

RESURGAM.

J. R. RANDALL.

Teach me, my God, to bear my cross
As Thine was borne,
Teach me to make of every loss
A crown of thorn.
Give me Thy patience and Thy strength
With every breath,
Until my passion days at length
Will welcome death.

Dear Jesus! I believe that Thou
Didst rise again.
Instil the spirit in me now
That conquers pain.
Behold me, suppliant on the ground,
To crave at last
The peace I never yet have found
In all the past.

Bestow the calm that Dante wrought
From human din;
The shelter broken Wolsey sought
From stalwart sin.
I seek repose upon Thy breast,
With child-like prayer—
Oh! let my weary heart have rest
And refuge there!

As Thou art risen from the tomb,
So let me rise
Beyond the sepulchre of gloom,
To holier skies.
Grant me the grace to cast aside
All vain desire.
All the fierce throbbing of a pride
That flames like fire.

If I have, in rebellious ways,
Profaned my life;
If I have filled my daring days
With worldly strife;
If I have shunned the narrow path,
In crime to fall—
Lead me from that abode of wrath
And pardon all!

Banished from Thee, where can I find,
For my poor soul,
A safe retreat from storms that blind
And seas that roll?
Come to me, Christ, ere I forlorn
Sink 'neath the wave,
And on this blessed Easter Morn
A lost one save!

—Augusta Chronicle.

ENSILAGE.

Ensilage is no humbug, but has come to stay. It has been faithfully tried now for several years, and all practical farmers who have tried it join me in the same verdict, that it is good, and we can't afford to do without it.

There are yet some doubtful ones that think it is too expensive; that it will do for men of large means; but small farmers can't afford such things. It is all a mistake, a silo to hold ensilage is cheaper built than a barn to hold the same quantity of hay cured dry; they can be built of stone, brick, concrete, timber or dirt. Where the clay is clear of stone, a pit dug in it and properly drained and sheltered will keep it nicely, and for weight, there is plenty convenient. Cover your ensilage with boards and throw on a foot of earth, and you have all the weight you want; it is better than stone, or barrels of earth or gravel, as it more effectually excludes the air.

Ensilage of corn should be planted in May, so as to be ripe the latter part of August or early in September; then you have more leisure to cut, haul and put away than you do later. I call it ripe when fully silked and tasseled, then the sugar is in the stalk; before that it is tasteless. It should be cut down and allowed to wait four or five days before you haul it to the pit, and it should always be cut up as it is put in; it is a great saving of time to do it then, and it keeps much easier, as it can spread in the pit more evenly than when left whole, and packs better. From one inch to one-and-one-half inches is better than shorter, and if allowed to dry a few days before cutting up, it loses its watery sap and makes sweeter ensilage. I have tried cutting it up as fast as I cut it in the field, but I found that having so much watery sap in it then, it invariably became very acid, but the other way it made sweet ensilage.

I have tried putting it up whole twice, and will never do it again, if I can possibly help it, as it is difficult to get it packed evenly, and then the air will travel down the sides and damage it very much on the sides of the pit. There are other materials besides corn. Rye, cut in the bloom and cut up, makes good ensilage. Clover, pea vines, or most any kind of green grass, will make good ensilage. — F. Guy.

Manchester, Va.
—Southern Planter.

PREVENTING SWINE DISEASE.

So many remedies have been suggested for hog cholera that to attempt another in this article would be out of place, but we believe that every farmer has it within his province to keep his hogs in good, thrifty condition, and free from disease, by good management. Of course, if diseases that are contagious are brought into the herd it becomes at once impossible to prevent their spread except by a general ransacking of the whole premises and the use of disinfectants, but that disease will not spontaneously appear where proper precautions have been taken for its prevention, we are firm believers. We once visited the pens of a breeder who experienced no difficulty in his herds until within a few years past, and as he had been very careful with his animals, he was at a loss to know the reason for the lack of vigor in his stock. He determined to try an experiment, and secured a boar of a different strain, though of the same breed of his own, care being taken that the boar differed as much as possible from his own stock. The first year's use of this boar made a complete change in the health of his hogs, and it became apparent that he had bred his stock too closely, thus weakening the animals, which defect was easily remedied by the change. May it not be possible that many of our swine breeders have been too negligent in this respect and bred their hogs too closely? At all events a change of blood should be made every year. The farmers who raise hogs for market are resorting to the practice of breeding from a Berkshire one year and a Poland-China the next, alternating every season, which is an excellent method, and in the case of black hogs, we may suggest that an occasional dash of Essex, or even Jersey Red, blood would no doubt still largely add to the vigor and stamina of the stock. In fact, too much new blood cannot be infused.

The management is another matter. The most important requisite is a bountiful supply of fresh water. We are aware that some will claim that a hog does not drink much water, especially where he receives plenty of slop, but nevertheless he does drink water when he can get it, be the quantity small or large, and should be supplied with it. The hog also requires bulky food, for distending the stomach, and if fed on grain the coarsest kind of provender may be given him. Cut hay, steamed and sprinkled with meal, with a small proportion of salt, will be readily eaten by hogs, and will be of greater benefit to them than grain alone. In the growing season a hog will do well on grass and weeds, if given a small allowance of ground food at night. Fed in such a manner, and the stys kept clean and good beds provided, they will usually keep in excellent health.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

CORN AND PORK.

This expression has become a common one, and pork and corn seem to be inseparable. But unless the corn is properly fed the pork will be expensive. Corn and pork only go together when it is desirable to fatten the hogs. If corn is used in any other manner, or for a different purpose, the pork becomes a very expensive product. We not advocate feeding corn in the summer to any class of stock, and experience shows that while it is invaluable to the pork raiser, and the most convenient article he can use, pork can be produced more cheaply when the corn is fed in a judicious manner. Many farmers, though aged, do not know that clover hay can be fed with advantage to hogs, and yet such is the fact. We have long separated the hog from all other classes of stock, and denied him the privileges of being fed on grass, cut-hay, ground oats and other food that is more acceptable to him during his growing period than corn, and the consequence is that he fails under the long-continued diet of corn, and becomes susceptible to diseases that were before unknown. To keep the steer stuffed with dry corn, which is a concentrated food, and deprive it of bulky provender or pure water, would cause it to succumb in a short time, yet this is just the treatment the hog is compelled to undergo, simply because "corn is king" and supposed to be cheap, when the fact is that when fed under such circumstances it is very costly. What the hog requires is a variety, including bulky food, and corn will then perform an important service.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Farm Notes.

MISTAKES IN TRIMMING TREES.

Apple trees should not be trimmed to a crotch with two or more limbs. It is all right while the trees are young, but when apple trees begin to bear the crotch splits and the tree is ruined. Train one leader up straight and the branches from this will be less likely to break off when loaded.

HARROWING TIMOTHY.

An old timothy sod is often renovated by thoroughly harrowing with a light harrow. It loosens the fine soil near the surface, and thus cultivates the timothy roots just beneath. Even in winter wheat, where timothy seed was sown last fall, the timothy is not injured by harrowing in the spring, though this is often an objection against the practice.

HENS EATING EGGS.

The greatest egg producers are the hens that are the most liable to eat their eggs. It seems scarcely possible for hens laying almost continuously to furnish the material for the shells. The difficulty is worse after a severe winter, during which the fowls have been kept from getting at the ground. When the egg-eating habit is established no time should be lost in getting rid of the hens guilty of it.

GRAIN CHEAPER THAN HAY.

Of course more care is required in feeding concentrated food, grain or meal, than in feeding hay; but to the extent they can be used the more concentrated foods are cheapest. The time has gone by when hay was fed without stint because farmers believed it cost little. With average light crops of hay it is about the dearest food that any stock can eat. But the growing of clover is so helpful to the soil, that this pays much of the expense of sowing and harvesting it.

DEEP PLANTING OF PEAS.

Peas will probably bear deeper planting than any other seeds. The crop delights in cool, moist soil, and deep planting insures these conditions. We have found, however, that making a furrow seven or eight inches deep, filling in with a mixture of soil and superphosphate, and planting the peas on this two inches below the surface, produced better results than deeper planting. If the pea roots want to go down deeper they will know how to do it, provided we have prepared the proper condition.

CUT FEED AND MEAL.

Most farmers have learned that cut hay or even straw wet and sprinkled with meal is better feed for working horses than whole grain and hay. In this shape the nutriment in the feed is easily eaten and easily digested. Horses do not need water when eating, except as it is put on the chopped hay to make the meal stick to it. The meal being fine digests perfectly, while much of the nutriment in whole grain is lost. Again, the wasted effect made in digesting the latter is so much detracted from the strength which should go to the work.

RYE AS STOCK FEED.

There is altogether too little enterprise among farmers in hunting up new ideas. Visiting a wide-awake young farmer lately, we found he had been using ground rye mixed with wheat bran as food for his horses. His team was constantly at work on this feed, looked well and was kept at about two-thirds the expense of feeding hay and oats. Rye may be objectionable for feeding to breeding animals, on account of danger from ergot, but this limitation makes it a cheaper feed than it would otherwise be, and for working teams and for growing hogs it can hardly be excelled.

THINNING PEAR BLOSSOMS.

Some varieties of pear are very liable to overbear. The Seckel is one of these, and as usually grown the fruit is too small to be saleable. The Duchess De Angouleme is another variety which should be thinned when in blossom or soon after. It should grow to large size, as only thus is its fine flavor developed. A small, imperfect Duchess is poor eating. Overbearing is often a cause of blight in pears. It is the formation of seeds that most exhausts vitality, and therefore thinning should be done early. One fruit to a cluster of blossoms is enough, and the crop will be worth more than if more were allowed to grow.

CAUSTIC POTASH.

Fresh wood ashes are often of little benefit. The caustic potash probably injures the roots of tender plants in some cases, as any one can test by putting an overdose of ashes in the corn hill with the seed. But the ashes soon lose their caustic properties. In the soil vegetable decomposition is constantly throwing off carbonic acid, and this neutralizes the alkali of the potash. Old ashes long exposed to the air absorb considerable amounts of ammonia, and to this leached ashes owe much of their value. What potash they contain is in the form of a nitrate and ready for immediate use.

CHANGING SEED CORN.

Occasionally we find careful farmers who grow good corn for years from seed of their own selection. In all such cases the seed corn is carefully chosen from the best earliest ears, ripening two on a stalk. This method not only maintains, but increases, the valuable characteristics of the variety. But even then corn selected with equal care from a crop growing a few hundred miles north would be better.

THE FARMERS' GARDENS.

Few farmers' wives realize how much of the success of their gardens depends on themselves. Not that they should do the heavy work—not by any means. They have ways of interesting husbands and sons that outsiders do not dream of. A mess of canned peas, pickled beans or dried sweet corn about the time for planting these vegetables will almost certainly make the garden a topic of conversation at the breakfast or dinner-table. Later in the season the housewife can save soapuds for the melon and cucumber hills, and if she has the influence that a woman should, will be able to have the garden well cared for.

SIZE OF UNDERDRAINS.

Beginners in underdrains usually make water passages larger than necessary, thus greatly increasing the expense and checking further improvement in this direction. It is surprising how much water will flow through a three-inch tile constantly at work. Three-inch tiles laid so there is a uniform passage are better than larger ones in most cases, where only the water that will soak in from thirty or forty rods in length is to be carried off. The drain will take the surface water from a width of one to two rods on either side. If, however, this drain is intended for a main into which side branches are to empty, calculations must be made accordingly. Drains from houses are usually made needlessly large. The outlet is never filled with water, and this furnishes refuge for rats, mice and other vermin.

DISTEMPER IN STOCK.

Nearly all diseases that affect the heads or breathing organs of stock are classed as distemper, but are in reality colds, or contracted from draughts of air through cracks and crevices. The mode of ventilation usually practiced on most farms is by opening at the top. There are times when this ventilation will suffice, but only when the wind is blowing from an opposite direction. Any change will simply allow the cold currents to come down on the upper portions of the body, and cause the animals to take cold. In such cases it is better to have them in an open shed. It is not as injurious to have the whole of the body exposed as to compel them to remain where the equilibrium of heat is disturbed.—Farmer's Friend.

A PROSPEROUS FARMER.

Since the death of Col. Edward Richardson, of Mississippi, Mr. C. M. Neil, of Pine Bluff, Ark., is perhaps the largest cotton planter in the South. He was born in Alabama, and is only 38 years of age. In 1860 he went to Arkansas penniless, and went to work on a farm. He is now president of the First National Bank of Pine Bluff, and has 12,000 acres of cotton in cultivation. He owns three large stores and a railroad 26 miles in length, all of which runs through his plantations. He is now building another railroad 42 miles in length through his plantations. Mr. Neil's wealth is estimated at \$3,000,000. Recently he advanced to one person \$96,000. The moment he heard of the Hot Springs fire he forwarded 300 barrels of flour, 200 barrels of corn meal, 20,000 pounds of beef, etc., for the sufferers.

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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 TRAINS: DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
No. 1. Leave Raleigh at.....7:35 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.....3:40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at.....4:45 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at.....5:00 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at.....5:40 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.....	8:20 a. m.	8:20 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.....	3:43 p. m.
Liberty.....	4:37 p. m.
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....	9:50 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Liberty.....	11:05 a. m.	11:05 a. m.
Ore Hill.....	12:00 m.	12:00 m.
Sanford.....	1:29 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
Fayetteville.....	3:50 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel.....	6:05 p. m.	6:15 p. m.
Bennettsville.....	7:30 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.