

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

What Shall we do with our Cotton Seed?

No product of American agriculture is attracting more attention at the present time than cotton seed. From being considered almost valueless for generations, and from devising ways to get rid of it with the least trouble and expense, it has within a few years assumed an importance that has attracted the attention of the whole world, and it is an open question whether its full value has as yet been developed, or the many uses to which it can be applied discovered. Twenty years ago all the cotton seed produced could have been bought for ten millions of dollars, the seed of the crop now being gathered is worth forty millions, and the price sure to advance. All the agricultural products within this twenty years have fallen in price except cotton seed, some of them, corn, bacon, wheat, nearly or quite one-half, whilst cotton seed has doubled in value and increased in quantity. It now takes rank as one of great crops of the country, and the question is already discussed whether it will not in time pay to raise a crop of cotton for the seed alone. I presume it will not, but it certainly has become a very important factor in the production of a crop of cotton.

I have given this seed question a great deal of consideration. I have sought in many ways to develop their uses, and to determine their value. I am interested in oil mills, and for a considerable time had the immediate charge of one. It was a wonderful discovery to devise processes to extract the oil; the chemist told us that the seed contained a valuable oil, but it required the skill and science of another set of men to build the machinery to extract it, but this having been successfully accomplished the question of a market for this oil and meal forced itself upon the manufacturer. This was soon found; the meal finds a large market as food for stock, both at home and abroad, but the bulk of it returns to the soil as the basis of a million tons of commercial fertilizers. It comes back to the farmers robbed of half its value by extracting the oil, and yet doubled in value by its conversion into a fertilizer. The oil, as such, is scarcely known in the markets. With suitable refining it masquerades throughout Christendom as the finest olive oil, and according to the testimony of the packers before a congressional committee of the last congress, it forms forty per cent. of all the lard of commerce. Its great mission seems to be adulteration, and its great value lies in the fact that it improves whatever it is combined with.

It will thus be seen that an article that for half a century seemed to possess no value, has by the learning of the chemist, the skill of the mechanic, and the merchant's enterprise been brought to occupy one of the foremost places among the products of our soil. Great fac-

ories have been built, immense capital employed, and fortunes accumulated in the manipulation of the seed after it leaves the plantation, and it is a question I will discuss in another article, whether the planter gets his share of the portion that is each year extracted from this unpretentious seed. A bushel of seed, using the oil to adulterate lard, and the meal as a fertilizer, is worth about a dollar; if more highly refined and made more presentable as olive oil it rises in value to two or more dollars, and as palm oil for soap, to which it is superior, even this value is surpassed.

Assuming that the present prices of seed will not advance, it is a question the planter can well discuss, whether he could not do better by not selling the seed at all. If it is worth a dollar a bushel to make lard of in Chicago, would it not be well to make that lard at home? He sells a bushel of seed for twenty cents; this being turned into lard he sells five more bushels to buy it. This five bushels properly fed at home will make more than a dollar's worth of lard or bacon, and he has the fertilizer without cost. This I know is capable of demonstration. There has been fortunes made in cotton seed, but it was after it left the planter's hands.

I have spent much time and given much thought to devising uses and ways of using cotton seed. By accident rather than design I discovered that all animals, and especially hogs, would eat roasted cotton seed. By inquiry I found that in India and Egypt all the seed that was used at home was roasted. We all know that nothing will eat the raw seed except upon compulsion. The laxative quality of the raw oil produces indigestion, and no animal will thrive upon it, but a chemical change is produced by roasting it, and a palatable and wholesome food is the result that any animal will eat that will eat corn meal.

It is nearly ten years since I made this discovery, during which time I have been roasting seed and feeding it to all animals that could eat corn. I found that ground into meal it was especially good for hogs and milch cows, sometimes mixing it with bran or corn meal, thinking it was necessary to add something to it, but I now feed the roasted seed alone, and make as much bacon as my neighbors who feed corn, at half the cost. It is a rich, wholesome food; the meal has not been robbed of its virtue by passing through the oil mill, it will keep for any length of time, it does not mold, get musty, or turn sour, as oil meal will; it seems capable of solving that vexed question with which most of us have struggled, whether it was not possible to keep our smoke house at home instead of Chicago. I shall exhibit at the fairs next year a pen of pigs that will compare favorably with any of their age, that represents the fourth generation that have never eaten corn, and if any reader of this article desires to see a sample of the food with which they have been fed I will be happy to

send them as much as they care to pay postage on by giving me their address.

I could relate many interesting details of these experiments, for I have given the seed question much time and thought, but this article is already too long, but I will continue them in future numbers, and try to make it plain that the best use a planter can make of seed is to keep it at home, and make his own bacon and fertilizers.—[C. D. Green, Tocon, Ga., in Southern Farm.

Fat Fried Out of It.

In 1888 the Louisiana Lottery was one of the protected American industries which had the "fat" fried out of them in order that Benjamin Harrison might be made President of the United States, and last year again that precious enterprise was called upon by the Republican National Committee—Clarkson, Dudley & Co.—to contribute to the Republican fund which had been organized in order to carry the new States for the Republican party. Warmoth was the agent selected by the Republican National Committee to bleed the Lottery Company. It was he who, as Governor of Louisiana, approved the charter under which the company has done business, and he has wielded a certain power over the company from that day until this. The money was collected for the campaign in the new States, but the lottery people did not hand over their money for nothing.

They subscribed on condition that they were to get a new charter from North Dakota, or some one of the new States. The bargain was struck. The Republican Committee got the money, the Republican party carried North Dakota, and it is said that the people of that State favor giving the Louisiana Lottery Company the charter for which it bargained, but the scheme has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

The Louisiana charter of the Lottery Company will expire in 1892, and there is no hope of its being renewed in that State. It was one of the products of the Warmoth regime in Louisiana and cannot be perpetuated there under the changed condition of things.

Wants a Sober Boy.

Queer! Here is an advertisement copied from a city paper:

WANTED—"An intelligent young man, of sober habits, to drive a beer wagon. Permanent position to party."

Boys make a note of the above. Here is a man that is engaged in a business that makes drunkards, and unfits them for business, and yet he don't want to hire one of the boys that drinks his own beer. Why? Because he knows that a boy who drinks that beer can't be trusted. Do you see?

A Southern editor, evidently henpecked, says that "if in our school-days the rule of three" is proverbially trying, how much harder, in after life, do we feel the rule of one!"

The Kansas City Star says the difference between California and Kansas is that in California they sell climate and throw in the land, and in Kansas they sell the land and throw in the climate.

It is easier to fall into a pit than to climb out of it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box, by Royster.

Public Schools a Failure.

It is very common to hear somebody censuring the public schools. "They are of no account," is the general expression. Such epithets are often cast at the teachers as if they were the cause of the failure. A close observation of what is required to make our public schools the most successful will, perhaps, throw light on the subject as to where the fault lies. For sake of brevity, suppose the teacher is qualified for his position, and notice the other necessities for a good school.

1. A good spacious house with windows to give sufficient light on cloudy days without opening the doors, and properly furnished with desks, blackboards, and good wall maps for teaching geography and history. A house thus furnished is the first and indispensable requisite.

2. The Board of Education has recommended a series of text books, and made their use compulsory, for the sake of uniformity and better classifying the schools. It is the parent's duty to supply their children with these books. It is to their own interest and the interest of the school. The teacher is thus enabled to give more to each class, and do his teaching more thoroughly.

3. The parents must give the teacher their hearty co operation, if they wish a good school. They must encourage their children in the preparation of lessons at night, and if possible help them. They must teach them their duty to their teacher; to respect and obey him as one having authority, whose regulations are made for their good and the good of the school. These three duties on the part of parents and the teacher will succeed. How are these duties of commitment and parents performed? Are our school-houses furnished as above stated? Do the teachers request the parents to provide children with the proper books, and do they obey their requests? Do parents encourage and help their children in the careful preparation of their lessons of nights at home? Do they send them to school in the morning early enough to take part in the opening exercises? Do they send as regularly as possible? Do they teach their children obedience at home? Do they teach them to obey their teachers?

It is evident to our teachers that many of these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative by many parents. If parents neglect so grave duties and let the whole task of education fall upon the teachers, they have need to exclaim, "free schools a failure." But the blame must rest upon them and not upon the teachers. Let people be more wide awake to their duties and make our school system a success; for the mass of people get all their education in the public schools.

Education is one of three duties of parents to their children. To help poor parents more effectually to perform this duty the free school system has been established. There is one great defect in the free school system of our State. It is this: It does not constrain parents to send their children. There should be some remedy for this neglect. This is a subject for our State Board of Education to look after. The uneducated are a detriment to the community in which they live. It is the duty of a State to see to educating the mass of the people. A. P. WHISTENHUNT. Conover, Feb. 1, 1890.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at all the drugstore.

SCHEDULES.

Richmond & Danville Railroad Co.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT. W. N. C. DIVISION.

PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULE. (Taking effect January 5th, 1890.)

75th Meridian time used when not otherwise indicated.

EASTBOUND.		No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv Knoxville (90th meridian)		1 25 p m	8 10 a m
" Morrystown (90th meridian)		3 00	9 30
" Hot Springs		7 50	12 25 p m
" Asheville		9 41	1 54
" Round Knob		10 57	3 02
" Marion		11 43	3 35
" Morganton		12 44 a m	4 15
" Hickory		1 36	4 49
" Newton		2 03	5 09
" Statesville		3 15	5 58
" Salisbury		6 22	7 05
Ar Greensboro		8 00	8 40
" Danville		9 32	10 20
" Richmond		3 30 p m	5 15 a m
" Raleigh		1 05 p m	7 30 a m
" Goldsboro		3 10	12 59 p m
" Wilmington		6 00	
" Lynchburg		12 29 p m	12 55 a m
" Washington		7 43	6 53
" Baltimore		11 25	8 25
" Philadelphia		3 00 a m	10 47
" New York		6 20	1 20 p m
WESTBOUND.		No. 50.	No. 52.
" New York		12 15 a m	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia		7 20	6 57
" Baltimore		9 45	9 30
" Washington		11 24	11 00
" Lynchburg		5 40 p m	5 07 a m
" Richmond		3 00 p m	2 30 a m
" Danville		8 40 p m	8 05 a m
" Wilmington		9 00	
" Goldsboro		2 30 p m	5 00 p m
" Raleigh		4 46	1 00 a m
" Greensboro		10 37 p m	9 50 a m
" Salisbury		12 32 a m	11 23 p m
Ar Statesville		2 01	12 12
" Newton		3 04	1 00
" Hickory		3 31	1 18
" Morganton		4 22	2 12
" Marion		5 20	2 53
" Round Knob		6 09	3 30
" Asheville		7 31	4 46
" Hot Springs		9 28	6 10
" Morrystown (90th meridian)		12 05	7 30
" Knoxville (90th meridian)		2 10	8 50

Nos 50 and 51, Pullman Sleepers between Greensboro and Morrystown.

Nos 52 and 53, Pullman Parlor Cars between Salisbury and Knoxville, and Pullman Sleepers between Salisbury and Washington.

JAS L TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass Agent, WA WINGURN, Division Pass. Agent.

CHESTER AND LENOIR NG RAILROAD

TIMETABLE.

PASSENGER TRAIN—GOING SOUTH.

Leave Lenoir,	8 25 a m
Hudsonville,	8 47 a m
Saw Mill	8 58 a m
Granite Falls	9 09 a m
Hickory	9 35 a m
Newton,	10 10 a m
Maydon	10 32 a m
Lincolnton,	11 00 a m
Hardins	11 25 a m
Dallas	11 50 a m
Gastonia,	12 10 p m
Crowder's Creek	12 28 p m
Clover	12 46 p m
Yorkville,	1 20 p m
Guthriesville	1 42 p m
Lowryesville	2 05 p m
Arrive at Chester,	2 30 p m

GOING NORTH

Leave Chester,	3 40 p m
Lowryesville	4 00
Guthriesville	4 19
Yorkville,	5 00
Clover,	5 32
Crowder's Creek	5 52
Gastonia	6 11
Dallas	6 46
Hardins	7 08
Lincolnton	7 32
Maiden	7 59
Newton	8 21
Hickory	9 00
Granite Falls	9 39
Saw Mill	9 38
Hudsonville	9 45
Arrive Lenoir	10 12

SOL HAAS Traffic Manager Columbia, S D-CLARD WELLS Ass't Gen'l Pass Agent.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WEST BOUND TRANS.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington,	2 20 p. m.	7 30 p. m.
Hamlet,	6 45	2 00 a. m.
Wadesboro,	7 39	3 15 a. m.
Arrive Charlotte,	9 35	6 10 a. m.
Leave Charlotte,		5 55 p. m.
Lincolnton,		7 32
Shelby,		8 27
Arrive Rutherfordton,		9 45

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Rutherfordton,	8 15 a. m.
Shelby,	9 35 a. m.
Lincolnton,	10 50 a. m.
Arrive Charlotte,	11 50 a. m.
Leave Charlotte,	5 15 a. m.
Wadesboro,	7 08 a. m.
Hamlet,	8 20 a. m.
Arrive Wilm'g't'n	12 30 p. m.

Trains No. 41 and 38 make close connection at Hamlet, between Charlotte and points North via Raleigh.

Trains No. 51 and 54 make connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh.

Trains No. 5 and 6 make close connection both ways with C. C. & A. and Air-Line trains at Charlotte, also with Chester & Lenoir N. G. R. R. at Lincolnton.

L. C. WHISNANT, gn p.t