The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE SENATE of the United States seems to have fallen from its high estate and become the laughing stock and object of derision of almost all intelligent men. In this enlightened age it seems incredible that any legislative body—and especially so dignified a body as the Senate—should resort to a test of physical endurance—to brute force—in order to enact or defeat a measure of important legislation. And equally incredible does it seem that so high and important a body of men should be so utterly powerless—so entirely at the mercy of a minority. How can such a body of men expect to be respected, when they cannot even govern themselves?

If every citizen of this great country could have been present and witnessed the scenes in the Senate during its long continuous session, last week, he would have become so thoroughly disgusted as to have wished for its abolition. We wish that the RECORD could impress its readers with all the incidents of this memorable session, which began at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning and continued all that day, all that night, all day Thursday and until 1:45 o'clock Thursday night, or Friday morning, a period of nearly forty hours. This long time was not occupied in a serious discussion of the pending bill to repeal the Sherman law, but was idly and needlessly wasted by the filibustering tactics of the minority to prevent a vote. One senator, Allen of Nebraska, held the floor and pretended to be speaking for fifteen hours. Two or three times every hour the filibusters would demand a roll call and enforce the presence of a quorum, and yet many of the filibusters, although present and demanding a roll-call, would not answer to their names and did all they could to break a quorum. One of them, Dubois of Idaho, so far defied all decorum and the rules of the Senate as to refuse to vote although twice ordered to do so by the Senate.

We regret that any Southern senator should have followed the leadership of such men as Allen, Peffer and Dubois, and aided them in making the Senate an object of derision. Southern senators should remember, when they are thus aiding these filibusters to defeat the will of the majority, that the same tactics may defeat every measure or reform that the democrats may attempt to enact. For, if a minority can thus prevent a vote on the bill now pending, can not and will not a minority in like manner prevent a vote on the bill to repeal the Federal election laws? or the bill to revise the tariff?

A VOTE was taken in the Senate on last Thursday which is quite significant, and yet does not seem to have attracted much attention. We refer to the motion to lay on the table Peffer's amendment, which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This amendment, offered by the Populist Senator from Kansas, was laid on the table, defeated, by a vote of 33 to 18. Among the majority were 8 southern democrats, Caffery, Faulkner, Gordon, Gray, Lindsay, Mills, Ransom and White; while out of the 18 who voted against tabling were 14 southern democrats, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Coke, Daniel, George, Hunton, Irby, Morgan, Pasco, Vest and Walthall. Only one republican, Cameron of Pennsylvania, voted against the motion to table. Senator Vance would have voted against the motion but was paired with another senator (Stockbridge, a republican) who would have voted for the motion to table.

A YACHT race, or rather races (for there were three), took place last week, that attracted great attention and aroused deep interest both in this country and in England. The races were near Sandy Hook and were sailed by the American yacht Vigilant and the English yacht Valkyrie, and were won by the Vigilant. The New York papers were filled with descriptions of the races and profusely illustrated with pictures, and all Gotham seemed wild over the races, and great was their joy at the American yacht's victory.

STORMS on the Atlantic coast are becoming alarmingly frequent and destructive. On last Friday a severe storm swept over the ocean from the West Indies and struck with special force the coast of this State, and spread through a considerable part of the interior. Fortunately there was no such loss of life as was caused on the South Carolina coast by the August storm.

THE SITUATION in the Senate does not improve, and on last Tuesday there was quite an acrimonious "spat" between two democrats—Morgan of Alabama and Hill of New York. The result of this was an effort to hold a democratic caucus and try to come to some agreement, which we sincerely hope may be done. Democratic senators should realize that a weighty responsibility rests upon them and should govern themselves accordingly.

While the Senate is allowing a minority to control it and obstruct all legislation the House is steadily at work and transacting its business with commendable promptness. Last week it passed by a large majority the bill to repeal the odious Federal election laws, and on last Monday it passed another important bill, being a bill to amend the noted Geary law against the Chinese. This bill somewhat softens the harsh provisions of that unchristian law which is a disgrace to our country. The democrats in the House are doing their full duty and are setting an example which should be followed by the democrats of the Senate, who are allowing that body to be controlled by a few Populists and silver mine owners.

THERE is nothing new in the matter of the confirmation of Elias and Simmons. A subcommittee of the Senate is said to be investigating Senator Vance's charges against Elias, but nothing is being done about the confirmation of Simmons. That is simply being held up until some action has been taken in Elias's case, and in the meantime republican revenue officers in this district are still holding on and drawing their salaries with prompt regularity, while democratic applicants for their places are shivering out in the cold!

Vance at the Fair.

[Telegram to the Wilmington Messenger.]

Governor Carr was expected to open the fair, but as he was absent Mr. Richard H Battle, president of the State Agricultural society performed that duty, and then introduced Senator Vance, who spoke for over an hour. He was in good voice, and declared that he was improving in health. He spoke at considerable length to the farmers and urged them not to form a political party, assuring them that if they did so they would inevitably lose their identity as farmers. He informed them that so long as they acted as farmers all political parties would court them, but that when they became a party the other parties would fight them and they would lose the regard of all the good men in other parties. He advised the agricultural people of North Carolina to make no new political alliances but to throw their whole weight in favor of any men or party which agrees with them as to the best measures for the relief of the people. Despite of the silver fight and what it was on, he had recently received a petition for repeal but under how to present it because he belonged to a district which does not allow proxies for the poll. He then went on to say: "We are bound to have a compromise. The State Constitution is a compromise and so is that of the United States. All laws are sound even the marriage tie is a compromise. The compromise will probably continue the continuance of the coinage of silver. To-day Senator Harris of Tennessee introduced a bill will be the one to speak this covering the coinage of all the bullion in the treasury and coinage of purchased silver for five years, and the calling in of paper money in denominations under $10, and the issue of silver for this. The Senator said he did not urge class legislation, but that the farmers should unite for self-protection; not as a party, but as the people. When the voice of the farmers, thus speaking, is heard at Washington, it will be listened to.

A Boy Accidentally Shot.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 16.—This afternoon as Robert Keenan, a 12 year old boy, who lives two miles east of this city, was on his way to a fish pond with his mother, he was struck by a bullet from a Winchester rifle. The ball passed entirely through the boy's body and made a wound from which he died in fifteen minutes. A few hours later Bart Justice an employe at McIntyre's slaughter house, was arrested, and it is thought he fired the shot which killed young Keenan. Justice was brought to town and jailed. He says he was near the slaughter house with the rifle, intending to kill a sheep which was loose. He says he fired one shot, which killed the sheep, and then went about his work. Mrs. Keenan says two shots were fired, but by whom she cannot tell as no one was in sight. The shooting is considered accidental.

Cotton Killed by Frost.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—A killing frost fell in this section last night, greatly injuring crops and vegetation. The cotton crop will be cut short 15 or 20 per cent., and in the lowlands the top crop will be a failure. The frost seems to have been general throughout the Mississippi Valley.

A special from Vicksburg, Miss., says: "Cotton and other tender vegetation in the lowlands was nipped by a frost this morning in this portion of Mississippi and heavy frosts are reported in Northern Louisiana, where a much lower temperature is recorded. Owing to the drought and other causes the damage will be great.

Washington Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1893.

Senator Voorhees began his attempt to force a vote on his bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, on Wednesday, by compelling the Senate to remain in continuous session. It was clear from the beginning that the margin over and above a quorum, which the followers of Mr. Voorhees were compelled to keep on the floor constantly, was entirely too small, even if half of them were not republicans who had not pledged themselves to make extra efforts to give him any reasonable hope of tiring out the opponents of the bill who could get all the rest they needed as they only kept two or three Senators on the floor at a time, one to speak and the others to demand a call of the Senate whenever the number present fell below a quorum. That being the situation it seems to your correspondent that the only real reason for holding this continuous session is to convince those outside of Congress who have been so strenuously insisting upon unconditional repeal of the imposition of a secret unconditional repeal, and of the necessity for a compromise. There was some talk early in the week of adjourning Congress if the continued session of the Senate failed to reach a vote, but the idea was not popular with the Senators, and it looks now as though some disposition will certainly be made of the silver question before there is an adjournment, and that it will be a compromise which can be accepted without any sacrifice of principle by all the democratic Senators, although Senator Voorhees is very positive in saying that he will take no part in a compromise.

Everybody in Washington knows that the number of what are usually spoken of as "office holding families," the members of which were never known to engage in any other employment than working for the Government, was considerable, but no one dreamed its actual extent until Representative Pickler this week presented to the House a partial report of the joint committee which is investigating departmental methods and work. More than 4000 families have two or more members in office, and counting in as servants all the rest of the figures in this report than were the heads of the departments, and it can be stated to a certainty that they will not wait for legislation to reduce the number of one-family employes in their respective departments. To put it in popular language, these families have had a snap for a long time and will now be made to step down and out and give other people a chance.

The time of day by which the House passed the Butler bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, prompt at the time designated for taking the vote was the bill was first taken up, was a disappointment to the Republican leaders who had even persisted in entertaining a faint hope that the "conscientious scruples" and dissatisfaction with the bill and its unfairness they would be in giving a considerable portion of the floor when the time arrived. Ex-Speaker Reed, who was in Washington when the vote was taken, and many other prominent republicans voted for the bill and in addition to the Democrats who voted for it, Populist Davis of Kansas and Simpson of Kansas voted for it, while Populist Kem of Nebraska voted against it. The announcement of the House to leave its long business and to do it promptly and thus to conclude up to this time have been exceeded.

A proposition to McCreary's bill providing an extension of six months within which Chinese may register and other modifications in the Geary Chinese exclusion act, is now being considered by the House, where it has been given the right of way until disposed of. This bill, which Representative McCreary told the House was "in the interest of civilization and humanity, is the result of a request of the Chinese government made of Secretary Gresham by the new Chinese minister, who proposed that all of the Chinese now in the United States should register if the time was extended.

Senators and Representatives seem very much in earnest about providing for the erection of a new Government Printing Office, and fresh efforts are being made to determine upon the location of a site therefor. It is certainly to be hoped that the present efforts will succeed. A new building is a necessity.

There is not one word of truth in the sensational story sent out from here early this week saying that Secretary Gresham had asked Postmaster General Bissel to reinstate a dismissed republican postoffice official, stationed in Ohio, and had been refused.

Tramps Living in Clover.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 16.—Colorado is unloading her thousands of unemployed working men on Texas. They are coming in daily in squads of fifties and hundreds. San Antonio is the first stopping place and that city is at a loss what to do with them. Saturday night the mayor furnished transportation to twenty-six of the travelers and sent them to this city with letters to Governor Hogg, stating that as he had exhibited such a keen interest of late in the tramp's welfare he could give succor to the unfortunates. They will be given work on the great Austin dam, but this city does not want any more of them. It is feared that this State will shortly be over run with thousands of unemployed, as all the indications point that way. As soon as a gang of tramps reach one town the citizens make up a purse and ship them off to the next station. This gives the tramps a chance for a free ride through the State, and as they are fed at eating stations they may be said to be living in clover.

The Last Storm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 14.—The oldest inhabitant was forced to admit that the terrific outburst of wind and wave that swept through the city surpassed any storm in his day or generation.

Wednesday night was stormy. There were fitful showers and violent gusts of wind, that foretokened the furious gale that followed with the early morning and that increased as the day wore on, until the climax of the big blow was reached near midday.

The wind started in from the south east and held in this quarter until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it gradually veered around to the south west, and the rest of the gale was from this direction, the wind blowing with diminishing force after nightfall, until about 10 o'clock, when it subsided to almost a perfect calm, and the "big blow" of 1893 passed into a story. But the tide! It was the highest known, even in the memory of the most antiquated resident, being sixteen inches above the high-water mark, registered and recorded in 1853, which had surpassed all previous known records, it is believed, since the deluge.

On the river the scene was almost terrible in its grandeur. The waves dashed with tremendous force against the wharves and sides of vessels, throwing clouds of spray high into the air. The tide came in with mighty force and swiftness, covering the low lands opposite the city and stretching in an unbroken sea across the rice fields as far as the eye could reach. The troubled stream, as it swept by the city, bore on its broad bosom an immense quantity of wreckage, broken gangways, trunks of trees, drifting bonis, and thousands of sticks of timber, washed from timber pens at the saw-mills.

There was little shipping in port, and nearly all rode through the gale in safety.

The high water did considerable damage on Water street. All the wharves were under water, and the flood swept through the lower floors of warehouses. Directly the wharves at the foot of Water street were washed up, and the wharf on the north side of the dock was undermined by the on Water street. The fire wharves at the foot of Dock street and at the foot of Princess and of Chestnut streets were also badly damaged, and will cost the city a considerable sum to rebuild.

The tide swept over Water street at many places, and the flood was deep enough at Front street from Chestnut to Mulberry for row boats to swim in. At the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad wharf the flood covered everything, and some damage resulted to goods belonging to merchants and awaiting removal.

The Wilmington compress ware houses were all flooded, water standing from six to eight inches deep on the floor. There were about three thousand bales of cotton in the warehouses, all of which is damaged to some extent by water. At the Champion compress the damage was comparatively slight, only a few bales of cotton being in the water.

Telephone, telegraph and electric light wires were all in a tangle, and the superintendents of each of the three were out with large force of men endeavoring to straighten out matters as much as possible.

One of the small spires of the First Presbyterian church was blown down Wednesday. People were passing when it fell and a panic ensued, but no one was injured.

At Smithville the storm was much more severe than here. Over one hundred dwelling and business houses were washed away. Many residences, warehouses and other buildings were badly damaged. The brick foundation of the Oak Island lighthouse was undermined and the house settled down in the sand.

At Ocean View all large pavilions and many cottages were entirely swept away or more or less damaged. The loss there will probably reach $10,000. No serious disaster to shipping as yet reported, but it is feared some sad stories will be received to-morrow.

The only loss of life yet known here was reported from Southport, where a tree fell on a house of a farmer named Lane and crushed two of his children to death.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15.—From accounts thus far received the hurricane of Oct. 13 seems to have been even more furious in some parts of the State than that of Aug. 28. In the neighborhood of the town of Georgetown, there are a number of small islands on which a few aristocratic white families and a great many negroes live, and it was there that the full fury of the storm was felt. The tide, which is always high and strong on that part of the coast, rose full five feet higher than usual, and everything was swept away before it.

The reports are very slow coming in from that region on account of its inaccessibility, but it is believed that a large percentage of the negro population has perished. These islands are all low and flat, with very little high ground with few substantial trees, such as would afford shelter. Many of the islands are favorite summer resorts, on account of the extensive beaches. On Pawley's Island alone it is positively known that many lives were lost, while on Magnolia Beach, adjoining, nineteen persons were drowned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Despatches received from various points on the Lakes indicate that upward of one hundred lives have been lost during the fierce northwest storm of the last two days. Tonight the schooner Minnehaha is reported ashore off Manistee, with the loss of ten lives.

Not in ten years has the proportion of wrecks to the number of boats out been exceeded.

Dr. W. R. Wood has tendered his resignation as superintendent of the Insane asylum and will retire from that position about December 1st.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh.

Offers to Send Its Bulletins Free To All Farmers in North Carolina Who Request Them.

OCTOBER 14, 1893.

The Experiment Station Has No Money To Throw Away. So if you are not going to read carefully the bulletins and other publications, do not ask for them. These publications costs a great deal of money, and the Station can afford only to put them where they will be appreciated. If you really desire to receive and read and profit by them, you will be cheerfully supplied with any particular pest bulletin, and all future issues, if you write to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C., for them.

As An Example of the cost of some of Experiment Station bulletins, let us look at Bulletin 92, "The Culture of Orchard and Garden Fruits," which is just received from the printers, and is ready for home now. There are 148 pages—the largest bulletin the Station has yet published. Bulletin 78, "The Best Agricultural Grasses," is the next in point of size, and has 100 pages. The edition of No. 92 is 15,000 copies. The paper necessary to print this number is 146 1-2 reams, and weighs 3,168 pounds, or over 1 1-2 tons. If this paper were spread on the ground one thickness, it would cover an area of 48,000 square yards, or about 100 acres. If the separate sheets of the entire edition of the bulletin were put end to end, they would extend a distance of 2,520 yards, or 143 miles, or from Raleigh to Richmond, Va., in a straight line.

The Depth to Plant Wheat.

The result of an experiment made by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh to test the best depth to plant wheat is as follows: The average yield per acre when planted at a depth of two inches was 24.5 bushels, planted three inches deep, it was 22.1 bushels per acre, four inches, 20.7 bushels per acre. It will be seen, therefore, that the decided preference lay with the three inch planting. In this test, the seed was planted very late, on the 24th December, after turnips had been taken off the land. The depth of planting was carefully gauged by a dibble. The best stand on the following 20th March was noted on the shallow planting, and the poorest stand on the deepest planting, though the plants on these last were almost as large and vigorous as the others. It is probable that with an earlier sowing the result of the deepest planting would have been more favorable.

Good Rye and Barley.

How soon land may be grazed after sown to rye and barley for this purpose depends on uncertain conditions the most serious of which are the weather and state of fertility at the time of the land in which the grains are sown. If favorable weather occurs late and follows the sowing of the seed in a rich soil, it will be safe to graze the young seedlings by the middle of April. If the ground is poor it will be best to let it alone till the plants have tillered, and are covering the ground with a green carpet, which will be several weeks more. Four to six weeks may be soon enough to begin grazing, regard being made to growth and best treatment of the plants around. How much grazing can be done on a given area is quite as much a matter depends on the same conditions. The judgment of the grazier is required in the stock when the cattle are likely to suffer from exposure to rain or teeth be too close cropping, or when by packing the ground with warm may be done. It also an important factor in the case. The skill with which the stock is handled and the amount of attention to the grass is given will determine to a great extent the profit or loss. Rye and barley will be the cost of production, and will be found profitable.

Fall Grown Irish Potatoes.

Few of our people fully realize the long keeping quality of our Fall grown Irish potatoes. We have now (Sept. 21) at the Station farm potatoes raised in the Fall of 1892 that are still sound. They are now somewhat shriveled and sprouted of course, but the fact that they are still sound and capable of growing is significant. If we can succeed in keeping over these Fall-grown potatoes in perfect shape until say the last of July, and then use them for seed, we feel sure that the late crop can be made a more certain one. Sometime since, a gentleman in Virginia sent me some of his Fall-grown potatoes he had kept over for seed. They were smooth and firm, with the eyes just fairly started. He wrote me that his plan was to keep them in a cool, dark cellar as late as possible, but as soon as they show signs of sprouting to remove them at once to a dry, light place, and spread them out. This keeps the eyes from drawing out into long shoots, and they start with a stout young growth but elongate very slowly, and the sprouts are so firm that they can easily be handled and planted in July. We propose to experiment in this direction and hope some of our readers will do likewise, and report the results of planting these potatoes in comparison with the seed of the same season's growth. W. F. MASSEY, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

TAX NOTICE.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for this year I will attend the following places on 1 days:

Lockville, Cape Fear township,	Saturday,	Oct	21
Pittsboro', Centre "	Monday,	"	23
Hickmond, Cape Fear "	Tuesday,	"	24
Johnson's, New Hope, "	Wednesday,	"	25
Bearing's, Williams "	Thursday,	"	26
Siler's, " "	Friday,	"	27
Thompson's Store, Baldwin "	Saturday,	"	28
Pittsboro', Centre township,	Monday,	"	30
Carter's School House, Hickory Mt. township,		"	31

The tax papers of Chatham are requested to meet me at the above times and places and save themselves costs by paying promptly.

J. J. JENKINS,
Sheriff.

Sept. 21, 1893.

Practical Stock-feeding.

This is the title of a bulletin (No. 90) recently issued by the N. C. Experiment Station, which will be sent gratis to all residents of the State who apply. It is, as it name signifies, a discussion of stock-feeding from a practical standpoint. The scientific questions involved are not neglected, for every practical subject is based upon scientific facts, and a full understanding of one involves a knowledge of the other. All stock foods are not the same in quality; some are richer in some ingredients than others. These ingredients when eaten in food act differently in building up the body, some make flesh, some make bone, some make heat and force. Foods, therefore, vary greatly in value for different purposes. Again, the constituents may not wholly be available to the animal. A portion of a certain constituent may be easily digested, while the other part may pass entirely through and go off as waste. If the manure is not preserved, it is really an absolute waste. The digestible portions of the various constituents must be determined by actual feeding tests with animals, while the constituents must be carefully analyzed chemically. By actual feeding it has been ascertained what quantity of these different constituents is needed for different purposes of feeding to produce fat, or growth, or sustain vigor when worked. In this way we can lay down a rule for feeding animals, and knowing the foods we have at hand, and the digestible properties, it will be easy to combine them according to the desired ratio. To simplify and explain the matter thoroughly in a plain, practical way, is the object of the above bulletin, which is written by B. W. Kilgore, Assistant Chemist.

North Carolina has, according to the last Agricultural Report, 776,751 horses, 118,000 mules, 691,221 cattle, and 1,226,852 sheep. There is no question but that vast quantities of food are wasted annually by improper feeding. If we suppose that fifteen cents per month is so wasted for each animal, and this sum is entirely without reason, we have the total of $3,000,000 per year, which is approximately one-fiftieth of the assessed value of the total real and personal property of the entire State. Ought not stockbreeders, therefore, to carefully investigate the question?

Teaching the Calves to Drink.

The most inexperienced calf feeder will always waste more hot time in learning a calf to drink. He will never allow a foolish calf to better his intelligence by display of brute force. He will allow the calf to suck the whole hand, or a single finger, but placing the palm of either hand over its nose, gently forcing it into the milk held in a convenient shallow pail in the other hand. By separating the fingers, and back the sides of the tongue and cause the entrance of milk as the calf sucks. If the milk is warm there will be less trouble, then give the calf more, or less, at the two fingers, according to excess in keeping it interested in the milk. When the calf is taught, will not require this help, but will dispose with the fingers and drink of its own accord. The operation is repeated illustrated with cuts showing how to graft and propagate fruit trees and vines and scion and prune fruit trees and vines and insects and how diseases of all kinds, together with appliances for destroying insects. Every man who is growing fruit trees and keeping them as well as for the care of fruits in different ways, gathering, packing, shipping, drying, preserving and canning fruit. Varieties of fruits are mentioned as being the most suitable for various sections of North Carolina.

This publication will be sent free to all residents of the State who apply. Address the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

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Sept. 21, 1893.

Questions and Replies.

The station will be glad to receive any question on agricultural topics any one may desire to send. Address all questions to "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Replies will be written as speedily as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, the reply will also appear in these columns. The station expects in this way, to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render great assistance to practical farmers.

Cooling Cake.

Everyone has had the experience of having cake stick to the pan, and the trouble of getting it out. Will you kindly tell us how to prevent it? Also, how to cool cake quickly?

Mrs. J. W. Powell, N. C.

Cooling cake is a matter of taste. Some like it cooled quickly, others prefer it to cool slowly. Those who like it cooled quickly will find that if the pan is set on the damp ground the cake will cool quickly. Those who like it cooled slowly will find that if the pan is set on a dry floor the cake will cool slowly. To prevent cake sticking to the pan, grease the pan well with butter, and then dust it with flour. Shake out the surplus flour, and the cake will not stick to the pan.—E. Lewis, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

Cooking Squash and Irish Potatoes.

Squash, or squash, and Irish potatoes are both good food for hogs and the addition of cotton seed boiled in with makes a very desirable food if the cotton seed can be cheap.

Cotton seed is not regarded as good food for swine. We have fed cotton seed meal to a pig until it died, and there was less growth than from a little milk without cotton seed meal. The pig recovered if it had its feed taken away.

The Texas Experiment Station has made some feeding experiments with cotton seed fed with corn to pigs, and in every case fatal results were found after eight weeks feeding on the cotton seed ration. But pigs that passed the first days, at which time seed was fed, did not seem to be not liable to attack. The cotton seed meal was fed raw, boiled and roasted, with corn and water as meal. The boiled seed was less injurious than the other forms, as indicated by a lower death rate among the pigs to which it was fed.

It may be cost less to cook of the food you propose, or some counteracting compound in it, may overcome the dangerous toxic agent of the cotton seed. Your friend doubtless speaks from experience, and if he has fed this ration largely, you may have the assurance of his practice if none of his stock died while so feeding. It will at least be well for you to know that cotton seed is dangerous, so as to be on the watch for dangerous symptoms if you feed it.

But why feed an article in which danger lurks? You have other stock which can use the cotton seed in millions, and it will do no harm. Then you can feed corn to the pigs at a more profitable rate of production of pork than you could feed the cotton seed ration. Put your corn with the cowpeas and potatoes and you will be handsomely repaid if you feed the pigs all they can consume in comfortable quantities.

We would prefer to grind the corn and mix the meal into the boiled mash of cowpeas and potatoes while hot, so the meal would get moistened and the starch grains cracked by the heat. Wheat bran, middlings, or rice polish might be used to grow the pigs, and then the corn meal used as a finisher to fatten them.

New Forage Plant—Hatching Eggs With Incubator.

I see an account of a new forage plant in a paper called "The Irrigation Age," which has been discovered in Delaware. It says that it is one of the finest forage plants that is known. The best part of the plant is the leaves. It says the stalk is rather coarse, but the leaves contain more nutriment than any part of the Experiment Stations of the United States. If it has what was the result?

I intend to have your opinion as to whether or not it will pay to run an incubator for the purpose of raising chickens for the market when you can buy early broilers at only 25 cents a piece.—W. S. P. Clarke, Mills N. C.

Answered by B. W. Kilgore, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

Lathyrus silvestris has been experimented with by a number of American Experiment Stations, and at least one has published its chemical composition in a bulletin on that plant. From accounts of it, this plant should rank with Medicago sativa, Lucerne or Alfalfa, which is a perennial and yields two or three cuttings per year. Lathyrus silvestris seed, however, can hardly be worth the price ($5.00 per pound in 10 pound lots in New York city for common use, while we have the clovers, Lucerne and corn, the seed of which we can raise freely.

It will pay to run an incubator to but it requires if you learn to handle it right and use a good kind of brooder after chicks are hatched. This is especially applicable if your chicks can be sold for broilers, at 25 cents each. You can supply orders for the market by incubator and brooder when prices are best and perhaps realize more than the prices given.

Treatment of Peach Trees.

What is the best method of preventing peach trees from dying? W. L. Hargrave, N. C.

Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist Experiment Station.

Peach trees usually break down because of neglect in pruning and shaping the young trees. The peach bears its fruit upon last years shoots. If the grower is neglectful the fruit bearing wood gradually ends further and further out on the ends of the limbs, and the weight of the crop has a tremendous leverage, and splits the limb off. When we plant a young peach tree, of one year's growth from the bud, the only growth which they should be planted, we cut the stem back to about eighteen to twenty inches from the ground. When growth begins in spring, we rub off all the shoots except three or four at top, which form the limbs for the future head. These are again shortened back in the fall one third, and when the shoots are cut back in the interior of the head and interfere with each other, they are trimmed out. Every fall the young growth of the season is shortened from one third, and care is taken to put into shape an even distribution of young wood all through the head of the tree. The crop is thus distributed over the tree and not upon the ends. If the tree is planted and allowed to take the natural shape assumed in the nursery, the limbs will be overloaded, split off and when ready for bearing bare.

Sowing Cowpeas and Clover on Weedy Land.

[illegible] on a river bank [illegible] weeds. We [illegible] of grass, animal [illegible] be sown. T. H.

[illegible] Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

If it were not for seeding with the weed seeds you speak of, the clover [illegible] if the soil is [illegible] the soil.

If you can mow the weeds or roll down with a heavy roller a few days in advance of plowing in order to let them get [illegible] not endanger [illegible] by turning down a great [illegible] fermenting in it.

Peas will succeed as well as cowpeas [illegible] Cut and cure as hay. Eight [illegible] per acre. [illegible] of clean [illegible] smoothing [illegible] plank with a chain attached [illegible] nearly the whole [illegible] Watch your [illegible] and is killed [illegible] of weeds, you can re-[illegible]

Fertilizer for Wheat.

[illegible] the following [illegible] for wheat:

[illegible] per [illegible] lbs.
[illegible] " [illegible] "
[illegible] " 200 "

I would not use less than 200 lbs. of this mixture per acre. I have employed the most [illegible] of the fertilizing materials in this mixture, as being more economical in [illegible] them. A pamphlet on the subject of "Compost" sent by this [illegible] gives the formulas.

A previous crop of cowpea vines plowed in before wheat has been sown is of great value in adding fertility to the soil. Bulletin No. 91, which I sent you, describes their effect.

Keeping Quality of Kainit.

It is claimed by some [illegible] deteriorates the [illegible] and so refer to [illegible] a powder. [illegible] W. S. Cedar Point, N. C.

[illegible] B. Battle, Director North Carolina [illegible] Station.

There are no [illegible] of Kainit that would induce us [illegible] or keeping over from one season to another. The objection would be more in the mechanical [illegible] than in the chemical, as age would cause the Kainit to become more or less lumpy or moist. The most [illegible] especially magnesia [illegible] have a special tendency to absorb moisture from the atmosphere and cause the whole mass to become somewhat wet. This causes the caking and if a large quantity of moisture be present, it might [illegible] these favorable circumstances [illegible] some of the Potash, but this would hardly happen sufficient to [illegible] of any of the Potash [illegible].

The Apple Tree Root Louse.

I shall [illegible] my [illegible] trees this spring, which [illegible] are infested [illegible] The roots of some have [illegible] dropping [illegible] of dipping [illegible] this [illegible] and [illegible] remedy.—C. C. B., Clarence, N. C.

[illegible] Entomologist [illegible] Experiment Station.

The hot water treatment will hardly prove successful and is likely to injure the trees if the weather should be cold. The best remedy is the Tobacco decoction made according to formula No. 8, Bulletin No. 81 of this Station. This should be used cold and will not only destroy the lice but will also serve as fertilizer for the trees.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as executors of Archibald Womble, deceased, we hereby notify all creditors holding claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to us on or before the 20th of September, 1894. All persons indebted will please make immediate payment.

This Sept. 26, 1893. J. J. & D. LAWSON.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage deed executed to B. W. McIntosh and F. P. Johnson on the 10th day of May, 1890, and recorded in book 64, page 91 in the office of the register of deeds for Chatham county, I will sell at public sale, at the court house door in Pittsboro, on Friday 27th day of October, 1893, the land described in said mortgage deed. Also, all the personal property conveyed by said mortgage deed executed by C. W. Ivey and Cornelia Brady. For more particular description see book 64, page 89, in register's office at Pittsboro, Chatham county. Bond or cash. Terms cash.

Sept. 21, 1893. B. S. RUSSELL.

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