New Berne Weekly Journal.

H. S. NUNN, E. HARPER, } Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

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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.

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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 Brandy, [illegible]
65 boxes Soda, quarter, half and [illegible] lbs.
50 cases Pickles in glass.
100 cases Baking Powders.
450 boxes Plug and Twist Tobacco.
100,000 Medium and Fine Cigars, manufactured [illegible]
1200 lbs. Lorillard and G. & A. Snuff, [illegible]
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, [illegible]
200 boxes Scotch Herrings.
Canned Peaches, Sardines, [illegible]

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.

FARM RECORDS.

At our request Dr. J. W. Saunders writes us the communication below. If every farmer would keep a record of his operations, and have his experimental acre, he would soon begin to love his work and there would be less disposition to quit the farm and seek other employments:

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Before retiring to night I will yield to your request to give a more definite account of my farm records and their utility and satisfaction. For five years or more I have not failed to carefully note every important transaction in connection with the preparation of my lands—planting the crops—their cultivation—growth and production with an itemized account of expenses kept against each separate crop, which deducted at the close of the year from the value of the crops, enables me to see what my time and investments have paid. I apply this system of accounts to my saw-mill, grist mill, gin and store. In no other way could I positively know what system of farming is best, or what piece of property pays me most. Beside, I make it a rule to experiment with manures—manner of applying, best time, value and depth to put it in the ground—also the best time to plant crops, taking one year with another, depth to plant and best mode of cultivation. For instance, I have selected for this year four acres of cotton land to test the relative value of cotton seed, fish scrap, fish compost, and Furman's formula as fertilizers. The four acres will be divided up into half acre plots. The first will remain unmanured, the second manured with twenty bushels raw cotton seed, the third with five hundred pounds fish scrap, the fourth with one thousand pounds fish compost, the fifth with five hundred pounds Furman's formula, the sixth with one thousand pounds Furman's formula, the seventh with two thousand pounds Furman's formula, the eighth with four thousand pounds Furman's formula. The land selected is sandy upland and will not make naturally more than three hundred pounds seed cotton. I shall plant with Duncan seed first of May, in squares 3x3½ feet, cultivate with sweeps as flat as I can, leaving two stalks to the hill. The fish scrap I purchased of Messrs. Dey & Bro., who are large manufacturers, located a few miles east of Beaufort, in this county. The fish compost I put up on my place. I dig out the mud and pulverize it, and in June, July and August, during the fat back season, I put up in plank pens a layer of each of fish and mud and let them stand till the spring, when they are taken down, thoroughly mixed and pulverized with hoes and applied to the land. You can imagine what an instructive lesson the above experiment will be to me. At the close of each year, and before commencing the next year's operations, I carefully read over my record of the past year with a view of repeating such methods as have succeeded and rejecting such as have failed. In this way I am able to reach facts that I could not positively obtain in any other way, and the satisfaction which it affords me can be fully appreciated only by those who have adopted the plan.

Experimenting may be a little dear, but "it is the shortest way home," the only safe and certain way of settling in the mind doubtful methods of preparing our lands, planting and cultivating our crops and determining not the commercial but the *productive value* of manures, for as different soils require different treatment, no one can determine in advance the *productive value* of any manure. For instance, I have run through the catalogue of commercial manures on my farm, and to-day if I was offered the richest estimated commercial fertilizer on the market free, with the condition that I must use it altogether and no other, I would decline the offer unhesitatingly, because experience has proven their worthlessness in my soil. That they must be highly valuable on other classes of soils, I judge from the liberal application of nearly $4,000,000 of them to the soil of our State alone. Experiment alone could have elicited and established these facts. Therefore every farmer ought to have him an experimental acre or two each year in order to settle some important question connected with his vocation. Such a method universally adopted and the results carefully recorded and given to the public, would go further towards enlightening and enthusiasing the farming world than all the theories and agricultural addresses that have ever been delivered. It is well to read and hear, but crowe adopt any man's plans enthusiastically, give them a practical test and be governed accordingly.

Yours, J. W. SAUNDERS.

Saunders' store, Feb. 15, 1884.

WILLIAM PARKER CANADAY.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* gives the following [illegible] of the most backward and [illegible] promising of W. P. Canaday, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible] Congressman Steele of North Carolina [illegible] Republican [illegible] Canaday, who was [illegible] Congress [illegible] Canaday's [illegible] Congressman Steele [illegible] Canaday [illegible] Congress [illegible] Canaday [illegible] Congress [illegible] Canaday [illegible] Congress