

Poetry.

THE LAND OF THE AFTERNOON.

An old man sits in his garden chair,
Watching the sunlit western sky.
What sees he in the blue depth there,

THE OLD MILL.

Here from the brow of the hill I look
Through a lattice of boughs and leaves
On the old gray mill, with its gambrel roof,

Correspondence.

Fruit Trees.

TRANSPLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

The season for planting is October,
November and December, in the fall,
and February, March and April in the spring,

and grasses, what plant can flourish?
What farmer, for an instant, would think
of raising a crop of Indian corn in the
thick and tall grass of a meadow?

Do not plow too deeply under the
branches of the tree after it has come
into bearing. The best treatment for a
bearing orchard is to plow the soil during
the winter and then pasture with hogs
and poultry.

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES APART.

Table with 2 columns: Feet, No. Trees. Rows include 3x3, 5x5, 6x6, 8x8, 10x10, 11x11, 12x12, 14x14, 15x15, 18x18, 20x20, 25x25.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Table with 2 columns: Apples, Standard Pears, Dwarf Pears, Standard Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Grapes, Strawberries.

Very respectfully,
S. OTHO WILSON,
Sec. State Horticultural Society,
Vineyard, N. C., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Premium List of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society for Field and Garden Crops.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I raised a crop of
this year upon the land measured
by and that the
accompanying statements and certificate
has reference to said land and the crop
raised thereon and none other, and are
correct. That the land yielded
bushels (or pounds).

WITNESS.

On all crops, on which the premiums
offered are for the largest yield, which
are gathered in time to do so, the above
statements and certificates must be
furnished at the time of making the entry;
and the premiums will be awarded during
the Fair.

On crops not gathered in time, the
award will be made on the 10th of Dec-
ember following.

COTTON.

[One bale weighing not less than 450
pounds to be exhibited in each case.]
For the largest yield per acre from
five acres.....\$50 00 30 00
For largest yield per acre from one
acre..... 25 00
For best bale of cotton..... 50 00

TOBACCO.

Twenty-five pounds to be exhibited in
each case when not otherwise specified.
For the best 25 lbs. Bright Lemon
Wrappers.....\$50 00 30 00
For the best 25 lbs. Mahogany
Wrappers.....\$50 00 30 00
For the best 25 lbs. Cutters 25 00
For the best 25 lbs. Shipping 20 00
For the best 25 lbs. Fillers 20 00

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat
(five) 5 acres, one bushel to be
exhibited in a box of the re-
quired dimensions, and the re-
quired statements and certi-
ficate to be furnished.....\$50 00 25 00
For the best Wheat, one bushel to
be exhibited in a box of the
required dimensions..... 10 00

CORN.

For the largest yield of Corn from
5 acres, one bushel to be exhib-
ited in box of the required di-
mensions, and the required
statements and certificate to be
furnished.....\$50 00 25 00
Best bushel White Corn..... 5 00
Best bushel Stock Corn..... 5 00

OATS.

For the largest yield from 5 acres,
one bushel to be exhibited, and
the required statements and
certificates to be furnished.....
\$50 00 25 00
For the best Winter Oats..... 5 00

RYE.

For the largest yield from 5 acres,
one bushel to be exhibited, and
the required statements and
certificates to be furnished.....
\$20 00 10 00
For best bushel Rye..... 5 00

RICE.

For the largest yield of cleaned
Rice from one acre..... \$20 00 10 00
For the best bushel cleaned Rice 5 00

FIELD PEAS, &c.

For the largest yield of Field Peas
from one acre, one bushel to be
exhibited in the required box,
the required statements and
certificates to be furnished.....\$25 00
Best bushel Peas..... 5 00

GROUND PEAS.

For the largest yield of Ground
Peas from one acre, half bushel
to be exhibited in the required
box, and the required state-
ments and certificates to be
furnished.....\$25 00 15 00
Best half bushel Ground Peas..... 5 00

SEEDS.

Best bushel Clover Seed grown in
North Carolina.....\$ 7 50
Best bushel Orchard Grass Seed... 7 50
Best bushel Timothy Seed..... 7 50
Best bushel Blue Grass Seed..... 7 50
Best bushel German Millet Seed... 7 50
Best bushel Herds Grass Seed..... 7 50

HAY.

For the largest yield from one acre
of either Orchard Grass, Herds
Grass, Timothy or Clover Hay,
or any of the above mixed, one
bale to be exhibited and state-
ments, &c., furnished.....\$50 00
For best bale, any of above..... 5 00
For best bale Pea-Vine or Mongo-
lian Bean Hay..... 5 00
Best bale Meadow Grass Hay..... 5 00
Best bale Golden Millet, (Hunga-
rian Grass)..... 5 00

ROOT CROPS.

Sweet Potatoes, one bushel in re-
quired box..... \$5 00
Irish Potatoes, one bushel in re-
quired box..... 5 00
Beets for stock, one bushel in re-
quired box..... 5 00
Turnips, one bushel in required
box..... 5 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broom Corn, one dozen stalks..... \$2 00
Hemp, dressed, 10 pounds..... 2 00
Flax, dressed, 10 pounds..... 2 00
Jute, dressed, 10 pounds..... 5 00
For the best one barrel of Ensilage 15 00

The Executive Committee appeal to
the farmers of North Carolina for their
united efforts in making the Fair of 1886
the most successful ever held in the
State. It can be done, and with their
united efforts, it shall be done.

WILLIAM G. UPCHUCH, President.

JOHN NICHOLS, Sec. and Treas.

Farm Notes.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

Don't fail to use commercial fertilizers
on your wheat because you believe barn-
yard manure is as good or better, unless
you have the barn-yard manure to apply.
Many farmers do this only to find that
good commercial fertilizers used are far
better for crops than talk about barn-
yard manure that never comes. Crops
are not deceived. Mere talk about man-
ure never makes them grow.

THE CARE OF BARN-YARDS.

If all the Summer-made manure has
not been got out from barn-yards to
fields where it will be doing good, no
time should be lost in removing it.
After this the next job in order is to
cover the barnyard to the depth of one or
two feet with straw or other litter, so as
to hold the liquid as well as the solid ex-
crement of stock. If straw cannot be
had muck or sods from the roadside will
answer a good purpose as an absorbent.

FEEDING WEANED COLTS.

When colts are weaned in the Spring
they should be weaned long enough be-
fore cold weather so as to become used
to eating other food. A few oats given
every day through the Winter will add
fifty per cent. to the value of the colt in
any year up to five or six. It is a great
mistake to starve young colts with a
view to making them hardy. They
should not be pampered, but in our cold
climate few farmers are in danger of this
error during the colt's first Winter.

SALT FOR COWS.

A little salt is essential to the well-
being of cows and all other domestic
animals. It is more often given in excess
to cows to make them drink heartily,
and thus increase the flow of milk. But
this attempt to make milk from water,
even through the cow, defeats its own
end. In the effort to get rid of the ex-
cess of salt the animal scours, its diges-
tion is interfered with and the flow of
milk is decreased. But a due proportion
of water, especially if warm, mixed with
nutritious food, will increase the flow of
milk without reaction.

BURNED EARTH AS A FERTILIZER.

When a stump is burned piling around
it some sods which will become heated
throughout changes them to a valuable
manure. In some parts of England it is
a common practice to gather sods from
waste places, which after thoroughly
drying are burned and the ashes and
charred earth spread on cultivated fields.
It is suspected that the burning over of
newly cleared lands in the early settle-
ment of our country was one chief cause
of their great productiveness. Certainly
newly cleared lands now, when the wood
is carefully taken away and sold are not
so productive as virgin soil used to be.

FORCING BUTTER YIELDS.

It seems to be a fact that the good
cows, like good people, die young. The
extra high feeding which such cows usu-
ally receive is probably in part responsi-
ble for this. The usual method of se-

curing large yields is to give heavy ra-
tions of grain and oil or cotton-seed meal,
all of which with dry feed during the
digestive organs and predispose disease.
We can feed higher when a cow has
green feed, and the ability to feed larger
quantities of grain and meal may prove
one of the important advantages of en-
silage.

HISTORY OF THE POTATO.

In 1585 the potato was first brought
into Germany. The first seed potatoes
in Saxony were a present in 1591 from
the Landgrave of Hesse to the Elector
of Saxony. In 1647 they were grown as
exotics in gardens at Leipzig. Swedish
soldiers brought them into western Ger-
many about the conclusion of the Thirty
Years' War. In 1717 they were reintrod-
uced into Saxony from Brabant, and
within twenty-five years they began to
be regularly cultivated, their use being
much developed in the famine period of
1770-71. In the year 1882 over 9,000,000
acres were given up to the cul-
tivation of potatoes in Germany, the
produce amounting to 23,000,000 tons.

MORE LAMBS THAN EWES.

It is not uncommon for well-bred,
coarse-wooled sheep to farrow twins, and
if well cared for the number of those
will exceed the losses from accident or
cold. The Down varieties of sheep are
most likely to bear twins, and the ewes
have vigor and milking qualities suffi-
cient to enable them to rear two lambs
until old enough to eat other food. But
unless additional food is given early and
regularly the extra lamb will be no profit.

THE VALUE OF AN APPLE TREE.

Let any farmer compute the sum
which a full annual crop of apples would
produce, even at a low rate per bushel,
and he will be surprised to find how
much more valuable his apple orchard
is than any part of the farm devoted to
grain growing. With good management
and manuring a full crop of apples may
be grown every year, with as much cer-
tainty as any grain crop, and with less
expense.

ENSILAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

William M. Singler, the millionaire
publisher in Philadelphia, has a fine
farm in Montgomery County, Pa., where
last Winter he wintered 250 head of neat
cattle, 800 sheep and 30 horses. At the
southwest end of his main barn, separ-
ated from it by a covered driveway, are
his silos, stone structures sufficiently
large to hold 300 tons of ensilage each.
His cattle are fed on ensilage three times
a day, with also a liberal supply of grain
in the rations. Mr. Singler states that
ten acres of grain fodder will keep sev-
enty head of cattle during a term of six
months through the systems of ensilage
and soiling. During the Fall about
1,000 tons of ensilage have been stored
on this farm.

WHITEWASH FOR BUILDINGS AND FENCES.

Take white unslacked lime; slake
with warm water, by pouring on gradu-
ally enough to keep the lime from burn-
ing but not enough to drown it. After
it is thoroughly slacked, reduce it to a
thin wash so that it is not pasty. If put
on too thick, it does not penetrate and
after a few coats have been applied it
will begin to flake off. If the wall is ve-
ry rough, mix salt and ashes with the
first coat; if smooth, salt only is requir-
ed. A very little blueing should be put
into the last coat.

Another formula: For a good white-
wash mix some fresh slacked lime with
water till it is the consistency of cream;
dissolve a small lump of copperas in
warm water; when cold mix with the
lime water. Lay it on the walls with a
large brush, take care to stir up the mix-
ture every time the brush is dipped in it.

THE CROPS OF 1885.—The estimates
of the statistician of the Department
of Agriculture for the principal cere-
als are computed, and the aggreg-
ate bushels are as follows, in round
millions:

Corn, 1,936; wheat, 357; oats, 629.

The area of corn is 73,000,000 acres;
of wheat, 34,000,000; of oats, 23,000,000. The value of corn aver-
ages nearly 33 cents a bushel, and
makes an aggregate of \$635,000,000,
\$5,000,000 less than the value of
the last crop. The decrease in
the product of wheat is 30 per
cent. and only 17 per cent. in
valuations, which is \$275,000,000.
The valuation of oats is \$180,000,000.
The reduction in wheat is mostly in
the valleys of the Ohio and in Cali-
fornia. The States of Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois, Missouri and Kansas last
year produced 170,000,000 bushels,
this year 80,000,000, a reduction of
90,000,000 bushels. The production
of all cereals is fifty-three bushels to
each inhabitant, and the aggregate
volume is larger than any former
year.

AN IMMENSE STABLE.

The Broadway and Seventh avenue
Railway Company of New York city
will cover the largest number of
horses under one roof in this coun-
try, or 2,400. The feed of this reg-
iment of horses consists of hay, oats
and corn. A supply of rock salt is
also furnished. Each horse receives
about eight pounds of hay a day,
which with 2,400 horses means about

3,500 tons a year. This is chopped
up fine by cutters run by an 8-horse
power engine. The store-room for
feed contains 12,000 bushels of grain,
and is filled up every three months.
In mixing, about 10,000 bushels of
oats are put with 12 bushels of corn.
In a room where the prepared feed
is put a horizontal section shows a
mass of feed ten feet deep, consist-
ing of layers of chopped hay, ground
corn and oats, which are taken in
the proportion desired and are placed
upon the floor, where a constant
spray of water mingles with it to
enable its ready mixture. About
12,000 pounds of rock salt in the
lump are purchased four times a
year. Lumps are placed in the
horses' mangers, where they can
lick it as they wish. Their own
taste for salt is considered the best
guide.

These Farmers' Institutes are
growing in favor. The Legisla-
ture of Wisconsin appropriated \$5,000
towards defraying the expenses
of a series that are being held this
winter in all parts of the State. The
Institutes, like many other good
things, originated in the Grange,
and are always most successful in
counties where the Grange is active.
Farmers' Friend.

THE BOOMING SOUTH.

The New York Mail and Express
says: "How few Northern men re-
alize, for instance, that in the first
six months of this year \$70,000,000
were expended in the erection and
extension of Southern factories? Yet
this is the undoubted, verified, mar-
velous fact. How few in this region
are prepared to learn that the asse-
sible values of the South have in-
creased \$640,000,000 in the past four
years? Yet these are trustworthy
figures. How many of our people
dreamed that the South had 307 cot-
ton factories, with 900,000 new
spindles? How many knew that in
Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Ken-
tucky, Tennessee and West Virginia
the output of coal was increased from
900,000 tons in 1870 to 3,700,000
tons in 1880? How many knew that
in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Vir-
ginia and West Virginia the output
of iron ore rose from 40,000 tons in
1870 to 575,000 tons in 1880?"

CALIFORNIA WINES.

A considerable interest is being
manifested by our people in regard
to the oncoming citrus fair to be
held in Sacramento. Napa county
can make a very creditable display
if the matter is properly attended to.

The wine product of Napa county
and the number of cellars for the
past six years are represented by
the following figures:

Table with 3 columns: Years, Cellars, Gallons. Rows include 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

In October last, Dr. Smith, of
Calistoga, planted potatoes on his
lot in town, and they are now large
enough for use, the first of the new
crop being dug January 1st. People
in this vicinity might raise a great
many more potatoes than they do if
a little more time was devoted to
the work. At the asylum, near
Napa, ripe raspberries and straw-
berries may be seen, and fresh to-
matos are in the market in Napa.—
Pacific Rural Press, Jan. 16.

It is curious to note how few of the
ills of which people complain are not self-
inflicted. We have bad laws, because
we elect bad men to legislative offices;
public moneys are wrongfully appro-
priated, because we elected scheming,
incompetent and dishonest men to
positions of trust; taxes are made op-
pressive and burdensome, because of the
extravagance of public officials whom we
have placed in power. We know these
things, complain of them, and, indeed,
do almost everything but exercise be-
coming prudence, caution and fore-
sight when we go to the polls to vote.
The man who lays his hand on a stone
and purposely hits it with a hammer
ought not to complain of the pain, so
neither should people complain of bad
laws and the misappropriation of public
moneys when they knowingly and de-
liberately invest bad or incompetent men
with official power.—Farmers' Friend.

Thousands of young men are to-day
drifting helplessly about on the ocean of
life, vainly hoping that ere long some
favorable breeze will spring up and
drive their vessels into some safe harbor,
but where that harbor is they have no idea;
because they have no object in view.
They have never decided upon any
course, but permit their actions to be
shaped and moulded by the circum-
stances of the hour. Is it any wonder
that disasters follow each other in quick
succession? More men are ruined
through indecision than from a wrong
decision.—Farmers' Friend.