

FARM NOTES.

(W. F. Massey, in Practical Farmer).

The New York Farmer says that there is an article being sent out in barrels from Chicago to dairymen, called "butter help." It is a sort of mucilage that smells like butter and has 40 per cent of water. It is intended to increase the bulk of the butter by gluing the casein, etc., together. It would seem that a dairymen using this would come under the oleomargarine law, and his butter would be simply another form of oleo-

The Michigan folks are well aware of the value of Farmers' Institutes, and in no State are they more thoroughly carried on. We have received from the Michigan Agricultural College a list of 45 2-day institutes and 25 1-day institutes to be held during December and January. We have not room for the whole list, but our Michigan friends can doubtless get it by writing to the Agricultural College. Some day the Legislatures of other States may wake up to the importance of these Institutes and appropriate funds for their maintenance. Quite a list is being planned, we believe, in Pennsylvania, but we have not yet received it.

The St. Paul Globe says that there are indications that the big oleo manufacturers are about to abandon oleo and go into butter manufacture on a large scale with the purpose of controlling the whole butter manufacture. In other words, they want to make a big butter combine and get the entire dairy interest under their thumbs. The idea seems to be for the packers to go into the market and bid up butter prices so high as to popularize the oleo in its uncolored condition, and dairymen are warned against playing into their hands by accepting small advances on what the creameries are paying, since the effort will be to freeze out the creameries and then to have the dairymen where they will be helpless to oppose the packers. Dairymen should keep their eyes on this scheme and not allow themselves to be deceived by temporary advance in price. With the creameries killed off they will be in the hands of the oleo men.

PEACH YELLOWS.

Every now and then some one thinks that he has found out that the yellows in the peach comes from poverty of the soil, and that potash or something else is needed to cure it. The whole difficulty is that these people do not know the true yellows. There is a great difference between a tree affected by the disease and one that has yellow leaves simply from starvation. Fertilization will cure the last but will have no effect on the true disease. In fact, the exact nature and cause of the disease is one of the unsolved problems in horticulture.

COLORING BUTTER.

The astonishing statement recently made by Major Alvord at the Butter-makers' Convention in Milwaukee, that the coloring of butter is a fraud, is attracting the condemnation it deserves from the agricultural press. From time immemorial buttermakers have been in the habit of coloring their winter butter so as to keep up a standard color the year through. The coloring has not been done to make the butter look like anything else, as is the case with colored imitations of butter, but merely to keep a uniform standard of color at all seasons of the year. There is no effort to deceive anyone by the coloring, for the yellow is the trade mark of butter, and colored butter is still butter and nothing else. The American Agriculturist says that butter makers "expected treachery in the camp of the enemy, but to find Alvord going back on them is disconcerting. . . . It is up to him to explain or cease posing as the friend of the dairymen. His influence is forever lost. He will do dairymen more harm than good. They demand that he make a satisfactory explanation or resign, and do one or the other quickly." And so say we all.

THE FALL PLOWING THAT PAYS.

The subject of fall plowing is now up in the Experience Pool. Our readers are fully aware that the fall plow has consistently opposed fall plowing and leaving the land bare in winter. It is usually urged that fall plowing saves plowing in the spring. But a soil that does not need re-plowing in the spring is usually one that should not be plowed at all in the fall. The heavy soils that are most benefited by fall plowing, will usually be found bettered by a re-plowing in the spring. We believe that the ordinary fall plowing, and leaving the land bare in winter does more harm in most cases than good. True, in the far North where the soil closes up tight all winter there will be less damage than where there are heavy rains and thawing and freezing all winter, and the damage in the far North will be hardly appreciable as compared with more Southern localities. Still we believe that even there some hardy winter covering that necessitates the spring re-plowing, will be of advantage. There is no time during the whole year when the deep plowing and subsiding needed by many soils can be better done than in the late fall, and for this reason we always favor the doing of the work at this time, provided, always, that some crop is sown for the winter. It is true that at this writing it will be too late over a large section of the country to sow this winter cover, but we have said enough on this point heretofore to show what we favor. In the South there is still time to get the winter cover of rye, and while a legume crop would have been better, rye is still a good thing for this purpose, and the benefit to the soil will fully repay the additional labor of turning it under in the spring. The fall plowing that pays, then, is that which prepares for a winter cover that makes the farmer plow again in the spring.

COLORING OLEOMARGARINE.

The Prairie Farmer comes out as the apostle of coloring oleo with the old stale arguments in favor of the article. It says: "Oleomargarine is a wholesome article of food, and those whose slender purse conditions make it incumbent on

them to procure a cheaper article than butter, should not be debarred the privilege of obtaining that article in a presentable condition. Every article should be sold on its merits, and for exactly what it is, but the prevention of coloration is no great aid in enforcing such a policy, and we do not believe the end justifies the means." No one denies the wholesomeness of well made oleo, and no poor man is prevented by the law from getting it if he wants to. But before the passage of the law there were hundreds of places in the city where the Prairie Farmer is published in which all sorts of fancy brands of butter were offered for sale and never a pound of oleo, though there was not an ounce of pure butter in any of the places. The poor man is the very one who does not want to be deceived in his butter. The very life of oleo depends on its being passed off at hotels and restaurants as butter. If the success of the oleo trade depended on the sales to people of slender purses, knowing what they are buying, there would be little of it sold. Nine men out of ten, if told at a hotel that the butter offered was oleo and not butter, would refuse to use it. The fact is that we have not yet seen a sample of the so-called uncolored oleo that is not yellow enough to pass for butter, and it is still offered as such at hotels, as we know. So far it would seem that all that the law has accomplished is to make it a little paler than colored butter, and is compelling dairymen to use more color than they should. A farm paper that joins the oleo ranks should take down its sign.

HESSIAN FLY.

J. F. Warlick, Crouse, N. C., writes that the fly is playing havoc with the wheat there owing to the late, frostless autumn. He sends samples that certainly contain the pupae of the fly really to transform in the spring into the perfect insect to lay eggs and hatch larvae to eat the wheat. He says that some of his neighbors are plowing the wheat down and re-sowing in this way to counteract the effects of the fly, and asks if this is wise. We are inclined to believe that his neighbors are doing the best thing that can be done. We believe the burying of the pupae will probably destroy them and that the wheat sown now may escape. Of course this could not be done in a colder climate, but I have known at least one crop of wheat made in Eastern North Carolina that turned out thirty bushels per acre, and it was not sown till the middle of December after the cotton was off the field. If advantage is now taken of the mild weather to get the wheat up the chances are that we will have an unusually mild winter, and we had rather take the chances on plowing the fly infested wheat down and re-sowing at once than to have the winter close in and the crop in the spring. A field infested now will certainly be badly damaged in the spring, and the late sown wheat will have at least a good chance. Of course we would not advise the practice of sowing as late as December, as a rule, even in the mild climate of Carolina. But it is a choice of two evils, and the buried wheat will help the crop.

SAVING CABBAGE FOR SEED.

M. W. Eller, Zionville, N. C.—"I wish someone would give me information about keeping cabbages for seed. How do seedsmen keep them from rotting until spring? I greatly doubt whether the Southern States are the proper place for raising cabbage seed, but it can be done. Our friend would probably have to proceed in the same way that Northern growers raise seed of early varieties, namely, by starting the plants late in the season so that they are not over-ripe by the time that winter sets in. Possibly cabbage seed at the South could be grown in one year, from plants started in winter or early spring; but such seed would soon deteriorate. The following directions for growing and keeping early cabbages for seed purposes are taken from Brill's Farm Gardening and Seed Growing: "I sow three separate times, and as near as may be the first tenth and twentieth of June. . . . When the plants are large enough to handle they may be set out, but at this season of the year transplanting is not always practicable, hence my reason for making three different sowings, in hopes that we may be favored with rain at such time as one lot or the other will be in condition to set out. A piece of land on which has been grown peas, spinach, or other early maturing crop is used, being plowed, harrowed and marked out all ready for such time as the rain may come. The land is well manured, broadcast, for the first crop in anticipation of the second, hence no further manuring is necessary, and, in fact, I have found the early cabbages grown late, in over rich ground, are apt to be tender, and do not preserve so well over winter as when less stimulated. . . . I always wish to get at least a part of the early sown plants set out, as they get fully headed, and give a chance for a very choice selection for stock seed, while the second or last sown, in consequence of not being quite so hardheaded, generally winter the best. . . . About the first of November another part of ground is taken—one which has just been cleared of a crop and was well manured in the spring, as I find that cabbage seed does better on such than on freshly manured land. This is deeply plowed, harrowed and quite deep furrows marked out, four feet apart. The choice cabbage from the bed are placed in these furrows, eighteen inches apart, and laid parallel with the furrows, at an angle of 45 degrees, al-

ways, if possible, with the head to the north, that the stalk, which is the most tender part, may be the better protected. The earth is drawn in abundantly, and pressed over the root and stalk, and partially over the heads, which are gathered upward over the head. Nothing more is required until the approach of severe weather, when with plow and hoe the earth must be drawn over the whole, abundantly over the stalk, and firmly pressed, and sufficiently over the head to protect it from alternate freezing and thawing rather than from the frost. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the soil must be removed from the heads by plowing away, and carefully using the hoe, and the outer leaves of the head be separated to allow the heart or center-germ to come through. . . . Cultivate and hoe, and when the plants are eighteen to twenty-four inches high, throw the earth to them for support, or better still, tie to stakes. . . . Of course, there are various other plans and methods of planting cabbage for seed purposes. The seed, when ripe, is threshed and cleaned, all of which operations present no particular difficulties. Cabbage growers, outside of a few favored spots (Long Island, Puget Sound, etc) will do better to buy their cabbage seed than attempt to grow it. Whenever it is undertaken, however, the local conditions must be taken in consideration.

Notes From a Carolina Garden.

Only three days of November remain and no killing frost yet. Our Irish potatoes are planted, and we are getting afraid they may come up. We had some Black Eye peas planted in rows in the garden for table use. The peas were all gathered and we then ran deep furrows between the rows and dropped the potatoes whole. Then a furrow was lapped over from each side and the middles plowed out clean. The deep spaces between the beds were then filled with leaves to prevent too hard freezing, and we hope they will be all right till spring. Big Boston and Hanson lettuce are headed well and going to market at 75 cents a dozen to the grocers, and there has been no glass used over them at all. If we were growing on a larger scale and had to ship North it is probable that we would not clear this price for the lettuce. But we are only raising it for the local market and the dealers send out for it. Spinach, too, is selling very well. It has always amused me to note in most books on gardening that they advise the sowing of the prickly seed spinach in the fall and the smooth seeded in the spring. All gardeners I know do the very opposite. In fact few market gardeners ever sow any of the prickly seeded spinach at any time. I never do. Then, too, here in late November we are bunching green onions fully as large as they usually are in March. What the winter may do for them is to be seen. In the flower garden the Amaryllis Johnsonii are still throwing up their big crimson lily-like flowers. Roses are still with us as a matter of course, and there are still some pretty chrysanthemums, but most of them are past their prime. Then, too, here in late November we are bunching green onions fully as large as they usually are in March. What the winter may do for them is to be seen. In the flower garden the Amaryllis Johnsonii are still throwing up their big crimson lily-like flowers. Roses are still with us as a matter of course, and there are still some pretty chrysanthemums, but most of them are past their prime. Then, too, here in late November we are bunching green onions fully as large as they usually are in March. What the winter may do for them is to be seen.

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Farmers Should Raise More Poultry.

(Sanford Express.) There is one thing the Express believes would pay well in this section, and that is poultry raising even for the local market. Good sized chickens sell here now at from 15 to 25 cents. Eggs sell at 20 cents per dozen, and bring 15 the year round. There is no trouble in getting the cash for them. The demand is increasing all the time for these necessary products of the farm. An exchange says, and truly: The reason for the increased demand, and consequently higher prices, is very evident. So many people have left the farm and moved to cotton mills and the number of people who raise their own chickens in the towns and cities is constantly decreasing, because as these places become more populous there is less opportunity for raising chickens. The progressive farmers should take advantage of this situation and prepare a place, fencing it in properly so as not to have their crops injured, and get ready for poultry raising for market on a more extensive scale. It will furnish ready money for the winter. Small patches of grain or clover can be sown for the chickens and thus reduce the expense of keeping them very materially. The advantages of diversified farming are becoming more and more apparent.

Knocks Out Hog Cholera.

(Norfolk Pilot-Virginian.) Suffolk, Va., Dec. 11.—Mr. E. D. Brinkley, the supervisor from Cypress district of Nansemond county, has discovered what he considers an infallible preventative against hog cholera. He says if pork growers will plant a liberal supply of pumpkins and feed the product to his swine they will never have cholera. Mr. Brinkley has been using them several years and not a single case has developed among his herd. Other persons who have tried them find pumpkins equally effective. Not only that, but they make a cheap fattening food and hogs will eat them voraciously. At pork's present prices the cholera antidote should be worth the knowing. And it will help the consumers, too.

Heavy Rains in Kentucky.

(By the Associated Press.) Louisville, Ky., Dec. 15.—Heavy rains in the valley of the Mississippi, which have continued in some instances since last Thursday, have sent many streams out of their banks with considerable damage to railroad and other property. LOST—A LADY'S DOUBLE CASE WALTHAM—ham gold watch. Plain case, fancy face with gold hands. Case No. 700,836. Watch is attached to carved fender of his pin, set with three jewels. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning watch to Mr. T. B. Moseley. 12-17-2t

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will be glad of any contribution in the way of aprons, underchiefs or any article or confectionaries to be carried to the Alms House. They can be sent to Mrs. G. N. Walters, New Bern Avenue, Miss Narcissa Hutchings, on Edenton street, or Mrs. W. H. Worth, on Dawson street.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The Education bill passed its third reading yesterday in the British House of Lords.

Senator Foraker has introduced in the Senate a bill to provide a government for the Island of Guam.

If opportunity offers there will be an effort to secure the ratification of the new treaty with Spain before the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays.

Admiral Dewey, commanding the battleship fleet, with the exception of the Massachusetts, sailed from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Culebra, yesterday morning and engaged the vessels in tactical evolutions.

At Guthrie, O. T., William Cross, the recent Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress, defeated by 394 votes, has announced that he has given up the idea of contesting the election of his opponent, B. B. McGuire.

Murder in the second degree was the verdict returned last night against J. Wilfred Brindin, who, for more than two weeks had been on trial at Boston charged with wife murder. His counsel will make motion for a new trial.

Second Deputy Commission of Police Piper and Police Inspector Brooks, were served with summonses in New York yesterday in a suit for \$6,054, which Richard Canfield has brought against them and other officials in an endeavor to recover damages for the destruction wrought on the night Canfield's house was raided. A summons also has been issued for District Attorney Jerome, who is at present out of the city.

In the Court of Criminal Correction at St. Louis, Judge Moore declined to hold as a fugitive from Justice William R. Draper, the newspaper correspondent for whose arrest a warrant was issued Saturday at Wichita, Kansas, by the county judge on a charge of criminal libel proffered by the Philadelphia North American. The judge said the warrant charging libel was issued subsequent to the bringing of the proceedings in St. Louis.

Senor Aguilar Rosapina, editor of the Diario Americano, at Guatemala City, who arrived at New Orleans last night, says he was within two squares of the scene of the killing of William A. Fitzgerald by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and declares that Hunter shot in self-defense. According to his story Fitzgerald fired first and Hunter then began shooting. Hunter was with Bailey and the meeting with Fitzgerald was accidental. Fitzgerald slumped Hunter's face and they grappled until Fitzgerald pulled away and drew his pistol.

In the Supreme Court.

Opinions handed down yesterday: Stewart vs. Keener, from Macon; affirmed. Bird vs. Bradburn, from Jackson; appeal dismissed. Johnston vs. Case, from Buncombe; new trial. Shelton vs. Wilson, from Transylvania; error. Commissioners vs. Nichols, from McDowell; error. Bond vs. Wilson; affirmed in both appeals. McClure vs. Fellows, from Mitchell; error. State vs. Foy, from Forsyth; error. State vs. Pugh, from New Hanover; error. State vs. Dixon, from Jones county; affirmed. Simpson vs. Lumber Co., from Halifax; new trial. Liverman vs. Railroad, from Bertie; affirmed. Worth vs. Wilmington; motion to reinstate appeal denied. State vs. Ray, from Halifax; reversed. The following were disposed of per curiam order and without written opinion: Tudor vs. Wilson, from Wake; motion of appellant to reinstate appeal and file transcript denied. State vs. Neely, from Macon; error upon authority of State vs. Reams, 121 N. C. 556. Nelson vs. Blanton, from Swain; affirmed. Fain vs. Early, from Cherokee; affirmed upon authority vs. Blossom, 92 N. C. 695. Benedict vs. Jones, from Buncombe; affirmed. Smythe vs. Ayers, from Graham; affirmed. Horren vs. Abrasive Co., from Haywood; affirmed. Fender vs. Railroad, from Swain; affirmed. Adams vs. Railroad, from Swain; affirmed. State vs. Lackey, from Burke; affirmed.

An Appeal for Prisoners.

To the Friends of those who sit in Prison Houses: Christmas is at hand and I come again to beg of you to send me your nice papers and periodicals to destitute for you in our State Prison and county jail. I saw more than thirty sick prisoners last Sunday of a paper or anything that showed them somebody remembered them. I would be so glad of picture papers and cards for the women and children. Please send as soon as you see this notice so that I may have time to properly prepare your gift. Yours in the Master's name, MRS. I. C. BLAIR, No. 123 Saunders Street.

BETTIE THE AFFECTIONATE.

A ROMANCE WITH A MORAL. Short Stories From Real Life That Quickened the Pulses and Furnish Food for Reflection to True Students of Nature.

It happened in what is generally called the tenderloin district, but why "tenderloin" is hard to imagine—"tough roast" seems much more appropriate for there is certainly nothing in that vicinity that can be called tender, unless it is the little children and it is said that they become hardened to the ways of the wicked world at an early age. But anyway it happened.

"Bettie, The Affectionate," or Bettie Davis as her name reads on the church roll, is a female specimen of the dark-skinned inhabitants of that district. She has a reputation which is all her own and of which there is certainly no one envious. Her long suit is not her good looks, as might be imagined, but rather her winning ways—when she asks you to give her a quarter to help on the building of her church, or to make a donation on de Revend. Bruder Hezekiah Hopkins' overdue salary, she beams on you with a smile that would move a house from its foundation to another locality in the next block.

Last Saturday night as Arthur Alston, a gentleman of color, was wending his way home from his day's labor, he was spied by the ever-vigilant Elizabeth and asked to contribute. Now Arthur allowed as how he went going to do no such a thing, whereupon the most foxy and effeminate Bettie by pressing him to her bosom attracted his attention while she cleverly extracted \$1.50 (his all in all) from his trousers pocket.

When he finally was aroused from the delightful bliss occasioned by much kissing and other tokens of love, on Bettie's part, he thought about his one fifty. It was gone and so was Bettie.

So straightway he hid himself to the city court of justice and invested in a warrant against one Bettie for undue affection by which only she herself profited. Yesterday morning Mayor Powell said, "Bettie you may go down and use your affectionate embraces on the inmates of the jail. It may be more appreciated."

A COLORED MAN AND A RAZOR. George Cross is a colored man. If he hadn't been this tale would never have been told, and George wouldn't have been in trouble. But being a colored man, he carried a razor, and getting mad all of a sudden with Ivan Strickland he took it out of his boot and started to carve up everything in sight. Now George is in jail and they won't even let him have a razor to shave with.

WHAT COMES OF FORGETTING. John Andrews, colored, and Bunny Merritt, also black, got drunk Saturday night and forgot all about the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not say bad words," etc. They were allowed to depart after giving up \$12.25 and \$5.25 respectively.

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Contagious blood poison or deadly cancer are the worst and most respected blood diseases on earth, yet the easiest to cure when Botanic Blood Balm is used. If you have blood poison producing ulcers, bone pains, pimples, mucous patches, falling hair, itching skin, scrofula, old rheumatism or offensive form of catarrh, scabs and scales, deadly cancer, eating, bleeding, festering sores, swellings, lumps, persistent wart or sore, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) it will cure even the worst case after every-thing else fails. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) drains the poison out of the system, then every sore heals, making the blood pure and rich and building up the broken down body. B. B. B. is thoroughly tested for 30 years. Sold at most drug stores, or by express prepaid \$1 per large bottle. Sufferers may test B. B. B., a trial treatment sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., 109 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given until cured. Costs nothing to try B. B. B., as medicine is sent prepaid. Botanic Blood Balm does not contain mineral poisons or mercury (as so many advertised remedies do), but is composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. The proprietors of this paper know that B. B. B. is an old Southern Blood cure that has cured thousands of obstinate cases of Bad Bloods. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cure by taking Botanic Blood Balm.

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