New Berne Weekly Journal.

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NO WELL REGULATED FARM

Can Afford to be without a

KEMP'S MANURE SPREADER.

The Greatest Labor Saving Implement of the Age.

It spreads evenly and uniformly all grades of Manure, Cotton Seed, etc., either broadcast or in drills.

Refer to the following farmers who are using them and who can testify to their superiority:

J. M. Mann, Hyde County, N. C.
Gen. R. Ransom, Newbern, N. C.
J. L. Rhem, Newbern, N. C.
Wm. Dunn, Newbern, N. C.
J. L. Tucker, Pitt County, N. C.

J. C. WHITTY, Newbern, N. C.

Agent also for Tennessee Farm Wagon, "Oriole" and "Roland" Chilled Plows, "Champion" and "Granger" Turning Plows, Climax Cotton Plow. The Best in Use, Harrows, Cultivators, Castings, etc.

Come and see me, and remember also that NO WELL REGULATED FAMILY can afford to be without a GILBERT FORCE PUMP.

FARM SUPPLIES!

AT

OETTINGER BROS.

KINSTON, N. C.,

At Reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail.

100 bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Family Flour.
100 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco.
100 Tons of Kainit.
25 bbls. Vinegar.
25 bbls. and half bbls. Lorillard's Snuff.
1,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton.
1,000 Dozens Lion's Baking Powders.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

OETTINGER BROS.

KINSTON, JAN., 1884.

Wm. Pell Ballance & Co.,

GROCERIES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS,

Fruits, Confectioneries

—AT—

WHOLESALE.

SOUTH FRONT STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

We are not members of the Board of Trade, nor have we ever been, and we are carrying the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries ever displayed in the city, consisting of the following:—

25 bbls. Best in the World Flour.
50 " South Lake Flour.
100 " Tip Top Flour.
100 " Purity Flour.
50 " Saratoga Family.
50 " Saratoga Extra Flour.
25 James River Super. Flour.
65 bbls. Pork.
5000 lbs. Fat Backs.
5000 lbs. Long Clears.
5000 lbs. Smoked Shoulders.
1250 gallons Molasses, Syrups, etc.
50 buckets Lard.
10 Tierces Lard.
25 Tin Cans Lard.
4000 lbs. choicest Cream Cheese.
1000 lbs. choicest Creamery Butter.
500 gallons Vinegar.
500 gallons Cider.
250 bags Salt.
15 bbls. Table Salt.
100 boxes Soap.
40 bags Coffee.
20 gross Essence Coffee.
100 boxes Cakes and Crackers.
150 boxes French and American Bonbons, Fancy and Chocolate.
65 boxes Soda, quarter, half and full lbs.
50 cases Pickles in glass.
100 cases Baking Powders.
450 boxes Plug and Twist Tobacco.
100,000 Medium and Fine Cigars, many different brands.
1200 lbs. Lorillard and G. & A. Snuff, many different brands.
125 Boxes Raisins.
125 boxes French and American Candy.
10,000 Florida and Jamaica Oranges.
1000 Messina Lemons.
2000 Porto Rico Cocoa Nuts.
5000 lbs. Pecans, Filberts, Almonds, Walnuts, etc.
200 boxes Scotch Herrings.
Canned Peaches, Strawberries, Lobsters, etc.

And everything in the Grocery and Confectionery line, which we propose to sell at the VERY lowest living profit.

We carry a Full Line of Confectionery and Fancy Groceries, on which we charge a GROCER'S PROFIT ONLY.

We solicit only the cash trade.

Come and see us.

FURMAN'S FORMULA.

We publish today Furman's Formula with an extract from his address before the State Agricultural Society of Georgia in 1882. After giving the results of his practical experience on the farm, Mr. Furman said:

Now to give you the formula upon which my compost is made: Take thirty bushels well rotted stable manure or well rotted organic matter, as leaves, muck, etc., and scatter it about three inches thick upon a piece of ground so situated that water will not stand on it, but shed off in every direction. The thirty bushels will weigh about nine hundred pounds; take two hundred pounds of good acid phosphate, which cost me $22.50 per ton delivered, making the two hundred pounds cost $2.25, and one hundred pounds kainit, which cost me, by the ton $14.00, delivered, or seventy cents for one hundred pounds, and mix the acid phosphate and kainit thoroughly, then scatter evenly on the manure. Take next thirty bushels green cotton seed and distribute evenly over the pile, and wet them thoroughly; they will weigh nine hundred pounds; take again two hundred pounds acid phosphate and one hundred pounds kainit, mix, and spread over the seed, begin again on the manure and keep on it this way, building up your heap layer by layer until you get it as high as convenient, then cover with six inches of rich earth from fence corners, and leave at least six weeks; when ready to haul to the field cut with a spade or pick-axe square down and mix as thoroughly as possible. Now we have thirty bushels of manure weighing nine hundred pounds, and three hundred pounds chemicals in the first layer, and thirty bushels cotton seed, weighing nine hundred pounds and three hundred pounds of chemicals in the second layer, and these two layers combined form the perfect compost. You perceive that the weight is 2400 pounds. Value at cost is:

30 bushels cotton seed 12 cts.	$3 75
400 pounds acid phosphate	4 50
200 pounds kainit	1 40
Stable manure nominal	
Total	$9 65

Or for 2400 pounds a total value of $9.65. This mixture makes practically a perfect manure for cotton and a splendid application for corn. To have a perfect manure for cotton, we need: Phosphoric acid, ammonia, humus, potash, lime, magnesia, soda and silica.

Now commercial fertilizers furnish us three of these only, phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash, and for a long time no potash was used in their composition. Hence, don't you see what an imperfect manure for cotton the best of these fertilizers must be. Now my compost contains every element needed:

Acid phosphate gives phosphoric acid and lime.

Stall manure or organic matter gives ammonia and humus.

Cotton seed gives ammonia, potash and humus.

Kainit gives potash, lime, magnesia and soda.

Silica is always present in the soil, is practically in inexhaustible quantities; so we have in my compost everything essential supplied. You will readily perceive in this formula the vast importance of kainit, containing, as it does, nearly one-third of its bulk of salt, it is a great conservator of moisture. I have found it, combined with humus, a specific against rust in cotton, and owing to its contents of sulphate of magnesia it is invaluable in the power that it possesses in the compost heap of fixing the ammonia as a sulphate and thereby preventing its escape. I regard its discovery in the bosom of the earth at Leopold Hall in Germany along with that of the phosphate beds at Charleston, which occurred almost simultaneously, as the greatest boon that a kind providence has bestowed upon the agricultural community in the last century.

Now, gentlemen, let us take it for granted that upon the plan I suggest before planting your crop, you have made your compost heap, and put into your ground more than your crop will take out, then one cause for the deterioration of your land has certainly been removed. The scientific trouble is gone but the mechanical difficulty remains.

Shall I say what that is? Do you not all recognize it? It is the fearful hossoe the topsoil with its valuable element of fertility, caused by our tropical, washing rains and the shallow system of culture to which we are driven in the cultivation of our standard crops, corn and cotton. For this evil, which is a great one, three remedies suggest themselves. One is a proper system of hill side ditching, a system in which the dirt is thrown on the upper side of the ditch so that it may catch the washings and in time, as it were, terrace the field.

Another is to be found in deep preparation of your lands for your crops, breaking your land deeper each year as you are able to increase the quantity of hands in order so that there will be no danger in bringing too much clay on top of any one time. This will increase the absorptive power of the soil and render it less liable to suffer from drought or to wash. For this purpose I would recommend some good sulky turnplow—one that can be set directly and relied upon to run with the land [illegible] half. The subsoil is the most important [illegible] found in a state of nature to produce crops, keeping the land [illegible] of mellow and open [illegible] the blades, sunlight [illegible] and permeating water [illegible] simple—just [illegible] with two good horses [illegible] put from two hundred to a thousand pounds to the acre of a good ammoniated fertilizer in the bottom of this furrow and cover with a little dirt, to prevent the fertilizer coming in direct contact with your seed, with a scooter furrow from the side—then sow your seed by hand using a plenty, from three to four bushels per acre, and cover with a harrow or forked plow. You will get a stand in a few days; the stubble in the ground will prevent washing and it lots. Your cotton at that season (almost the first of June) will grow very rapidly. Now when you give your cotton the last sweeping, drill peas in the middle of each row, and apply with them about two hundred pounds of ash element to the acre. Your peas will grow off rapidly, will in their turn prevent washing, will not interfere with the opening or picking of your cotton, will protect the lower bolls against dirt and will give you a magnificent coat of humus as a manure for your land.

In the history of the world the fact is well attested that no people who are so fortunate as to be able to raise two food crops in one year, can be kept long in subjection. To this fact is due the wonderful recuperative powers exhibited under the most unfavorable circumstances by the people of France. The French can raise but two crops a year—but we excel France, we can raise three with almost a certainty of success. Nature has done everything for us in this favored clime. It only remains for us to embrace the opportunities she so freely offers, and an era of unexampled prosperity certainly awaits us.

There is one trouble that has often struck me as applicable to the farmers of this country: they are not deficient in energy—but they don't think enough.

Now above all I would recommend to our farmers to read, think, study and experiment for themselves.

As a rule we work too hard and think too little.

Some one has said: "Work is the engine which draws the car of success." Now if I were an artist I would draw for you a picture of a huge car labeled success, drawn by a powerful engine entitled work—but the picture would not be complete without a skilled engineer in the cab, with his hand on the lever and eye looking ever ahead, and upon his brow I would inscribe in characters of living fire, the word *Thought*.

Let us determine to-day, then, gentlemen, that we will no longer run in the old groove, and plant as our fathers did, because they were our fathers. The world never stands still. The circumstances that surrounded our fathers no longer envelop us. Times have changed and we must wake up to that change, or we will be left in the race. We have a glorious country—glorious in its climate—glorious in its soil, and hallowed to us by those tender and endearing associations that ever cluster around the name of home. Let us resolve that we will make it a home that we shall be proud to leave an heritage for our children. Then shall the waste places be made to blossom as the rose—then will it be our glorious mission to restore Georgia to Georgians, redeemed, regenerate and disenthralled, and for our reward it shall be that generations yet unborn shall arise and call us blessed.

GOV. JARVIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The *News and Observer* gives in an article which we copy below a *resume* of the progress made by the State during the five years of Gov. Jarvis' administration. The Governor has yet another year in which to accomplish a good work, and that is, dispose of, to the best interest of the State and several eastern counties in particular, the old bone of contention which has so long divided our people and thereby been a stumbling block in the way of progress:

"Yesterday Gov. Jarvis completed his fifth year of services as Governor of North Carolina. No other Governor except Abner Clark Caswell ever served so long and his service was not continuous. The old law required an annual election and forbade a reelection after three terms until three years had intervened. Gov. Caswell served from 1776 to 1779—and then from 1781 to 1787. He was elected six times. Alexander Martin, five times; Jonathan Williams, four times. In early practice was to elect three times successively. After the change in the constitution in 1835 which made the office was filled by popular vote, two terms of two years each became the rule. The constitutional convention of 1868 made another change, fixing the term at four years, and prohibiting an immediate reelection. Gov. Vance was elected in 1862—and again in 1876 and then served four years in 1876 for we adopted that the time be both reduced the executive term to more than five years. Which is [illegible] by a noteworthy alteration. Gov. Jarvis is the [illegible] Governor [illegible] the work of the administration of Governor Vance. In his inaugural address [illegible] Democratic [illegible] 1876, he said: "[illegible] people [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]