

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding Buttermilk to Pigs.

Buttermilk is a highly nitrogenous food, while cornmeal, on the contrary, is highly carbonaceous. In feeding pigs Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, recommends one pound of cornmeal to each gallon of buttermilk. As the pigs advance in size, and fat rather than growth and muscle is desired, more cornmeal may be added, as it makes the ration more carbonaceous and causes the hog to lay on more fat. In some experiments made on the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station, counting cornmeal worth \$28 a ton and buttermilk at 16 cents per 100 pounds, it was found that a pound of pork cost 4 6 cents. At first, in the last-named 4 per cent., twelve ounces of cornmeal were added to each gallon of buttermilk and the quantity of meal gradually increased, closing with five and three-quarter pounds of cornmeal and three gallons of buttermilk to each hog.

Treatment for Bloat in Cattle.

Bloating is caused by improper feeding, and consequent indigestion; the food ferments in the stomach, and produces a large quantity of gas, which causes such a distention as to interfere with the lungs and prevent breathing by the pressure. The animal then dies of suffocation. There are several ways of relieving the animal. A piece of wood about one and one-half inches in diameter may be put across the mouth in the manner of a bit, and tied to the horns; this helps the animal to discharge the accumulated gas. If this is not effective it is best to open the stomach and let out the gas. A sharp pointed small blade is pushed into the stomach through the skin on the left side of the animal at a spot equidistant from the point of the hip and the last rib and about six or eight inches below the loin. The knife should be pushed in in such a manner as not to wound the kidneys. The spot indicated is where the stomach is most swollen. The gas escapes in a stream and it is well to put a quill or a small tube of elder wood in the opening to keep it clear. No after treatment is needed; the wound soon heals, but soft food such as bran mash should be given until the stomach is restored to healthful action.—[New York Times.

Relations of Ants and Aphids.

The great benefits derived by ants from plant-life have long been known. Many species of ants obtain a considerable proportion of their subsistence from aphids and allied insects, honey-dew constituting the chief part of their food. In a circular received from the Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Professor Comstock, commenting on the above, says the way the plant-life profits by this association is only partially understood.

The slight amount of protection afforded by the ants in occasionally driving insectivorous insects away from colonies of aphids can hardly be sufficient to account for the development of the apparatus for excreting honey-dew. The fact, now well known, that certain ants collect and preserve in their nests the eggs of aphids during the winter, indicates that there are more important relations between the two groups of insects than appear at first sight. And this is confirmed by the recent discovery by Professor Forbes that the corn plant louse is strictly dependent on an ant. This ant in the early spring mines along the principal roots of the corn, collects the wingless lice that have hibernated in the earth and conveys them into its burrows and there watches and protects them. Experiments indicate that the plant-lice are unable to establish themselves upon the roots of corn without the aid of ants, even when placed in great numbers at the base of the hill of corn.

Slugs and Ants.

Slugs are troublesome both in the open ground and in the greenhouse, says Peter Henderson in the Agriculturist. Salt is certain death to them, even in smallest quantities, and when in the open garden, a slight sprinkling of salt over the ground is effectual; but the sprinkling, it must be remembered, must be very slight, as salt, if put on (even as thick as sand is usually sown on a floor) will kill almost any kind of vegetation. In our greenhouses, the slugs usually feed at night, getting under the benches during the day. We have found a most effectual remedy in strewing a thin line of salt on edge of bench; this makes a complete "lead line" for the slugs and snails, for they cannot cross it and live. Another plan is to slice up potatoes, carrots, cabbage, or lettuce leaves, to feed on, for which they will leave all other plants. Examine these traps daily, and destroy the captives. Of all insect pests on lawns, or sandy soils, ants are the most troublesome, and when these are on such large areas, any remedy as yet known is almost futile to destroy them. When on small areas, outside or in the greenhouses, we find about the best plans are to lay fresh bones or paper covered with molasses around their haunts; these they should come to in large numbers; they should be removed daily and burned or otherwise destroyed. Another method that

we have found more destructive to them than any other, is to puff Pyrethrum or Persia Insect Powder from a strong bellows among them. The smallest particle of this powder at once chokes and kills them, though it must strike them dry to be effective; for we find that when the powder lies damp on the floor, they will run over it and even burrow in it with impunity. Nothing I have ever tried will "poison" ants. Either their instinct causes them to avoid it, or else they are not affected by it.—[Henderson.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Provide the animals in pasture with shade. The dust bath to fowls is what water is to man. Repeated hoeing hastens the growth of sweet corn, cabbage and cauliflower. Bees give a valuable product and cost little for keeping beyond providing shelter.

An advocate of free access to salt for sheep says they will not overeat, as when salted only occasionally but freely.

Mr. I. D. Remington claims there is no animal kept on the farm that will begin to pay as much money as a breeding mare. A woman who has had success in raising turkeys says it is always best to keep young turkeys off the grass when the dew is on it. Allowing fruit trees to overbear permanently injures them by the load, affects the quality of the fruit and lessens the fruit product.

Gardeners say that in the larger vines of peas there is a better succession of bloom, giving a longer picking from the same seeding than the dwarf peas afford.

The best way to set a hen is to do it at night. If she is to be moved to some other location carry her on the nest, as she will be better reconciled to the change.

It is claimed that more damage is done by the gentle bulls than by those that are vicious, and the advice is to watch them, as the gentlest of bulls is a treacherous animal.

Western farmers say that if they apply petroleum to their seed corn it prevents its disturbance by birds and squirrels and does not injure the corn or retard its germination.

When a contagious disease breaks out in a flock of fowls, it is better to destroy them all rather than have the disease get "rooted" on the farm, as the germs may remain for years.

White clover is the best grass that can be grown for sheep. Sheep are not partial to tall grass, and the white clover will always be selected by them in preference to other kinds.

Potatoes with deep eyes are objectionable. A smooth, even surface enables the housewife to pare the potatoes with little waste, and if combined with elongated shape to bake them unpeeled.

Teach a young calf to be led by a rope, and if it is to be bred for a cow the accomplishment will greatly increase its value. The sooner this docility is learned the better for the animal and its owner.

Grain fed to cows should be properly mingled with cut and moistened fodder, so that it may be digested with as little strain to the system of the animal as pasture grass, and wear her out no faster.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: "corn will endure, when young, a pretty hard frost without injury—a harder frost than many farmers imagine." For that reason he advocates early planting.

It has been ascertained that the well-known "lady-bug" (with a red spot on each wing-cover) preys upon rose lice and chinch-bugs. Mr. Hatch of Suisun, Cal., offered an ounce of gold for an ounce of lady-bugs, and obtained them.

There are few farms in the United States which would not be better for having some sheep grazing on them. They eat the refuse feed and they manure the ground. Sheep manure is favorable to the growth of heavy wheat and corn.

It is suggested that the first litter of a young sow will never be a large one. They should be taken off when six weeks old and fed by themselves, though one or two of the weaklings may be left two weeks longer. With this help the litter will make a more even lot of shoats.

Geese do not need a great deal of water, and often do well with only a trough to bathe in, but the water should be pure and clean all the time, and they need good pasturage. A shady lane or an orchard is excellent for them. Diseases are few among geese and they sometimes live one hundred years.

The largest yearly record for any Jersey cow for one year is recorded to the credit of Landseer's Fancy, 936 pounds 14 3-4 ounces. The second largest yearly record is that of Canada's great cow, Mary Anne, of St. Lambert, 867 pounds 14 3-4 ounces in eleven months and five days. The Holsteins have the largest milk record.

GUNCOTTON EXPLODES.

A Swede and a Woman Killed—A New Jersey Town Shaken.

A dispatch from Arlington, N. J. says: An explosion occurred in the Cellonite Manufacturing Company's works, at eleven o'clock Thursday morning. A Swede named August Hulangrem and Miss Arriana Muchmore were instantly killed, and about twenty others were seriously injured, none fatally. The works (three brick buildings) were totally destroyed. The loss is \$50,000. A number of stores a 4 houses were damaged, and people were thrown down in houses from the force of the explosion. To Hulangrem, the Swede, is attributed the explosion. He is said to have been a new hand, just put to work. It is said that it is due to the careless handling of guncotton by this young Swede that the explosion occurred. Young Hulangrem's body was found shockingly mangled in a neighboring field. Miss A. T. Muchmore was the forewoman in the collar and cuff packing department. She was burned to death. The building in which the collars and cuffs were packed was next to the drying room, and Miss Muchmore was caught by the flying debris, and so severely pinned down that she could not move. The flames quickly burned her almost beyond recognition.

About fifty people were employed in the works—men, women and children—many of them Swedes, or natives of some foreign country. As soon as the explosion occurred the engines scattered in all directions, but all were more or less injured. Louise Reilly and Susie Whitfield, both young girls, were badly cut about the face and hands. George Vinbergh, fourteen years of age, was cut about the face, and had two fingers blown off. William Car and an unknown man were also badly cut. A man named Fay, living at Newark, was badly hurt. He was sent to St. Michael's Hospital, in that city, where he lies in a critical condition.

In the village the explosion caused a panic. Hardly a house or store for a quarter of a mile has a whole window left. The station of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, which stands across the track, 150 feet from the Cellonite Works, was by accident wrecked. The machine-shop of Mr. Easterday had every pane of glass blown in, and was otherwise damaged.

On the south side of the railroad track is a three-story brick building, occupied by Beck & McDonnell as a machine-shop. The windows were demolished, and bricks were hurled in among valuable patterns, while the cornice of the building was torn off. The force of the explosion was so great that several persons were knocked down in the street and their houses.

The principal articles produced in the factory were collars and cuffs, umbrella handles, piano keys, pocket-knife handles and other small articles made from Celluloid. Deputy Coroner Roth, with the jury, viewed the bodies of the victims. He will commence the inquest to-morrow. The people of Arlington held a consultation to-night, and it is probable that they will not only sue the Cellonite Company for damages to their property, but will also bring a criminal suit, as there was about a ton and a half of guncotton stored in the building when the explosion occurred.

BEATEN BY A PRIEST.

An Angry Clergyman Attacks a Citizen and Breaks a Cane Over His Head.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y. says: Rev. Father John M. Fitz Gerald pastor of Holy Cross Church, in Charlotte, has allowed his horses to run wild. One day they got in Luke Marvin's garden and did so much damage that Marvin told a policeman to put the horses in pound until Father Fitz Gerald paid \$4 damage. The priest heard of it and, accompanied by two friends, found Marvin at Denise Brother's store.

Without warning the angry priest with a blackthorn stick struck Marvin a heavy blow on the head. Another caught Mr. Marvin just above his one good eye, breaking his spectacles and driving a piece of glass or steel into the eye. A small vein was severed and the blood flowed freely. Marvin placed his hands above his head to ward off the blows, which fell thick and fast. He was terribly punished, his hands and arms being cut and bruised in many places. The blows were so hard that the cane was broken. At last Marvin escaped from the scene, running into Richmond's drug store, whither he was hotly pursued by the priest.

John Fitz Gerald, the latter's brother of Father Fitz Gerald, the latter's progress with Mr. Fitz Gerald, in a moment rushed him to a state where further opposition was impossible. The priest was then met by the burly form of the proprietor. Mr. Richmond ordered the priest to leave the store and the command was reluctantly obeyed. Father Fitz Gerald stood on the sidewalk and dared Richmond to fight him. No answer being made, the priest began calling on Mr. Richmond names, also applying appropriate epithets to the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Richmond is a member.

The priest was arrested and is now under \$1000 bail to answer before the grand jury. Father Fitz Gerald offered \$100 in settlement of the case, it is said, but Mr. Marvin will prosecute the criminal charge of assault and battery and will also bring a civil suit for damages.

FRIGHTENED BY HIS PERJURY

A Father Swears Falsely for His Son and Swears.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: In the preliminary examination of young Mill mine, accused of the murder of Miss Tupin at Margate, P. E. I., whom he is alleged to have betrayed. Millmine's father testified that both he and his son (the prisoner) were at home all the evening of the night of the murder. Hardly were these words out of his mouth before the witness faded. As soon as he recovered he admitted that he had sworn to a lie, and then testified that he was absent from home that evening, but when he arrived home at 11 o'clock his son was in the house.

The prisner was committed for trial. Bloodstains have been found in the woods a few yards from where the handkerchief was found which led to the discovery of the girl's body. It is believed that the murder was committed at this spot and that the body was placed on a gate, floated down the river to the boiling springs and there sunk, the gate being allowed to drift. The gate has been found. Bryanston, who was arrested as an accessory, was discharged. The prisoner's mother has gone crazy. The murdered girl's brother was buried the day before she was killed.

KILLED BY A HORSE.

A Boy Dashed to Death Before His Parents' Eyes.

A dispatch from Pottstown, Pa., says: Ira A. Ecker, the 14-year-old son of Jacob Ecker, of East Coventry, Chester county, was dashed to death at said place. He had a horse at the water trough with the loop of the hitching strap over his arm. The horse became wild, sprang backward and dashed the lad against the corner, then ran off, dragging the boy's dead body, which was disengaged from the strap when it struck a post at the corner of the barnyard. Mr. and Mrs. Ecker gazed upon the scene, utterly unable to lift a hand in their son's aid.

WILL NOT GO.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DECLINES TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

The Merchants' Exchange Extend a Second Invitation.

President Cleveland will not attend the Grand Army encampment, as will be seen by the following letter from the President to Mayor Francis:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1887. Hon. David R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman.

MY DEAR SIR—When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasure which it would afford me if it should be possible to meet, not only members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the West, which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit. The exertions of my public duties I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise the consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible.

From the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the heartiness of the people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington. Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion, expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations. The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I refuse to believe that this organization, founded upon patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the Executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws. And yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial, that they cannot be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of my fellow-citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of the matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threat of personal violence and harm in case I undertake the trip in question, which scores of misguided, untrained men under the stimulation of excited feeling have made, are not even considered. Rather than abandon my visit to the West and displease my countrymen I might, if I alone were concerned, submit to the insult, to which it is quite open to be subjected, to which I am subjected at the encampment, but I should bear with me the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization nor anything like a majority of its members would ever encourage any such insult upon it. It, however, among the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to demand me and my official acts at the national encampment I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held. A number of Grand Army posts, however, signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse, I feel that I ought not to be the cause of such non-attendance. The time and place of the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. These desirous to participate in its proceedings should be regarded, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

Another consideration of more importance than all others remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to by you when you verbally presented the invitation to the citizens of St. Louis that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first held in a Southern State. I suppose this fact was mentioned as a pleasing incident of the fraternal feeling fast gaining ground throughout the entire land and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union was really and in fact being saved in sentiment and spirit, with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of good fellowship which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly do not wish to be the cause of such discord on any event or upon any pretext. It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of the conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation.

My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be of but little moment compared with the importance of a cordial and harmonious entertainment of your other guests. I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal feeling or regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarrassment guests, and with a heart full of grateful appreciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens.

Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am, yours very sincerely, GOWEN CLEVELAND.

DAN RICE, a keeper of the tiger's cage in a circus, while attending to a tiger at Kansas City caught his arm in the bars, and before he could extricate it one of the animals seized it and tore it from its socket, and then clawed the unfortunate man's eye out.

SYRACUSE boasts of having the biggest dog in the world. He weighs 303 pounds and measures six feet and three inches from nose to tail. He is early two years old and was born in England.

THERE seems to be quite a crime wave sweeping over Kansas at the present time. A judge charged with forgery and a clergyman with embezzlement are among the latest developments.

DR. A. B. CHAPIN, General Insurance and Real Estate Agent, Office Cor. Market & Second Sts., Opposite the Court House, WASHINGTON, N. C. Represents First-Class Fire, Life, Health, Accident and Live Stock Insurance Companies.

Real Estate Bought, Sold, Rented and Taxes Paid for Non-residents. Houses and Lots in Washington and Aurora for Sale or Rent. Farms and Wild Land for Sale in all parts of the State. Having large calls for Farms, Timber Lands, &c., parties having such for sale, will find it to their advantage to place a description with me. No charge if a sale is not effected. Charges moderate when sales are made.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES! Housekeepers and Caterers are respectfully invited to call and examine the carefully selected stock of Family Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., &c. AT JNO. B. SPARROW, MAIN ST., WASHINGTON, N. C. All Goods guaranteed Fresh and of First Quality.

"THE WATERBURY" SERIES "E." The Latest and Best. FORSALE BY BELL. The Jeweler. EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH. FAST FREIGHT LINE. BETWEEN New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Washington, N. C., and Tar River, via Elizabeth City.

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND FINE CATTLE IN THE MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WASHINGTON, N. C. Incorporated January 1884. A. B. CHAPIN, President. JNO. H. SMALL, Treas'r and Counsel. W. K. JACOBSON, Secretary. JNO. A. BURGESS, Gen'l Agent. INSURES ONLY STRICTLY PREFERRED RISKS. Offers its Policy Holders Indemnity against loss, either by the Mutual or Guaranteed Rates Plan. Not a Claim Against this Company Due and Unpaid.

Reliable Agents Wanted Everywhere. With the following capital: Energy, Perseverance and Business Tact. Must be possessed of Moral Character, Scrupulously Conscientious. No others need apply. For rates and additional information, apply to the Company, or to its Agents. T. W. PHILLIPS, MANUFACTURER OF First-Class Buggies and Carriages, REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE. SHOP ON MARKET STREET. March 15, 1887-1y