FRENCH LEAVE.

BY G. ADAMS IN WIDE AWAKE.

Continued from last week.

"INVITED Dupont," Carling replied with a warming glare at Heygendorf; "but nobody can say I invited Alphonse. We will draw lots."

Heygendorf with his customary bad luck drew the short string and went off, with a bad face, to perform the duty.

"Fetch out your old comb and be quick about it," he said to Alphonse; but Alphonse refused absolutely to have his toilet performed in the open woods, so they went into the tent, and shortly Carling and I heard screams that were louder than those that had broken the quiet of the previous midnight. "What else do you expect, Alphonse?" we heard Heygendorf exclaim impatiently. "Every single hair is tied in a s-s-sailor's knot. Stand still, now, I tell you, and just let me jerk the comb through a couple of times more like that, and every tangle will be out. It may hurt a little, but it's the quickest way."

Alphonse refused most absolutely.

"The mode is to take one curl each by each, and make separate the hair," Alphonse explained. "It is not to treat me like the tail to a horse."

Carling and I congratulated each other that we had not drawn the short string, and concluded that Heygendorf had settled down to an hour's task of combing out the twenty-five tight corkscrew curls "each by each." But in five minutes he came out with a grin on his face that seemed to stretch around and meet behind. Just back of him came Alphonse, also radiant, and short of every ringlet, so that his little round head looked the size of a billiard ball.

"Behold!" he cried. "Heygendorf has removed from me the hairs. He has done it with the nail scissor of Victor!"

"I might have made b-b-better work of it with a straight pair of scissors," said Heygendorf, highly pleased. "Alphonse is cut up because we haven't any looking-glass. It seems a little jagged, doesn't it?" he asked, with another chuckle, as he rubbed his hand over the young-ster's knobby head.

"You may have to laugh on the otherside of your mouth," said Carling. "I dare say your mother liked those curls, didn't she Alphonse?"

"No; I have told to Heygendorf, maman cares nothing for the curls; it is I who liked them—before I made the visit to the camp," said Alphonse, sipping his coffee. "I now have many souvenirs to give among my friends. Heygendorf shall have the gran' curl that in former times grew from the center of my head, but you ozzers shall all be remembered," he said, smiling at us impartially.

He continued to be very amiable. He put the breakfast things away exactly as Carling told him, and seemed completely changed.

"You might know it was frizzles that ailed him; any boy would be contrary with p p-pounds of hot, crinkly hair on him," said Heygendorf, as we started to walk up the mountain road to the vineyard a mile distant. We had the perfume of ripened grapes coming to us all along the way, and when at last we climbed the fence we found that the grapes were nearly bursting on the low vines.

Alphonse persuaded Heygendorf to cut off two great bunches of red Tokays, each over a foot long, and weighing nearly four pounds. Putting a bunch on each end of a short redwood cane Carling had made for him, he balanced them over his right shoulder, and then meandered about pretending to sell us grapes. When we left the vineyard Carling tried to make him drop this contrivance, for he knew he would get tired carrying it; but Alphonse refused absolutely.

We stopped at the house of the vineyard owner for our mail. The one letter was for master Alphonse Dupont. He tore it open and read it eagerly.

"It is from the adorable Claire!" he said.

"Who's Claire?" we asked.

"My sister, my good elder sister; she and my maman are in Santa Cruz. If I am homesick, Victor must send me there to them."

"Well, you are homesick, arn't you?" asked Carling hopefully.

Alphonse did not reply.

"We are in the Santa Cruz mountains," he said thoughtfully; "is it the long promenade to the town of Santa Cruz?"

"Rather; m-m-my goodness!" Heygendorf answered.

The man who owned the vineyard was laughing.

"You're the most curious looking little chap that has camped here in a long time," he said finally.

"Have you the mirrow?" asked Alphonse excitedly. "I have the gran' desire to behold myself."

[To be continued next week.]

Subscribe to The Caucasian $1.00 per year.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN's fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to issue of Aug. 30th,	$693.39
Fair Grove sub-Alliance, No. 1307, Randolph county,	85
H. W. Sawyer,	1 00
Prospect Alliance, No. 227, Wayne county,	1 00
Orange County Alliance,	25 00
Macon County Alliance,	5 00
H. E. Hodges,	25
Mt. Gilead sub-Alliance, Cabarrus county,	5 00
Brown Creek sub-Alliance, Anson county,	1 25
Collection at State Alliance meeting,	11 87
Iola sub-Alliance, Alamance county,	1 75
J. O. Houston,	50
W. L. Kistler,	50
Jesse W. Miller,	50
Miss Mary J. Barrier,	50
Fair Grove sub-Alliance, Randolph county,	85
N. N. Hampton,	5 00
N. Hathaway,	5 00
Tow Head Alliance, No. 465, Osage county, Kan.,	5 00
Cedar Creek Alliance, No. 815 Franklin county,	2 00
Rev. Baylus Cade 25 c., J. S. Blackley 25 c., John May 50 c., C. W. Duke 25 c., G. W. Catlett 25 c., Sid May 25 c., G. S. Catlett 25 c., H. C. Duke 25 c., A. H. Catlett 25 c., J. W. House, 25 c., Wm. Pendleton 25 c., total amount from Mt Olivet Alliance, No. 466,	3 00
W. H. Stephenson, Garysburg	50

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

When the Monument is built we will publish in THE CAUCASIAN a complete list of the contributions sent in from beginning to end. When taking up individual collections send the name of every person contributing and the amount opposite his or her name, so we can give proper credit. Let the Monument be creditable to the Alliance and worthy of the man. Yours very truly,

THE CAUCASIAN.

THE RODDEY SCHEME.

A Meeting of Cotton Growers in Atlanta Decide to Call a Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—An important meeting of cotton growers representing several States took place in Atlanta today. They were called here to consider a plan recently suggested by J. T. Roddey, a cotton broker of New York, for controlling the price of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama. After some discussion the plan, as announced by Mr. Roddey, was on motion recommended, Chairman Lane and one or two others dissenting. A committee was appointed consisting of J. T. Roddey, H. S. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, and J. E. Nunnally, of Georgia, to call county and State conventions for the election of delegates to an inter-State convention to be held at a time and place agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. Roddey's plan, as explained by him, is to form a combination of the cotton growers with a capital of $50,000,000 or $100,000,000. Each cotton producer is to contribute one bale out of every five made to the trust. Estimating the crop at eight million bales, this plan would stock the trust with 1,600,000 bales, the withdrawal of which from the market, it is urged, will appreciate the price 25 per cent. One general office is proposed with branch offices and warehouses at all cotton points. The gins in every county are to be listed and if possible controlled so as to know the exact production and to regulate the supply of cotton.

In regard to the management of the company: it is to have one general or head office, say in New York or New Orleans, with two general directors from each cotton-growing State, with one director from each county in that State, and have sub offices in all the principal cities and towns in the different States to control the local cotton, all to be controlled by the general or head office; to have either a special insurance company organized or the present companies brought to a lower rate; company warehouse receipts to be issued with insurance policies and if the farmer needs money let the company advance five eights or two thirds of the value of his warehouse receipts.

A FOOL POLICY.

England is Mortgaging Uncle Sam's Property to Foreign Capitalists.

(Atlanta Daily Press.)

The Rothschilds have telegraphed to their democratic friends on Wall Street (the Belmonts) to buy them some of the new bonds.

Of course the Rothschilds have mortgages upon all other nations of the world, and why should the United States be slighted?

* *

The Cleveland cuckoos are melodious in their delight over the fact that the London bankers are so ready to invest their money in American bonds.

Is there a fool on this planet who does not know that an untaxed mortgage upon the whole United States is good security?

Is it a thing to be glad about when we see the Rothschilds getting their ravenous clutches fastened upon every acre of land and every pound of produce in the Union?

A bond is simply a statutory lien, or mortgage, placed by the government upon all property of all the people.

Are we such hopeless idiots as to take pleasure in knowing that Carlisle and Cleveland are mortgaging our property, and that the English bankers are buying up the papers against us?

The people's Party candidate was elected Mayor of San Francisco by 18,000 majority out of a vote of 60,000.

HISTORY OF THE CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

The most prominent contention of the People's party is for an increase of currency. This demand is based upon the proposition that the currency of the country has been contracted and people are suffering in consequence. This allegation is met with square denial by the banking and money-owning interests as politicians and leaders of the two old parties. This denial is sustained by the Treasury Department in all its reports and communications. Such being the case I have deemed it necessary, in defence of the reform movement in general and the People's party in particular, to take up this question and discuss it fully and fairly. If there has been a contraction of currency, as alleged, there should be some indisputable evidence of the fact which can be brought forward in defence of this position.

To search out such evidence and present it to our readers in a concise, intelligible, and truthful manner will constitute the object of this series of letters.

Before taking up the subject proper, it seems quite imperative to give a brief synopsis of the introduction of currency in this country and its subsequent relations to the people; for in so doing the motives which have led up to a contraction of the currency in the past, its effects upon the industries of the people, and a disclosure of those who were the real beneficiaries would have an important bearing upon the present discussion.

The currency used by the first colonies and plantations was strictly of foreign importation. Dutch, Puritan, and Cavilier, each brought with them to this continent not only the manners and customs of their native lands, but a limited supply of stock, grain and seeds, for use and cultivation. Each ship load of emigrants brought with it not only the brain and brawn which was destined to found this great nation, but those other necessary adjuncts to progress and success—implements of trade and agriculture. Each selected such as he could afford or obtain, and naturally chose those of his own country. In like manner these pioneers brought with them to their new homes a small supply of currency.

Because of this each colony possessed a currency of its own, and history notes that the early fathers used a mixture of English, Dutch, and Spanish money in their commercial transactions.

This money was entirely of gold and silver. It must be remembered that neither gold or silver was mined to any considerable extent in what is known as the United States, except small amounts in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and a few other Sothern states, until the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This fact placed the early settlers intirely dependent upon the mother countries, not only for the amount, but the kind of money they should make use of. The English Colonies were forbidden by royal proclamation at an early period of their existence to coin any money whatever. It was as well understood then as now "that those who own the money rule the people."

The parent governments looked upon these Colonies as matters of pure business speculation, and a safe place to send turbulent and uneasy citizens. It was a desire for gain and not to better mankind that led the nations of the old world to plant these Colonies on the new continent. In order to make the venture remunerative, the colonies were governed with the most despotic vigor. This unwarranted and ungenerous treatment finally led to revolution and ultimately to independenc. As the Colonies increased in numbers the resorces of the country became more developed; the demand for a medium of exchange became very great and the want of it very oppressive. Being denied the right to coin, and at the same time being nearly destitute of the metal out of which money was coined, the only possible manner in which these early settlers could obtain money was by exchanging their products for the money of the mother countaries. It is needless to say that currency soon became very scarce.

In 1630 Gov. Winthrop writes to his son, then in England, to bring him not less than 150 pounds sterling. In fact, one of the most difficult problems which those early pioneers had to content with was the question of currency. This evil continued to increase until all business became stagnant, and some action for some relief became necessary.

Various expedients were resorted to in order to bridge over this difficulty, some of which appear rather curious in the light of the present day. Parties who in their exploring expeditions had penetrated as far as Long Island Sound, found the coast tribes using a circulating medium of their own. This consisted of two kinds of beads, white and black.

The white beads were made from the end of a periwinkle shell and the black from the black portion of the clam shell. These beads were polished, arranged in strings or belts, and used as ornaments. In business transactions one black bead was worth two white ones. This was called "wampum," or peag money.

This kind of money was made legal tender in Massachusetts and other New England Colonies. Six white beads equalled one penny, and three black beads one penny. At one time in the history of the older Colonies musket balls was used as legal tender at a farthing each.

Virginia and Maryland made tobacco a legal tender. Rice in the Carolinas, and codfish and beaver-skins in many of the New England Colonies were in like depts. The history of the world proves that many other substances have been used as money besides silver and gold. Sparta used iron made brittle with vinegar. Cowrie shells were used in Africa, leather in Carthage and Russia, oxen at the time of Homer, slaves in New Guinea. In Norway corn was deposited in banks and loaned as money. Olive oil served as money in the Ionian Isles and many towns of Asia Minor and the Levant. Coconuts answered the same purpose in the East Indies and Central America, and eggs in the Alpine villages of Switzerland.

Pieces of cloth, mats of rice straw, cubes of salt, beeswax and tea, red feathers, and hand-made nails have all had their day as money.

As I have stated b fore, the coined money then in circulation was principally English, Spanish, and Dutch.

Gradually the Dutch currency was supplanted, and the currency of England and the milled dollar of Spain became the prevailing money in use among the Colonies.

It may be instructive to trace out the history of the English pound sterling. It is certainly very interesting. The early history of the coinage of Britain says: "The weight of the Anglo-Saxon coins was regulated by a pound, which is presumed to have been brought from Germany, and was known in that country at a later date as the Cologne weight. It became known in England as the Tower pound, as the Tower was the place where the principle minting was done for the kingdom. This Tower pound received its name during the first years of the reign of Edward III. It continued until the time of Henry VIII, by whom it was abolished, and the pound Troy was established in its stead. The pound Troy was heavier by three-quarters of an ounce than the Tower pound, for which it was the substitute.

The length of the King's arm, it is said, used to be the standard for the yard measure. It is also said that these ancient Britains selected twenty-four kernels of wheat from the middle of the head, or ear as they called it, and the combined weight of these twenty-four kernels made the pennyweight of the Tower pound. Subsequently in the Troy pound, which was more weighty, thirty-two grains were divided into twenty-four parts, each representing the weight of one and one-third of the twenty-four original grains of the Tower pound. This gives us the weight of the original pound Troy, or, as it came to be known soon after and is known at the present time, the pound sterling of England, the name sterling being given it on account of the accuracy of its weight and honesty of its alloy.

From this it will be seen that what is called the pound sterling of England was originally one Troy pound of standard silver consisting of eleven onces, two pennyweights of fine silver, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, or 5,760 grains of standard silver. It is said that the fineness of the silver coins of England remained unchanged from the time of Henry II to the present, excepting some twenty years during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII and the first years of Edward VI, a period of more than 700 years. It is none the less true that the present pound sterling represents but 1,9961 grains of standard silver, instead of 5,760 grains, an it did in the time of Henry II. The history of the Spanish milled dollar, used so extensiely by our early fathers, and from which we derive own silver dollar, cannot be so clearly traced. The dollar symbol, $, is said to be derived from the two pillars of Hercules, one of the oldest symbols known to our race. It was first placed upon coins by Charles V, Emperor of Germany, who, being also King of Spain, used them in that relation to support his escutcheon, and also placed them in the device on the old Spanish pillar dollar. This dollar was of the value of fifty-four pence English money sterling, and was afterward adopted as the unit of our own American money. The Spanish milled dollar was so called because the edge was "milled," sereated or stamped.

Although there were no coins minted in England called dollars, yet there is good reason to believe that many foreign coins, of different values, from various outside nations, were circulating there under the common name of dollars previous to 1600. The word dollar is said to come from the name given a silver coin, minted in a remote valley of Bohemia in 1518, called schlickten thaler. This word thaler has been corrupted into our word dollar.

The status of the dollar was defined in 1704 by Qaeen Anne, in a royal proclamation, placing its value at fifty-four pence sterling. Gold coin was first introduced into English coinage by Henry III. The metal was twenty-four carats fine, of pure gold. It remained so until Edward III, when a standard of twenty-three carats, three and one-half grains of fine gold, and one-half grain of alloy took its place.

The carat is a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called Kuara. This bean varies but a trifle weight after being gathered. It seems to have been used in the earliest ages as a weight for gold. In India it is said to be still in use to weigh diamonds. Silver was the unit of the measure of values in England as in Rome before and America since until 1873. Gold was the ratio as it was here previous to the demonetization of silver.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Howard F. Jones for Engrossing Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the position of Engrossing Clerk to the Senate of '94 and '95. HOWARD F. JONES.

We the undersigned take pleasure in endorsing Mr. Jones, believing him well qualified for the position he seeks and entitled to reward by reason of party service.

A. SPRUILL Chairman Republican Ex. Com., Warren County.

W. B. FLEMMING Chairman P. P. Ex. Com., Martin County.

S. A. WILLIAMS member elect of House Representatives.

[Dec 13-3t.]

Two years ago the People's party cast 29,313 votes in Midnnesota. This year our vote is 84,000.

THE CAUCASIAN $1.00 per year.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK

USES AND ENDORSES THE

Electropoise

TRADE MARK.

"Cures when all else fails."

North Carolina Supreme Court,
WALTER CLARK, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26, 1894.
We have found the Electropoise very valuable especially for sleeplessness. I got one last May and I am sure it has saved more than its cost already in doctors' and drug store bills. From my experience with it, and observation, I can safely recommend it.
Yours truly, WALTER CLARK.

Investigation Invited.

BOOK FREE.

Electrolibration Co.,
845 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK. S1

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Peach Orchard—Value of Manure—Weather During October—Improve Your Stock and Feed Rationally—Read Questions and Replies.

November 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletins.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. They are specially prepared to be serviceable as far as possible to the practical farmer. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them as we have none to throw away. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Setting Out a Peach Orchard.

Use trees only one year from the bud, and don't buy them from a tree agent, but get them from a nurseryman who will not cheat you. In planting don't set them any deeper than they grew in the nursery. Trim the bruised ends of broken roots smooth with a sharp knife. Then trim off clean all the branches made in the nursery and cut the stem square off at the height you want to form the head, leaving the tree about the size of an ordinary walking-stick. When growth begins in spring the buds will start all along this stem. Rub off all except three or four at the top which will make the future head. The next winter these shoots should be shortened one-half and the same practice followed annually. Plant 16x16 feet and cultivate in a hoed crop. In fall sow crimson clover and plow it under in spring for manure.—W. F. Massey, N. C. Experiment Station.

Value of One Day's Cow Rations as a Fertilizer.

The ration, costing about 22 cents per day, fed a certain cow at the State Fair of 1894, consisted of the following amounts:

	Nitrogen.	Phos. Acid.	Pot-ash.
32 lbs sweetpotato vines	.1520		
20 lbs corn fodder (field cured)	.1030	.0417	.057
4 lbs cotton seed meal	.2068	.0160	.070
8 lbs wheat bran	.1992	.0968	.008
Total	.7148	.2545	.195
Used by the cow (estimated at 20 per cent)	.1488	.0719	.039
Excreted for plant food	.575	.2876	.156

Taking the trade values of these adopted by this station for 1894: 5 cents per pound for potash and phosphoric acid and nitrogen, 18.2 cents, gives the following value for the plant food residue of the above ration:

.575 pounds nitrogen @ 18.2 cents	10.465 cents
.288 pounds phos. acid @ 5 cents	1.440 cents
.156 pounds potash @ 5 cents	.780 cents
Total valuation	12.685 cents

Here is a saving of 12½ cents per day from the original ration, costing 22 cents, to be used in increasing the farm crops, provided none of it is lost.

Losses of nitrogen occur very easily. Just at the point, where the excrement is voided, 25 to 60 per cent of it is returned to the atmosphere unless especial care is taken to fix it by use of dry fresh soil or large amounts of gypsum. No homoopathic doses can prevent the losses. Dry soil is best when freely used, because cheapest and more likely to be used in quantity to accomplish the object.

Suppose the loss to be 50 per cent. of nitrogen 5 cents per milch cow per day. This saved or even half-saved will pay high wages to the man in charge of a herd who saves it by keeping a quantity of fresh soil or gypsum on hand for it. Gypsum has an effect of its own on soil and crops by adding lime where deficient, which can be a help toward returning its cost where used.

This station has long used acid phosphate and kainit in equal parts by weight behind the cows to help save the nitrogen. Half a pound to three-fourths of a pound, per day and cow is sprinkled down after the stable is cleaned, so as to begin action on any liquid that comes in contact with it.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

North Carolina Weather During Oct. '94.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for October 1894, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years:

TEMPERATURE.—The mean temperature for the month was 59.8 degrees, which is 0.1 deg. above the normal. The highest monthly mean was 65.9 degrees at Newbern; the lowest monthly mean was 51.2 at Highlands. The highest temperature was 90 degrees on the 1st at Southern Pines, the lowest was 24 on the 15th at Bakersville and Highlands. The warmest October during the past twenty years occurred in 1881, mean 66.4 degs.; the coldest in 1875, mean 55.8.

PRECIPITATION.—Average for the month 5.50 inches which is 1.84 inches above the normal. The greatest amount was 9.28 inches at Fair Bluff; least 1.98 at Bakersville. The wettest October occurred in 1887, average precipitation 6.72; the driest in 1892 average 0.92.

WIND.—Prevailing direction northeast, which is the normal direction. Average hourly velocity 8.2 miles. Highest velocity 60 miles per hour from the southwest on the 10th at Hatteras.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Number of clear days, 10, partly cloudy 5, cloudy 7, number of rainy days 7. Dates of thunderstorms 3d, 9th, 18, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th; hail 9th 27th; the first light frost of the season occurred at Waynesville on the 5th; killing frosts occurred from the 14th to 16th at most stations except near the coast.

The cyclone of Oct. 8th to 9th caused heavy rains, and flooding of low lands in central and eastern part of state.

Flowering Bulbs in North Carolina.

The Experiment Station is investigating the question whether flowering bulbs for commercial purposes can be successfully grown in this state. A bulletin (107) has just been issued describing the propagation of a good many varieties of bulbs, as well as the adaptability of their growth to the soils of the central and eastern sections. The bulletin is illustrated with 23 life size cuts of bulbs grown at the Station. The growing of the bulbs require skill and experience, and it is not advisable for any one not possessing these to attempt it. If the Station demonstrates that some of our soils are suitable a large industry may be built up in our midst, and thousands of dollars annually will be brought to the state that otherwise would go abroad to Europe for import orders.

Improve Your Stock.

It has been well said that the male is half the herd. And yet how few of us practice on the side of improvement by making this smallest and least expensive half the best that will increase the value of our growing stock. The head of a small flock of sheep, when of a standard excellence, costs but a trifle more than a mere scrub, when the difference in the value of the progeny is considered. The difference arises from the prepotency of the thoroughbred male derived from generations of well-fed and well-bred ancestors. The same is true of neat stock, of horses, of swine. It is often the case that the first cross from a thoroughbred sire produces an animal which for appearance and production of meat or milk is as profitable as though thoroughbred itself. The second and third cross from the pure bred sire, or, better, another of the same breed, becomes for all practical purposes as good as the pure breed except for breeding.

In a line of such breeding as this fatten the males for market as early as possible; whether as lambs or yearling mutton, or veal and beef. Those who have not tried a thoroughbred sire on common stock will be well pleased with the result, especially if they practice a rational system of feeding their stock. Well-bred stock can be easily reduced in production by careless or poor feeding, sufficient to more than counterbalance the gain in breeding.

It would be preferable to feed natives well than to grade up and lose the benefit of it by poor feeding. But let the advance be in both breeding and feeding, and good results will follow.—Frank E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Rational Stock Feeding.

The Experiment Station is sending out a very valuable bulletin, (No. 106) entitled "Rational Stock Feeding." From the preface it is stated that there are in North Carolina a total of 2,410,576 head of stock of all kinds, valued at $20,850,059, according to the State Auditor's last report. A saving in cost of feeding, placed as low as 15 cents per month, would amount to over $4,000,000 annually. This publication of the Station seeks to show how this saving can be effected. The contents embrace the subjects of the composition and digestibility of food with definition of terms used, feeding standards and how stock rations can be calculated, and some rations fed by practical feeders in the state and others recommended for trial. Among these breeders are Captain B. P. Williamson, W. L. Kennedy, Holt & Homewood, Elias Carr, Jr., Dr. W. R. Capehart, Hackburn & Willetts, and Baron d'Alinge, of the Biltmore estate, all giving valuable experiences. The information given in this publication can not be gotten elsewhere, and all farmers are advised to send for a copy. It is supplied free, as are all publications of the Station.

Rear Calves Only From the Best Cows.

Where a number of cows are milked it will always be noticed that some one is the best of the lot as to the amount of milk produced, or the length of profitable flow, or perhaps in production of butter. A farmer can probably point out the best cow in the herd, but if he were asked to point out her decendants among the young stock, they might be found few and far below in appearance what might be expected from the dam, or grand-dam. Further inquiry might bring out the information that no male was kept for service on the farm. Also that no good sire could be procured, or that it was too far, or the service fee was too high where a desirable sire was kept. This is a short-sighted policy, and one which the progressive farmer will avoid. Don't use the nearest scrub when time is pressing, but keep a male in your own barn, selected especially to supply the kind of animals you want to have and such as you can take pride in showing your friends. The best way is to patronize the best sires within reach, and go with cash in hand.

All calves from the poorest cows should be killed at once and may be fed out to fowls. Unless you have a surplus of milk and cannot make a good use of it in some other way do not grow up veal calves. Where milk will sell for a fair price the calf will soon eat its head off. Better sell it to the hens for eggs and chicks.—F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Questions and Replies.

The Station will be glad to extend its usefulness by answering as far as possible questions on agricultural topics sent by any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station desires in this way to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render immediate assistance to practical farmers.

Tokay Grapes.

Will the Tokay grape vine thrive in this state? If it has not been a success, upon what vine would you advise grafting it?—W. P. S., Southern Pines, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.)

The Tokay grapes (white and flame colored) belong to Vitis Vinifera, none of which have been perfectly successful in the United States east of the Sierra Nevada, except to some extent in Arizona and New Mexico.

The phylloxera insect destroys their roots, and they are very subject to attacks of mildew. Our native grapes being a "survival of the fittest," resist the phylloxera. There is some hope that now we understand the cause of the failure of the Vinifera section of grapes, we can overcome the difficulty by grafting them on roots of our strongest growing natives, and by the use of spraying mixtures keep down the mildew and succeed in ripening the fruit. It is well worth trying and our Station will do something in this line another year.

THEY ARE TOO BUSY.

There are many American citizens who are too busy to think about the country's needs or perils.

One is "too busy" with something, another is "too busy" with nothing.

One is "too busy" chasing popularity with the ignorant.

Another is "too busy" erecting a fabric of wealth that may dissolve in a day.

Some are "too busy" giving circulation to lies and misinformation.

Some are "too busy" raising corn and hogs to care what becomes of other men's liberties.

Others are "too busy" thinking about dead issues and the dead past to learn anyhing about the perilous present.

And last, but not least, some are "too busy" trying to save souls for the next world, and making no effort to save them in this.—Virginia Sun.

NOTICE.

[Advertisement.]

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for door-keeper of the House in the coming session of the General Assembly.

Respectfully,

G. O. GRIFFIN.

[2t] Seven Springs, N. C.

STEEL RANGES.

These Ranges are the most complete, convenient and durable apparatus that has ever been invented. It is manufactured out of malleable iron and cold rolled wrought steel, consequently it will stand heat and hard usage without the slight st danger of breakage. For baking they cannot be excelled, as the oven is air tight and the fires circulated all around it, heating all sides equally; it also has a governor whereby the heat can be regulated so as to take quick or slow.

Below are a few of the many testimonials of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, Florida and this State.

HOME COMFORT

LATEST IMPROVED STYLE No. 64.

STEEL FAMILY RANGE.

Made almost WHOLLY of MALLEABL IRON and WROUGHT STEEL.

OVER 230,000 NOW IN ACTUAL USE.

This Range is SOLD ONLY BY OUR TRAVELING SALESMAN from our own wagons throughout the country.

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TESTIMONIALS:

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 8, '94.

We, the undersigned citizens, most cheerfully recommend our Home Comfort Steel Range, which are undoubtedly the most durable stoves that have ever been sold here. They are models of neatness and conveniences, use very little fuel, draw splendidly, heat quickly, but throw out very little heat in the room; supply an abundance of hot water, and are the quickest and most perfect bakers we ever saw.

WAYNE COUNTY.

H. J. Vail,	Jas. Pike,
Michael T. Pike,	Richard Beeton,
Lorenza Menshaw,	Jno. J. Ivey,
L. H. Price, Jr.,	L. A. Mayo,
J. L. Newsom,	Silas Pike,
J. R. Hooks,	J. W. Rose,
E. H. Hinds,	Edmond Mitchel,
W. H. Neal,	Giles Kornegay,
H. G. Williamson,	D. M McIntyre,
Dr. M-McI Tatum,	C. F. R. Kornegay

LENOIR COUNTY.

B. T. Sutton,	Jesse Kennedy,
Jesse Wood,	Geo. F. Parrott,
J. D. Quinn,	Anthony Davis.

GREEN COUNTY.

J. W. Blount,	O. F. Worrell.
J. R. Moore,	A. L. Darden.

Bennettsville, S. C., December 1, '94.

We, the undersigned citizens of Marlboro county, each bought one of the Wrought Iron Ranges sold here ten years ago, and have just replaced them with a New Home Comfort Steel Range, which from their construction and the material used, we feel confident will last three times as long as the old ones, and besides they have many more conveniences:

Thos. Adams, W. B. Odom, Peter T. Smith, George Ballard, S. R. Barrington, Mrs. Lucy Goodwin, A. B. Covington, J. H. Smith, Harris Odom, Eli Chavis, King Odom, Eliab Chavis.

We are using a Home Comfort Steel Range and find it to be all that is claimed for it by its salesmen. It bakes perfectly, requires less wood, and does everything in a more satisfactory manner than any range or stove we have ever seen. We think it well worth the price paid for it.

A. P. BASKIN,
State Secy Florida Alliance.
G. B. COLLINS,
State Lecturer Florida Alliance.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P

Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ATHENS, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.
DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eradication of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried many known remedies in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: GENTLEMEN—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the skin, and the disease had prevents any spreading of the portion. I have taken three bottles and feel confident that six bottles will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. G. M. FRYER,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

(Regular Graduates)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and what we you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and success ful experience in the treatment of the troubles that we alone specialize in. Lost manhood restored, nervous weakness, debility, undeveloped or diseased organs, etc., which are sufficient to cause a host of evils, such as nervous and impotent, the seeds of premature old age, insanity, leads to marriage with results from which there is no escape. Consult us at once. We are able to guarantee to all patients, if not cured, to be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instrumentation? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured when many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhoea.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for you. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our remedies at home.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best, and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as any first-class specialist. FREE consultation at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment embracing a majority of cases. Send for symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patrons, banks and business men.

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

Manhood Restored, small weak organs enlarged. Night emission, exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, and effects of self-abuse quickly and permanently cured. I will send (sealed) free the recipe of this simple remedy, which cured me after everything else had failed, and will cure you. Address, C. H. MULLER, BOX 968, KALAMAZOO, MICH

Will $1200 Meet Your Wants?

If so, you can make $1200 to $2000 this year working for us. Ladies can do as well as gentlemen. Dept. Rave, S. I. Bell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 18-13t.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

AGENTS LADIES OR GENTS to take orders or sell Gray Platers, Collecting goods for sale to plate. We do all kinds of plating at our works, manufacture the materials and outfits, and teach the art. We sell the only complete outfit including tube wheels, tools and materials for polishing, preparing, plating and finishing everything. Platers and prices free. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Dept 4, Columbus, Ohio.

DR. DIX'S Celebrated Female Powders never fail. 10,000 Ladies declare them safe and sure (after failing with Teny and Pennyroyal Pills, particulars 4 cents. Dr. S. T. DIX, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

ALL DRUG STORES TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!!! Home treatment, $2 to $5. Send stamp for book. JNO. B. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.