

**A FARMER'S WIFE REJOICES.**

EDITOR PROGRESSIVE FARMER:—At the beginning of last year, I was rejoiced to hear that a real Agricultural paper was to be published in our midst, a paper devoted to the interests of an agricultural people. I expected much from such a paper, but my most sanguine expectations have been far surpassed. I hear farmers talking so much more about their business and so much less about politics. They read and think more, and as they see the need of much thought, they become exceedingly anxious for their sons to have the advantages of that "Agricultural College." The farmers' wives are to be benefited, too. I see that clubs are being formed all over the State, for the mutual benefit of farmers. I wish them great success. Some are quite a, b, c, ones, of course, but I see from the two last PROGRESSIVE FARMERS that the Trinity club have "got to b-a-k-e," and are now ready to "wake up" their brother farmers, and teach their wives to cook and eat, and live for a noble purpose. I hope they may succeed in this, too, as so much depends on it—"the comfort, energy, usefulness, the moral and religious character" of our families. May the farmers' wives awake, too, and see the great responsibility resting on them.

FARMER'S WIFE.

**OVER PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO.**

No better evidence of the great overproduction of tobacco in the West is wanted than that given by the statistics of stocks held in all the principal markets. By a careful comparison of figures we have come to the conclusion that on December 1st there were at least 50,000,000 pounds more of Western tobacco held as stock in the principal markets than on December 1st, 1885, and fully 65,000,000 pounds more than was held December 1, 1884. With an assured surplus in the 1886 Western crop, what will be the status of affairs December 1, 1887? It is not hard to guess. The only possibility of relief from the present great depression is in a materially decreased acreage in 1887. Yes, there is another source of relief open (not only for Western, but the producers of all sections) in conjunction with the first named, and that is the re-establishment of prices on the manufactured article to something like a reasonable basis. With leaders and drives and efforts of leading manufacturers to monopolize the trade and exterminate each other, prices have become so demoralized that there is neither profit or pleasure in any branch of the trade.

Leading tobacco manufacturers could signalize the advent of the New Year in no happier manner than by burying the "tomahawk," abolishing the practices of putting out leaders and of giving rebates and presents, and establishing prices on a basis that will insure renewed prosperity to the trade. While generally opposed to combinations, we would welcome the combination of tobacco manufacturers for such laudable objects as above cited.—*Western Tobacco Journal.*

**PROTECTING YOUNG TREES FROM RABBITS.**

Not the least of the enemies of our young orchard trees is the rabbit, and we fear he will be such as long as our Osage Orange hedges remain. The rabbit will not injure the trees in summer, when he has an abundance of succulent food; but in winter the tender bark is to him a dainty that he will partake of if it is not made distasteful to him or he is not frightened away. To frighten him from the trees is not easy. We have tried effectually the plan of tying white cloths around the tree, and found to our sorrow that the rabbit soon ceased to fear them. Making the snow into a solid mound around the tree will keep away mice but not rabbits, though it is often said it would. The rabbits will mount the mound and nibble away. Besides, we don't have snow half the time during the winter. The best way is to make the bark distasteful to the rabbit. He likes neither blood, nor grease, nor the odor of flesh. Hence, when you butcher, take the waste parts of the animals, and with these parts rub the trunks as far up as the rabbits can reach. The rabbits never nibble a tree so

treated, while the grease or blood remains.

If the rabbits "bark" a tree cover the exposed surface with grafting wax as soon as discovered, or spread cow dung on a cloth and bind it over the wound. The latter excludes the air and moisture as well, we think, as the former; but is not so good, because when it becomes dry it and the cloth are apt to attract and harbor insects or larvae. If considerable bark has been removed the tree will die unless the wound is covered; and it is certainly worth while to save the tree. If the tree is well manured, making it more vigorous, the chances for its coming out all right are bettered. But, of course, prevention is better than cure.—*American Agriculturist.*

**GIRLS ON THE FARM.**

The future of the boys on the farm is no more important than the interests and welfare of the girls on the farm. The boy can pack his trunk and seek his opportunities in any climate and wherever his inclination takes him, but the future of the girl is just what her parents shape her for. She cannot leave her home if dissatisfied, and she must accept the situation as it is until some favored suitor takes her to another home, which may be for better or for worse, according to circumstances. The farmers' daughters should be educated, but education consists of more than a knowledge of history, mathematics and the construction of the English language. The girl on the farm may at some future time find herself the responsible lady of the house, whose judgement and skill in management may be essential to the success of her husband. And this responsibility does not end with a day or a year, but continues to the close of her life, others being also dependent upon her for the proper guidance in the affairs of domestic management. A philosopher once remarked that if he had control of the education of the girls or future mothers, he cared not who controlled the sons, for upon the mother rests the moral training of the children.

Every girl on the farm should be made to realize that she is capable of an independent existence; that should occasion arise she can assist herself and become a useful and desirable member of any family. Education, therefore, should embrace not only a knowledge from books, but a practical familiarity with those matters which may daily be brought within her province for performance. Cookery is an art and should be studied and practiced to perfection, while system and a knowledge of sanitary principles should be a part of every girl's education. Death lurks in the dish rag, the drinking water, the un-aired beds, the badly ventilated rooms, the indigestible food and unsuitable clothing. These evils can only be corrected by a wife and she should thoroughly understand cause and effect.

We will venture to state that the future will find the girl in dairy schools receiving lessons, butter-making will be taught as a science, and she will become as familiar with the merits and characteristics of all breeds of stock as her brothers. She should know all about the breeds of poultry, the management and the proper methods for success. Although not exactly her duty, yet she should not overlook gardening, while botany would greatly assist her in many respects. When the girls possess a knowledge of house-keeping as a profession, their services will be in demand. And the term "housekeeping" embraces more than may be imagined. It means something more than the use of the broom, the scrubbing brush and the wash tub. It takes in sewing, a knowledge of making ornamental and useful articles, preserving fruits and vegetables and the production of first class essential articles so necessary for comfort and enjoyment. Common drudgery, without knowledge of the science of housekeeping, condemns a girl to life long servitude. She is at present a slave to circumstances and constantly desires to escape. Give her the opportunity and she will be independent.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—As a mother, the Roman woman had originally no legal inheritance in the property of her minor children; a child desiring to marry need not obtain her consent; the children were not in the family of the mother but of the father; the mother had no power over them.

**SHOULD NOT SUCKLE THE COW.**

Henry Stewart believes thus: "A calf should never be permitted to suck the cows. This enforced habit changes in time the dispositions of those young cows which never have suckled a calf and never have been nursed by a dam themselves. They never hold up their milk and are rarely troubled with garget or have the common vices of cows which grow out of their natural affection for the calf after they have been habituated to its company and have nursed it. My practice has always been to remove the calf as soon as it dropped, watching the cow until she has been safely delivered. The calf is taken to a pen provided for it at a distance from the cow stable, where it is out of sight and hearing. The calf is rubbed dry and is comfortably bedded in this sheltered pen. The cow is tied in the stable, given a mess of warm bran and linseed meal sop, and is milked. The milk is then given to the calf which it is taught to drink by giving it two fingers separated about an inch, through which the milk is easily sucked. Three meals a day are given. This is continued until the fourth day when the milk is fit for use in the dairy. After this skimmed milk, warmed to ninety degrees, is given three times a day, and no more than three quarts to a meal during the first month. The calves are kept alone; a clean of fine bundle of hay may be hung in the pen and they will soon begin to eat. By perseverance in thus weaning a calf not only from its dam but from its natural inclination to suck, much future trouble will be avoided."

—Pilgrims were formerly called "palmers," from the staff or bough of palm they were wont to carry.

**CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1885. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.**

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

**PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN:**  
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.  
No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 7:00 P. M.  
Leave Raleigh at 7:25 P. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 7:30 A. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 8:15 P. M.  
No. 2. Arrive at Raleigh at 9:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 8:25 A. M.

**LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached.**  
Leave Charlotte at 7:40 A. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:45 P. M.  
Leave Laurinburg at 6:15 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 4:40 P. M.  
Leave Wilmington at 6:45 A. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:00 P. M.  
Leave Laurinburg at 5:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 3:40 P. M.  
Local Freight between Wilmington and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Wilmington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte at 8:15 A. M.  
Arrive at Shelby at 12:15 P. M.  
No. 4. Leave Shelby at 1:40 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 5:40 P. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.  
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 West.  
Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest.  
L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

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

**Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.**

Condensed Time Table No. 13.

TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville.....	8:30 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
Shoe Heel.....	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Fayetteville.....	12:00 m.	12:25 p. m.
Sanford.....	2:15 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
Ore Hill.....	3:45 p. m.	3:55 p. m.
Liberty.....	4:57 p. m.	5:07 p. m.
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....	9:50 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Liberty.....	11:35 a. m.	11:35 a. m.
Ore Hill.....	12:40 m.	12:40 m.
Fayetteville.....	1:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Shoe Heel.....	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Bennettsville.....	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.

Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 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 daily 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 daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JOHN M. ROSE, General Passenger Agent  
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen. Superintendent

**ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN PRICES,**

WEICH HAS KNOCKED THE BOTTOM OUT AT THE ORIGINAL CHEAP JOHN'S.

WHATEVER YOU WANT CALL FOR IT. WE HAVE IT—AND YOU will be astonished at our prices.

**HARDWARE, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOOTS, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, Clocks, Clothing, Buttons, Shawls, Trunks,**

And the most complete variety of all sorts of goods ever offered in Winston. Don't make a mistake. Our house is BETWEEN the POST OFFICE and the DRUG STORE. You will find us wide awake and always ready to wait on you, and we simply defy competition in prices. It will cost you nothing to call and see our goods and get our prices. Try us, it will do you good.  
N. B.—Remnants of All-Wool Cloth for Men and Boys' Clothing at 33½ cents a yard.

ORIGINAL CHEAP JOHN.

41-3m.

T. H. PEGRAM, Jr.,

**GENERAL Merchandise BROKER, WINSTON, N. C.,**

Now occupies his new and commodious building next door to Hinshaw & Bynum, on 4th street. Has always in stock

**THREE POPULAR BRANDS OF GUANO!**

—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF—

**BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES!**

—AND THE CELEBRATED—

**PIEDMONT WAGON!**

The Best in the State at the Price

41-3m.

**CARPET! CARPET! CARPET!**

**HEMP CARPET. INGRAIN CARPET! BRUSSELS CARPET! CHEAP CARPET!**

**GOOD CARPET!**

**MATTING!**

—AT THE—

**NORTH CAROLINA FURNITURE STORE. R. STEVENS.**

**LOOK AND LISTEN! W. T. CARTER & Co.**

ARE DAILY RECEIVING THEIR

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**

At such low prices as will astonish the natives.

**DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!**  
Dress Goods, Calicoes, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Domestic, &c., &c.

**NOTIONS! NOTIONS!**

This Department is full and complete.

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

All Styles and Prices in Mens', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' to suit the wants of all.

**HATS AND CAPS.**

The Latest Styles and Lowest Prices.

**GROCERIES A SPECIALTY!**

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Oils, Molasses, &c., at lowest market prices.

**GUANO! GUANO!**

We also sell British Mixture, G. Ober & Sons, and Owl Brand, for Tobacco and Wheat.

When you come to the city call at

W. T. CARTER & Co's, Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Winston, N. C.

33-3m.