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OFFICE CORNER OF EDENTON AND SALISBURY STREETS.

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[From the Hearth and Home.]

The "Old Sugar Camp."

BY J. IVES PEASE.

I stamp;
But sweetest of all 'tis to hitch up "old Dobbin"
And trip with your traps to the old sugar camp!

II.
Your trees newly tapped, your fires bravely snapping
The sap running gayly, you after it tramp;
No woodpecker ever, his "hollow beech" tapping,
Tapp'd treasures like yours in the old sugar camp.

III.
All day of sweet lasses (I mean in the kettle)
You dream—and, at night, those of still sweeter stamp;
No bee in a clover field going to "settle"
Dream dreams such as yours in the old maple camp.

IV.
And then, when the prettiest girl in the village
(Why will she go round with that citied camp?)
Comes over, who would not give up all to pilgrimage—
Surrendering his sap, head, heart—all in the camp!

V.
Her eyes like twin violets, brimful of heaven!
Her lips red azaleas, with honey-dew damp!
Oh, why is such beauty to mortals e'er given?
Ah, why need she come to my old sugar camp?

VI.
But, hark! they are coming!—each "gal and her feller!"
(Ah, why will their romp-age so soon change to rump?)
Ho, Mary! he, Amy! ha, Fanny! hi, Bella!
Ha, Willy! he, Johnny! hi! hi! here's the camp.

VII.
"Du tell if that's surrup?" "Ah, twackle a'nt sweetaw."
"What! sleep in that shanty? and don't you get cramp?"
"Oh, sugar!" "Oh, lasses!" "Ad-wable cweechaw!"
"If you drum on them pans yew'll git drum'd out of camp."

VIII.
"Now, who wants some wax?" On the snow, thus, I pour it:
The hot quasi sugar,—a sweet "bit" to champ!
Now spread it now knead it (you spoony, don't stir it!)
And so we make the old sugar camp.

Roll'd up in a blanket, bullet, hot shot!

Yukkee farmer cuts his hay for feeding when the grass is "in the flower." The hay is then sweet, digestible and light. The crop for market is allowed to ripen. The seeds and woody fibre of the stem add to its weight, if they do not to its nutritive qualities.

Economize Provender.

To tell the unlettered farmer that oat straw was composed of five per cent. of indestructible matter, twenty-two per cent. of potash, five per cent. of soda, four per cent. of magnesia, eight per cent. of lime, four per cent. of phosphoric acid, three per cent. sulphuric acid, and forty-nine per cent. of silica, and that silica meant sand, he would at once conclude, that oat straw was valueless as a food for stock. But if he is told that eighty per cent. of oat straw is organic matter, that by natural process of digestion can be assimilated into flesh and blood, he begins to think there must be some value in oat straw as a provender for stock. Those who are competent to speak authoritatively on this subject, tell us this is the fact. And they further tell us, that wheat, rye, and barley straw, are all too valuable to be thrown away or trodden under foot as a manure.

Throughout the South, every farmer knows the universal buying of corn and long forage for plough animals is a heavy drain upon the net earnings of the farm; and every winter our cattle become skin and bones. In winter we do not utilize what we have, we only utilize check this leak upon the farm. Harvest time is upon us, and before another month passes, thousands upon thousands of acres of Southern small grain will be cut down by the cradle. Every blade of that straw is worth properly housing. No grain should be allowed to get "dead ripe" before harvesting unless it be some choice spots intended for seed; and when cut, no grain should remain in the field longer than a fortnight; and if the weather be clear, one week is sufficient to properly dry the grain and cure the straw, if the shocks are not capped.

If the farmer is "up with his work," cotton will "wait" until the grain is housed, and any farmer who cannot house or shelter his small grain crop, should not sow another acre until he is prepared to house all the straw he can grow. Oats cut before thoroughly ripe, and housed without getting wet from rain, will, when threshed, yield a straw in every way equal to corn fodder as a distender for work animals, and will keep cattle in fair condition all winter. I have carried thirty head of cattle through a winter on three acres of turnips and oat straw a plenty. Straw thoroughly dried in the sun, especially when the grain was allowed to get perfectly ripe before harvesting, is very silicious and difficult of mastication; hence when housed, it should be sprinkled with brine, a strong salt water, or, what is much better, it should be ground for feeding. I have never so treated it myself, but have conversed with others who have, and their conclusion is, it adds materially to its value as food for stock.

In some portions of the North Timothy and clover hay is ground as fine as meal, and is in this condition eaten voraciously by all kinds of stock, even hogs and poultry devouring it with avidity. Thus the coarse, harsh stalks of hay are all utilized, and most of our farmers who depend upon provender,

Ground hay is as heavy as oats as by measurement. What ground straw would weigh, I have no means of judging. Will not some of our farmers who sow largely of small grain try the experiment of grinding straw and feeding it this summer and fall, and report progress?
D. WYATT AIKEN.

Tobacco in Algeria.

The cultivation of tobacco in Algeria has been carried out very successfully, the soil and climate of that country, being well suited to the growth of the plant. In 1874, no less than 9,700,000 pounds were produced and passed through the State warehouses. The value of this crop was £141,224, or nearly double that of 1873. The experiment—though it is no longer merely an experiment, but a practical industry—has been carried on since 1874, and during the past twenty-seven years about 140,000,000 pounds weight of tobacco has been produced and sold.

CAUSES OF APOPLEXY.—A blood vessel of the brain has lost some of its elastic strength; food is abundant, digestion is good; blood is made in abundance, but little is worked off in exercise; the tension on every artery and vein is a maximum rate, the even circulations of power, through a dangerous pressure on another; the vessel which has lost its elastic strength gives way, blood is poured out, a clot is formed, which, by its pressure on the brain, produces complete unconsciousness. This is the apoplectic stroke.

GENUINE FERTILIZERS! AZOTIN, A Complete Tobacco Manure. POTASH SALTS.

Send for Circulars.
JOHN REED,
12 Cliff Street,
New York.
April 4.

Pure MERINO SHEEP.

Any of our farmer friends who desire to buy PURE MERINO SHEEP, can learn where they can be had by addressing
W. W. ROBINSON,
Concord, N. C.
March 15.75

E. D. PHILLIPS, State Grange Agent, FOR THE STATES OF Virginia and North Carolina, Norfolk, Va.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Rosin, &c., to our friends in Liverpool.
Have arranged to purchase

Pure Peruvian Guano

for Patrons at \$66 per ton. Guaranteed pure and direct from Government Warehouse in New York.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Patrons will save from ten to fifty per cent in purchasing through this Agency.
March 25.75.

FOR SALE.

I will sell my valuable tract of WELL IMPROVED LAND, lying immediately on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, three miles south of Kirtrell Springs, and containing 400 acres of very good land. Persons wishing to see for themselves will find me at home, or address
J. B. CRUDUP,
Kirtrell Depot, N. C.

GUANAHANI!

An Imported Natural Guano.

A GENUINE ANIMAL DEPOSIT.

A monopoly of this valuable deposit has been created in favor of this Company by the Crown Officers. The name "GUANAHANI" is a registered Trade Mark at the United States Patent Office, and all persons are warned from making use of the same in connection with fertilizers of any kind.

The Company Guarantees that Every Cargo will be Analyzed Before it is Offered for Sale.

Examine the Analysis and Letters of Prof. P. B. WILSON, Baltimore; Prof. H. WHITE, Professor of Chemistry, University of Georgia; Prof. F. A. GENTH, Philadelphia; Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTED ONLY BY THE

GUANAHANI GUANO COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA.

In offering this FERTILIZER to the Agricultural Community a Second Season, we do so with the utmost confidence, feeling satisfied that the high opinion we formed and expressed last season, based on its chemical constituents, have been most satisfactorily borne out by the test, by which all Fertilizers must be judged,—that of the Plantation.

Last season, owing to the lateness which we commenced importing, we were forced to put our Guano on the market at once, but now having continued our importations during summer and fall, and having large and well ventilated Warehouses in this City and at O Point, we are enabled to put our Guano on the market, in a condition as to dryness and freedom from lumps, equal to any Manufactured Fertilizer.

We solicit a careful perusal of our Circular containing the certificates sent us, and which can be had on application at this OFFICE, or from any of our AGENTS. Having nothing to conceal, we made an innovation on established usages, by publishing those letters received unfavorable to our Guano, but careful inquiry in many cases proves that the cause of its failure was not owing to any fault in the Guano, but to those far beyond our control. We have frequently heard the same complaints of its kindred Fertilizer, Peruvian Guano, but the concurrent testimony of well known Farmers and Planters, from Maryland to the extreme Western counties of North Carolina, justify us in claiming a place for our Fertilizer Superior to many, and Second to None.

We confidently expect the continued patronage of the Agricultural community, and no exertion shall be spared on our part to make

GUANAHANI

THE STANDARD FERTILIZER

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Cotton, Tobacco and Grain Crops of the South.

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Feb. 17-3m

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