SOWER AND SEED.

A kindly word and a kindly deed, A helpful hand in time of need, With a strong true heart To do his part-

Thus went the sower out with his seed, Nor stayed in his toil to name his creed

No coat of arms, nor no silken crest, No purple or linen about his breast, But royalty true

To the purpose in view Was his ceaseless search, and his constant quest,

For suffering souls in need of rest.

Feeling for others, bearing their pain, Freeing the fetters, undoing the chain, From sorrow and tears, He wrought the bright years-

Still unknown to rank, and unknown to

In letters of light God writeth his name -Ella Dare, in Inter Ocean.

STABLE FLOORS.

Jeff. W. Maywick writes in the Western Agriculturist on stable floors as follows: "There seems to be a considerable diversity of opinion as regards the best floor, simply because in point of labor it is a trifle more convenient, others greatly prefer the dirt or clay floor, inasmuch as it is promotive of good to the horse. And further it acts as a preventive of the many evils that necessarily originate wherever the plank floor is brought into use. It does not require but little mere labor to keep an earth floor in good condition, than is required to keep the plank floor in repair. The filth, which of necessity is bound to accumulate under the plank floors, cannot but prove a prolific breeding of disease. While on the other hand, the earth floor, if properly attended to, does not afford such a harbinger for the secretion of filth—the very idea of its being secreted is the only reason the glaring objection is often overlooked. As an evidence of the superiority of the earth floor over that of the plank floor, the reader is cited to the fact that at many of the stock exchanges and livery stables where horses are kept for sale or trade, a part of the floors are nicely and purposely prepared for the improvement of the condition of horses that have been badly injured in the feet, limbs and shoulders. What is the remedy these men employ and rely on? The earth floor that has stood the test of all ages."

ADVANTAGES OF BEES ON THE FARM.

store up honey and wax that alone their presence, but they perform pollen from one plant to another. This has been proved by experiment, and especially in Australia, where red clover grows luxuriantly, but figures of expense are not applicable only from imported seed. The clover respect was the same as that grown introduced, and seed was then produced by the clover. Our common bee does not assist red clover, though it carries pollen to the white variety, but the above shows that insects which industriously work in the blossoms perform a natural service of fertilization, and as they work on but one kind at a time they do not mix up the varieties or destroy them.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE.

often denies himself a variety. Every farmer should have upon his table, estly, and in terms peculiar to a in addition to pork and potatoes, plenty of sweet corn, peas, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, string beans, beets and other well known vegetables. Nor should he cease with such, dwelling upon the many points of but give the table a surfeit of small interest which he brought out. It fruits also. At this season of the may, however, be instructive to year the health of the members of the family will depend upon the diet of corn for ensilage. Using a great to which they are subjected. In the deal of phosphate as fertilizer, he spring and summer the stock do occupies the same fields with maize best on green, succulent food, and for ten, fifteen, and even eighteen the farmer should profit by the daily years in succession. This he aptly occurrences on the farm and pro- calls "eternalizing" the crop. He, vide himself in like manner. The however, regards a light, moist, and farmer who cannot afford to have dark soil best adapted to growing these things is willing to inflict upon maize, and when he has occasion to himself a self-denial which should select a field, he chooses one where not be encouraged, and as it is eco- beets have succeeded. His culture is nomical management he suffers in in drills, and his average yield is consequence.—Farm, Field and Stock-

ENSILAGE.

A Visit to Auguste Goffart, the Inventor of the Silo.

When I arrived in Paris I called on Minister McLane, and informed him that I visited France to buy Percheron horses. He gave me directions, and then suggested that when I had finished my horse business I would find it worth while to visit M. Auguste Goffart, the inventor of the silo, whose farm is at Burtin, not far from the home of the Percherons. Now, I confess that our Minister knew more of silos than I did, for to tell the truth, I was ignorant of who invented the system that is in such world-wide favor. But I thanked the gentleman from Maryland, and one Saturday in October I was driven over a Sologne road of the Loiret plateau into Burtin. Woods alternating with hedged fields and orchards, and rapid rivulets watering green valleys gave revelation of a rich agricultural country, healthy, beautiful, and almost-American-like.

I found M. Goffart in one of his fields superintending the trimming of a hedge by means of a machine. The driver of the diligence had pointed him out as we drove along the road, and I had been put down at the nearest stile that I might cross the meadow to reach him. I found him a short and heavy man. wearing a blue blouse, white breeches, and a large straw hat, and carrying a cane. His greeting was polite, and as he listened to my errand an unmistakably proud look came into his face.

"I dare say my silos and my methods are old-fashioned to an American eye," he said, but added, "I am willing to do myself the honor of showing what I have."

He led the way toward his barns, remarking as we walked:

an inventor. Necessity had long compelled the pitting of beets, turnips, cabbages and apple pomace, and I asked why maize could not be treated in the same way."

He did not scruple to speak of his early experiments, which were replete with abortions and partial failures, and which extended over a period nearly thirty years, until finally he learned that the key to success was to be found in the absolute exclusion of air and exterior

The silos are four in number, and are well worth seeing. They are built of brick, and the sides and bottoms are made perfectly watertight by the use of Portland cement. Below the ground the walls are two bricks thick, and one and one-half bricks thick above the surface. They If bees did nothing more than are sunk below the surface 78; inches. The height of the walls would be sufficient for encouraging above ground is 157½ inches, making a total height from bottom to roof even greater service in carrying of 194 feet. The silos are planned petence. elliptically, and are about 16½ feet in width. A roof excludes rain and snow. The cost was \$834, but the in the United States, as for example would not seed, but in every other it may be mentioned that the cost of reaping, carting, cutting, and filling in America. Bumble bees were then is only fifteen cents per ton of the ensilage.

The silos are twinned and tripled, and all angles are avoided, the object being to offer the least possible resistance to the packing, and to have the size as large as possible. M. Goffart says a large silo costs less per cubic contents than a small one, and that its percentage of preservation is greater.

He entered largely into arguments on the advantages to be gained from green fodder in winter, but as this is generally understood by your This applies to the farmer, for he readers, I need only to say that his reasoning was presented very earn-Frenchman. Thanks to the Country Gentleman's active dissemination of information on the subject, the writer is spared the necessity of refer to M. Goffart's careful culture about forty tons to the acre. He has raised over one hundred and

sixty tons on an acre, but this was an extra crop. His rules for cutting are the same as ours, save that he cuts preferably and most economically with a reaper. He formerly used the French machine for ensilaging, but he now uses a Ross cutter, which he considers superior, and which is now the favorite in France. By its use he cuts fifty tons a day at a uniform length of 42-100 of an inch. The treading last fall was done by a colt. The covers are of planks sheeted with iron, and weighted with pig-iron. One hundred pounds of stone and iron per square foot he considers requisite weight, though he sometimes employs double that weight. The result is a wonderful solidity of the

ensilage. I witnessed his feeding that night, and found in very instructive. The ensilage was brownish-green, odorless, and insipid, and was fed to about seventy head of milch cows and several steers. With every ten pounds of ensilage he mixes one pound of shorts; and the daily rations for each cow is thirty-three pounds. From one year's end to another maize is the herd's sole food, and they prefer the ensilaged to the fresh. The cost of feed per animal per diem is 3 3-5 cents for feed that costs but ninety cents per W. H. M.

DURABLE WHITEWASH.

Put a half bushel quicklime in a barrel and add boiling water until it is covered nearly six inches deep; cover the barrel to keep the steam in, and when the violent ebullition is over, add water enough to bring it to the consistency of cream, allowing four pounds of rice flour to each half bushel of lime, or the rice flour may be mixed with the water for slaking, mixing the flour carefully in cold water before putting it in the "I do not claim the honor of being hot water. Stir constantly in the hot water until thoroughly set, and then pour it all over the lime, as directed.

To improve the above, add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt. To change the color, add yellow ochre for cream tints, and umber, red and lampblack for fawn tints. The permanence of whitewash thus prepared is remarkable, and, when once tried, will be used to the exclusion of the ordinary mixture.

LUCK AND LABOR.

Luck is waiting for something to turn up.

Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would come and bring him news of a legacy.

Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer, lays the foundation for a com-

Luck whines. Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances. Labor on

Luck slips down to indulgence. Labor strides up to independence. -Richard Cobden.

-Elsie's quick eye saw, as soon as she entered the parlor one morning, that the slip coverings had been taken off the furniture. "Oh, look!" she shouted, "the chairs have not got their nightgowns on any more!'

—THE— SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR

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Trains Run by 75° Meridian Time.

	SOUTHBOUND-	-1	AILY	uldu-	
		No	. 50.	No.	52.
Lve	New York12	00	night	3 40	
"	Philadelphia 7	20	a m	6 03	- 66
44	Baltimore 9	50	44	9 00	44
44	Washington11	15	46	11 00	44
**	Charlottesville 3	50	p m	3 00	am
66	Lynchburg 6	15	44	5 15	44
**	Richmond 3	25	44	2 00	66
66	Burkeville 5	26	66	4 05	**
44	Keyesville 6	05	- 66	4 43	44
66	Drakes Branch 6	20	**	4 59	66
44	Danville 9	25	44	8 04	66
44	Goldsboro11	50	a m		
44	Raleigh 5	00	n m		
66	Durham	07	44		
66	Chapel Hill*4	55	44		222000
.64	Hillsboro 6	47			
66	Greensboro11	21	"	9 50	
44	Salem*	55	**	5 55	44
66	High Point11	55	44	10 19	66
**	Salisbury	10	a m	11 23	66
66	Concord	57		11 59	**
44	Charlotte	00	44	1 00	pm
44	Spartanburg 5	56	44	3 34	Piii
**	Greenville 7	14	44	4 49	44
Ar	Atlanta	40	*****	10 40	44

Ar.	Atlanta 1 40 pm	10 40 "
	NORTHBOUND-DAIL	Υ.
	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lve	Atlanta 5 45 pm	8 40 am
AI.	Greenville11 32 pm	2 30 pm
	Spartanburg	3 43 "
**	Charlotte 4 05 "	6 25 "
"	Concord 5 01 "	7 25 "
44	Salisbury 5 48 "	8 01 "
66	High Point 7 04 "	9 08 "
66	Greensboro 7 35 "	9 43 "
66	Salem11 40 "	*1 17 am
66	Hillsboro11 54 "	
44	Durham12 28 pm	
44	Chapel Hill*1 00 "	
66	Raleigh 1 35 "	
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66	Danville 9 42 am	11 28 pm
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	Charlottesville 3 15 "	4 25 "

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...... 3 00 a m 12 35 pm 6 20 " 3 20 "

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Philadelphia.....

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A CARD.

MR F H HYATT, Special Agent for the Valley Mutual Life Association, of Virginia— SIR:—Permit me to express my appreciation of the promptness and business-like manner with which you paid the Life Policy of \$3,000 on the life of John P Secrest, of Monroe, Union county The action of your Company in thus promptly adjusting this claim must commend it to the favor of all honest people.

H C ASHCRAFT,

Guardian. Winston, N C, April 29, i886.

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ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE FOL-lowing Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS. Leave Wilmington at .. Arrive at Charlotte at... .7.30 A. M. Leave Charlotte at Arrive at Raleigh at... Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A. M. LOCAL FREIGHT-Passenger Car Attached. Leave Charlotte at .. Arrive at Laurinburg at...... Arrive at Laurinburg at..... Leave Laurinburg at...... Arrive at Wilmington at......

Local Freight between Wilmington and Lau: rinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and Points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays. Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte. Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations on Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.

W. F. CLARK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valle; Railway Co. Condensed Time Table No. 13. TRAIN NORTH.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

1101111				
راهمان ۱۳۰۰مانی و کارو جوازی سے ادور عامد الادر	Arrive.	Leave.		
Bennettsville Shoe Heel Fayetteville Sanford Ore Hill	9:40 a. m. 12:00 m. 2:15 p. m. 3:43 p. m.	8:2) a. m. 9:9) a. m. 12:25 p. m. 2:25 p. m.		
dreeusboro	6:00 p. m.			

Dinner at Fayetteville. TRAIN SOUTH.

Arrive.	Leave.			
1:2) p. m. 3: i0 p. m. 6: 5 p. m.	9:5° a. m. 11: 5 a. m. 12: 0 m. 1:45 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m.			
	1:2) p. m. 3:30 p. m.			

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger T ain leaves B n-nettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and aturdays at 2: 0 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:3) p. m.,

at 2: 0 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:31 p. m., and at Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville da ly at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaving Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arriving at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro dally at 5 a. m.; leaves 8 of rd at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

ville at 2:40 p. m. JOHN M. ROSE, General l'assenger Agent

W. M. 4. DUNN. Gen. Superintendent