

TRIFLES.

One by one the drops are falling
On the hard and flinty stone,
And I often idly wondered
What their feeble strength had done.

One by one the tiny coral,
Dashed about by every wave,
Sinking to the ocean's bottom,
Find, 'twould seem, an endless grave.

One by one our words and actions,
Little, worthless, seem to be,
Doing nothing like the water,
Lost, like coral, in the sea.

Yet, when time has journeyed onward,
When the waters cease to flow,
In the rock a deep-worn crevice
Their united powers show.

Now above the ocean's surface,
Standing there in bold relief,
Formed by many little atoms,
Stands the mighty coral reef.

Words and deeds, though trifles seem-
ing,
Greater things can do than these,
Greater than dissolve a mountain,
Greater than to fill the seas.

They together, great and mighty,
Either for the right or wrong,
They can raise the weak and needy,
Or unite to slay the strong.

—Harold Stowcwell.

The Poultry Yard.

WHAT YOU SHOULD REMEMBER.

—To sow a piece of rye for the fowls to pick at in winter; it will supply them with the necessary green food.

—To secure the fowls from draughts while at roost during the bleak, wet weather in fall and severely cold winter weather.

—To feed the fowls the scraps of meat about three times a week, when there are no insects for them to get.

—That the quality of food very much affects the taste of the eggs. Half-starved hens that must pick up a living, half their time subsisting upon some decaying animal, will not give you deliciously flavored eggs, even if they supply you with any.

—To prepare comfortable, sunny houses if you want eggs in winter; houses that are dry and have a southern exposure. If you don't think it will pay just try it and be convinced.

—To keep a supply of gravel where the poultry can get at it without picking out of a frozen mass.

—That the hens will lay better if you have plenty of convenient, cozy nests in cold weather.

—To save all the small potatoes; turnips, etc., to cook for the fowls when all the earth is "brown," and not a green thing for them to pick at.

—That because your fowls are healthy now that you can neglect them; feed them charcoal once in a while, or, what is better, roast their corn once a week.

—To remove their droppings often and keep them in a dry place where they can be had in the spring to enrich some poor spot of ground, or throw around the apple trees.

—That an ounce of sulphuric acid to a gallon of water is a good disinfectant, killing all disease germs with which it comes in contact; but that all acids are poison and must be kept out of the way of children and always be labeled so that no accidents may happen.

—It is said that pumpkin seed will kill fowls, if eaten by them; remember this also that you may find out if there is truth in it and prevent many deaths on the farm where they are likely to be scattered if this is a fact. I have the information from one who claims to know.

—If your chicks are troubled with gapes this season disinfect the ground frequently by throwing lime and carbolic acid over it; or put the chicks on entirely new runs next year, by turning the ground frequently and disinfecting this fall and giving the frost a good chance at it.

—That corn alone is not sufficient for the best development of the growing breeding stock. If they are not fed wheat and oats they

may be troubled with leg weakness. They must be made strong and vigorous by having the elements necessary to the best development of bone and muscle.

—To secure a supply of dry earth, during dry weather, for a winter dust-bath for fowls. Mix a little lime or ashes in it, but not enough to bleach their legs.

—To keep your chickens tame by kind treatment and you will reap twenty per cent more than you otherwise could do.—*Indiana Farmer.*

SIZE OF HEN HOUSES.

As to the calculation necessary in providing space according to the number of fowls, and also the roosting quarters, the *Poultry Keeper* says: "Each hen in a house should have one foot of space on the roosts. One hundred hens then would require four roosts twenty-five feet long, and to prevent the hens crowding too much upon the roosts they should all be on the same level. The roosts should be one foot apart, and be arranged in a frame hinged to the wall, so they can be lifted and hooked up for the purpose of cleaning. The roosts will take up four feet, and there should be eight more floor space; thus a house for one hundred hens should be twenty-five feet by twelve feet on the floor inside and should be at least six feet high in the rear and nine feet high in the front, with ample ventilation."

KILL THE LICE.

The hen houses must be cleaned out during autumn if the hens are to be kept through the winter. They are fairly alive with lice then. No wonder the hens want to roost in the trees. It is unfortunate in some respects that more human beings cannot be made to endure the torture from these creeping horrors. They would be far more merciful to their stock if their flesh could honestly creep to the memory of these filthy vermin. Lumbermen, war prisoners and others who are forced to live in lice-infested places, all say that nothing so tends to destroy health and comfort as lice. No more horrible punishment would be possible than to force a man to live in a lousy room. Constant torture, sleeplessness, insanity, death would be the result. What right has a man to inflict this dreadful punishment upon the dumb animals that are placed in his charge? He has no right; he transgresses both a human and a moral law when he neglects to destroy the vermin on his cattle or turns the hens into a lousy house for the winter. Clean out the hen house, or else kill every hen on the place before cold weather sets in. Take a hoe and a shovel and clean out every ounce of manure. Take water as hot as you can get it and with an old broom or mop swab out every crack and corner of the place. Burn up the old nests. Spray kerosene into the cracks and edges. Put two good coats of whitewash all over the inside. Take out the perches, scrape them off and pour kerosene along them. It will pay to dig out the earth at the bottom of the house and put fresh dirt back. Put in pure sand if you can get it. Don't neglect this. It is a combination of business and morality. You will get more eggs to pay for it, and your conscience will be lighter.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

PECANS.

We have referred so often to the subject of Pecans and pecan trees that we are almost ashamed to call the name again, but we see that we are not alone in our estimate of the value of pecan culture and we are so much pleased to meet with a colaborer that we must recur to it. We are of opinion that there is big and easy money in a pecan nursery near this town. We have an assured faith that there would be more money in an acre planted in good pecan nuts in three or four years than in any other agricultural product. It is the finest ornamental tree we have and if it could be easily obtained it would displace the elm as a shade tree. If planted for fruit it would pay handsomely. See what Mr. Peek, of Georgia proposes to do, and go and do likewise. Pecan trees at three years from planting sell for one dollar. Make your own calculations as to the profits of an acre in pecans:

"Mr. S. W. Peek, of our town, contemplates planting a pecan grove

of ten thousand trees. The nut is becoming very popular and profitable all over the South and in many of the Northern and Western states. It will certainly be of great benefit to the Southern people to give the pecan the attention that it deserves. Our soil and climate are perfectly adapted to its culture and groves planted now will be very remunerative in a few years. There are many acres of land on our southern farms that are almost worthless for any other purposes, that would pay a handsome income in a short time if planted in pecan trees of good variety. They begin to bear when six or eight years of age, and after that period they increase very rapidly in bearing capacity, until they yield annual crops of ten to fifteen bushels each, which sell readily at from three to six dollars per bushel. There are many varieties of the pecan, some of which are small and almost worthless, while others are large, thin shelled and fine flavored. The immense yield of a few trees that we have seen in Georgia and South Carolina convinces us that a pecan grove anywhere in the South and West will be more profitable than an orange grove in Florida. The trees are as hardy as the hickory, require very little attention, and are exceedingly long lived."—*Elizabeth City Economist.*

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

I pray you, oh, excellent wife! cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man and woman who has just alighted at our gate; nor a bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village inn; but rather let that stranger see, if he will, in your looks accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, that which he cannot buy at any price in any city and which he may travel miles, and dine sparsely and sleep hardly to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth and love and honor and courtesy flow in all your deeds.—*Emerson.*

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Parties wanting Trees, &c., are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock consists of all the leading and new varieties of Apple, Peach, Pear; (Standard and Dwarf), Plums, Apricots, Grapes, Cherries, Mulberries, Nectarines, Figs, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Pecans, English Walnuts, Japanese Persimmon, Strawberries, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Shade Trees, &c.—and in fact everything of the hardy class usually kept in a first-class Nursery,

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CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

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 TRAIN: DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

(Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
No. 1. Leave Raleigh at.....7:55 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....8:40 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.....8:55 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at.....8:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....4:40 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at.....6:45 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.
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.....	3:45 p. m.	
Liberty.....	4:37 p. m.	
Greensboro.....	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro.....		9:50 a. m.
Liberty.....		11:55 a. m.
Ore Hill.....		12:40 m.
Sanford.....	1:20 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