. On the other hand to cultivate cotton as it should be cultivated, there is no expenditure that yields as great a percentage as the money invested in good fertilizers.

In reference to the second point. We have not as many complaints to make about fertilizers as some others. It is true that we have found some better than others, and in our comparative experiments we could mention at least two fertilizers whose standard in our judgment has not been rigidly maintained.

We have no doubt that heavy losses have occurred by the use of bogus articles under high sounding names and farmers should be careful what fertilizers they buy.

The say-so of an agent is not a sufficient guarantee for the character of a fertilizer, and every farmer should test yearly at least several standard fertilizers by absolute experiment, and buy only those which prove to be good, and discard at once any fertilizer which does not maintain year by year its character.