

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Fully Under Way.

The Southern farms may now be said to be fully under way. The crops have all been planted except a few low grounds and backward spots. The campaign is fully opened and the battle joined. Every farmer should understand that the more perfectly he discharges his duty in the cultivation of his crop the more independent he becomes of the weather. No amount of skill or industry can entirely compensate for the want of rain and sunshine in season; and on the other hand the best of seasons will not bring full returns to the indolent, careless or unskillful husbandman.

The art of merely cultivating the growing crop is comparatively simple and fairly well understood, and the farmer will generally have no difficulty in finding out where to work to the best advantage. Much depends on good implements, kept in perfect order, well fitted harness, close supervision of the daily work and attention to the wants of the mules and horses. Until the first of July the successful farmer will not have many leisure moments. When his body is not active his mind will work, and one hour of brain work will often save many hours of manual labor.

**Cultivating Cotton.**—It is rather late to say much about chopping cotton, that beginning of the arduous work of cultivation. For years it had been the rule to start the hoes as soon as the leaves on the plants were fully grown and push the work as rapidly as possible, not stopping to iron around each hill, but "blocking out," going at nearly a half walk and making every stroke of the hoe count its full width. It consumes too much time unprofitably to stop and clean away every sprig of fine grass near the stalks of cotton, when the plow can do it much more expeditiously if made to follow the hoe within three or four days. A general rule—to be modified by circumstances—would be to plow where is the most grass, and hoe where the most ground can be gone over in a day. The quantity and size of the grass and weeds do not materially impede the progress of the plow, while it seriously hinders hoe-work. We have seen good farmers "turn back" the hoe when half over the first time and begin at the beginning. And this may often be sound policy under unfavorable circumstances of weather—when grass has become so rampant that hoeing can only progress at the rate of half an acre per day per hand.

We trust none of our farmers, however, will get into such a condition as to cease to use the hoe when it is so good for forward or turn back.

The first hoeing of cotton should be intended mainly to thin out the stand somewhat so that the stalks that are left may make a vigorous growth. The plow should follow the hoes in a few days, using winged sweeps or hoes—scrapes—the work being trusted only to the skill and reliable hand of the farmer. We know from actual experience in the field—not alone from observation—for, while we were not so busy, we have seen few that could "lead us" for a week in the use of the hoe.

**Fruit Evaporation.**

Among the many recent improvements in the line of preserving food, there is none which promises to add more to the revenue of the farmer and gardener than the evaporation of fruit.

Of the benefits of this new process, J. G. Bennett says in an interesting paper, in the Rural New Yorker:

In a properly evaporated fruit there is no loss of pleasant or valuable properties, but an actual increase of fruit sugar, from the fact that evaporation is essentially a ripening process, the development of sugar ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. in different fruits, as determined by chemical analysis. Instead of a retrograde transition awaiting our really unperfected fruits, berries and vegetables at their full stage of ripening, we have in the use of the evaporator a culmination of the same organic force, and in a few hours the juices, which before were formed and perfected in the fruit (but which after this hastened decay), are quickly matured, and the maximum development of sugar secured and the water evaporated, the change being analogous to the transition of the grape to the sweeter raisin or the acid green apple to ripeness, with corresponding delicacy. The cell structure remains unbroken and the articles when placed in the jars, retain their original color and consistency. Thus, a few ounces of pumpkin flour make sauce or custard at all seasons, and rarely can any one distinguish a pie or a pudding of evaporated apple from that made from fresh fruit by sight or taste. The summer squash becomes an all-year vegetable for every climate and market. A large load of pumpkins may be driven in from the field in the morning, and the next morning shipped to the anti-poles, in a barrel. The sweet potato which perishes so rapidly as to be unknown to most of the markets of the world, is reduced to an imperishable condition by pneumatic evaporation, and will soon become a familiar luxury on the tables and in the markets of all lands at all seasons of the year alike. Its slices, placed in cold water and brought to a boil for thirty minutes, are ready for the table or for frying pan, and in no respect inferior to the original vegetable. The northern potato, like the turnip, improves by evaporation, and for spring use, for ship stores and for exportation, leaves its original odor of sight, occupies little room, and is proof against decay.

Sweet corn is rejuvenated. If taken strictly in the milk and treated before wilting, it will be as tender and sweet as the world's end as the start. Green corn and gooseberries retain their favorite characteristics of flavor sealed up in them for travel and time. Forty pumpkins have been compressed into a small cake which an infant might hold in its hand, and afterward resurrected as 40 pine-apples. The evaporated tomato is a remarkable product. No successful attempt has ever before been made to remove the condition of fermentation (water) from this fruit. The pneumatic evaporator

reduces the whole pulp of the tomato to a condition like that of the dried fig. A bushel of the fruit after evaporation is compressed into a solid cube like plug tobacco, measuring four or five inches each way. Every pound of it makes eight quarts of tomatoes in the original state. Tomatoes may now be raised with advantage, like so many other things, whenever there is an evaporator at hand. The manufacture of evaporated fruit by the individual farmer and orchardist has popularized the industry the future of which would be difficult even to anticipate. With an apparatus of universal adaptation and suited to the wants of the large or small orchardist and fairly managed, the business is made both remunerative and pleasant. Few farm implements can be so continuously employed, beginning with the early summer berries, vegetables and fruits, extending its usefulness through the winter upon the fall crops, the daily wasting products of the farm suggesting its use and inculcating the maxim, "It is not what we make but what we save, that accumulates wealth."

### How to Avoid Effects of Drouth.

From the N. C. Agricultural Bulletin.

The subject of drouth is one of the deepest interest to our agriculturists. It is the most formidable natural enemy to production in our climate—indeed the only one. It should have been combated by all our expedients which lightened reason could have brought to bear. But the opposite course has been pursued here in the reckless destruction of our forest. No reference is now made to that period of our history when circumstances allowed our farmers no choice. That period only is referred to—the last forty or fifty years—during which the conditions were such as to admit of the full scope for sound judgment in this matter. But the old course has been continued without abatement, and the evil is increasing in form with every year. And it must, of necessity, go on in an increasing ratio as the remains of our forests are encroached upon. But this subject will not be dwelt upon now; it is mentioned first, because it is strictly germane to the matter in hand; secondly, because the Department will avail itself of every occasion to impress the importance of its consideration upon our people. Another, evil, equally operative, and equally injurious, is now sought to be imposed—this is the evil of shallow plowing. Deep tillage is recommended on all grounds, many of which were stated in a former number of the Bulletin. The purpose to which it is desired to direct attention now is deep plowing as a means of storing up moisture as a reserve for the needs of the plants. The necessity, of moisture for plants is what everyone knows, but the manner in which it acts is not so generally understood. Water is so indispensable to vegetable existence that nature has nowhere exhibited her resources more admirably than in the provisions for collecting it. For this purpose plants have within their roots been furnished with a system of feeders which can forage under favorable conditions through all the adjacent soil. Every principle of nourishment, as has been said is conveyed into the plant in a state of solution. It enters by the roots, is carried along the stem, then along the branches to the leaves. In its course the elements of nourishment are appropriated by the plant, while the water which held them in solution passes off by evaporation from the leaf. Between the supply and the loss of moisture there must be an equilibrium to maintain the plant in perfect health. If the loss of moisture by evaporation exceeds in quantity the supply which enters by the roots the plant languishes and the leaves droop and assume a yellow hue. If the dry weather continues the leaves die.

Now, when rain falls upon a surface hardened and baked by a summer's sun, it flows off rapidly, and but little sinks into the land. The most inattentive observer must have noticed how much water plowed land is after a rain than land which has not been plowed. The attentive observer will have marked the fact that the quantity of water which sinks into the land is just in proportion to the depth of the ploughing. Further, he must have remarked that the power of retaining moisture was in proportion to the thoroughness of the tillage. Without the advantage afforded by observation upon this point, it would be a clear deduction of common sense that land ploughed six inches deep would absorb twice as much water as that which was ploughed three inches deep; and that land ploughed nine inches deep would absorb three times as much. Now, the fact here mentioned is full of suggestion to the reflecting farmer. The cultivator has but to avail himself of the absorbent power of the soil to render himself comparatively independent of the season. The remark applies, whatever may be the crop which he cultivates. It is, however, peculiarly and emphatically applicable to the cotton planter. Cotton is a tropical plant and delights in a high temperature. It takes the extreme drought to cut it off entirely even with very shallow cultivation. Now, every season affords enough moisture, if it were judiciously husbanded to secure a good crop in almost any season. The means of doing so are in the power of every one. The cultivator can, by deep, and through preparation of his land, put it in a condition to receive and hold a large proportion of the moisture furnished by the rains that fall. He would thus prepare a reservoir below the surface as large as the extent of the land he tills, and which would hardly ever fail to yield a full supply to his crop.

A dead shot for the potato bug has been found by Mr. E. I. Holmes of this place. He has used the tobacco dust from his factory on his potatoes and the bugs bit the dust in more than one sense. He puts it on in the evening, and the dew is on the plants and in every instance he has, to use his own words, "cleaned them out." This is a grand discovery as it is so much safer than Paris green, and is equally as destructive. Mr. Holmes has tried it on his own crop and is anxious that the public should have the benefit of his discovery. It may prove to be the greatest discovery of the age and the means of saving thousands of dollars to the farmers of the country.—*Asheville News.*

After the orchard is set, a map should be made on which the position of each tree with its variety is given.

**1882. SPRING STYLE HATS.**

PEGRAM & CO. have received and are daily receiving a beautiful line of Gents' Silk, Stiff and Felt

**HATS.**

Don't fail to call and see them.

**PEGRAM & CO.**

**March 3, 1882.**

**SCARR'S Fruit Preservative.**

One 25 cent package will preserve 20 pounds Fruit. For sale by

**R. H. JORDAN & CO.,**

**Druggists, Tryon Street.**

**May 19, 1882.**

### What Kills Fruit Trees.

Deep planting is one error—to plant a tree rather shallow than it formerly stood is really the right way, whilst many plant a tree as they would a post. Roots are of two kinds—the young and tender rootlets, composed entirely of cells, the feeders of the tree, always found near the surface getting air and moisture; and roots of over one year old, which serve only as supporters of the tree and as conductors of its food. Hence the injury that ensues when the delicate rootlets are so deeply buried in the earth. Placing fresh or green manure in contact with the young roots is another great error. The place to put manure is on the surface, where the elements disintegrate, dissolve and carry it down. Numerous forms of fungi are generated and reproduced by the application of such manures directly to the roots, and they immediately attack the tree. It is very well to enrich the soil at transplanting the tree, but the manure, if to be in contact with or very near the roots, should be thoroughly decomposed.

### Boots, Shoes and Hats.

**PEGRAM & CO.**

Are daily receiving a new supply of

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

Which will be more complete than ever before, and comprises the

**Best Brands and Latest Styles.**

Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents', Boys and Youth's, Fine Boots and Shoes a specialty.

Lower grades all goods in our line in variety and at all prices. Full stock of

**Stetson and Other Hats.**

A pretty line of Trunks, Valises and Satchels, all sizes and prices. Call and see us.

**PEGRAM & CO.**

**Feb. 3, 1882.**

**Mallard Creek.**

I will meet the Tax-Payers of Mallard Creek Township at Deaton's June 2, at Monticello, the 11th June 12, at Randle's Mill June 15, and at my house June 19, 1882, to List their Taxes for 1882.

**N. GIBSON.**

**May 26, 1882.**

**R. H. JORDAN, DR. JOS. GRAHAM.**

**NEW DRUG STORE.**

We have opened and have now on sale a new and complete line of Fresh

**DRUGS.**

Toilet articles, etc., which we respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine at our Store on

**TRYON STREET,**

Opposite Elias & Cohen's.

**Prescriptions**

Carefully Prepared at all Hours, Day and Night.

**R. H. JORDAN & CO.**

**Feb. 3, 1882.**

**Fresh Drugs**

And Chemicals of all kinds, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, &c., just received by

**R. H. JORDAN & CO.,**

Opp. Elias & Cohen's, Tryon street.

**March 10, 1882.**

**LeROY DAVIDSON,**

**Wholesale and Retail**

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,**

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

The special attention of the

**COUNTRY TRADE**

is called to my Supplies in Warehouse on College street, and

**ALSO,**

To my Retail Store on Trade street, adjoining the Springs Building.

**Country Merchants and Wholesale**

and Retail buyers generally are invited to give me a call, examine my goods and hear my prices.

**LeROY DAVIDSON,**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

**Feb. 10, 1882.**

**Dow Law Cotton Planters,**

Champion Reapers and Mowers,

"Chief" Horse Rakes,

Improved Disc Cultivators, (walking),

Thomas Smoothing Harrow,

Davis Swine Churn,

Roland Chilled Plows,

Tennessee Wagons,

All kinds of Farm Implements,

Grass Seed of all kinds,

Cane Mills and Evaporators,

Farm Machinery, &c.

**J. G. SHANNONHOUSE,**

**Agent.**

**March 10, 1882.**

**Lanterns and Lamps.**

We have now on hand a fine stock of Lanterns and Glass Lamps.

**WILSON & BURWELL,**

**Druggists**

**Sept. 30, 1881.**

**NEW FURNITURE**

Constantly Coming In.

Which I will sell cheap for cash, both Wholesale and Retail.

**E. M. ANDREWS,**

**At White Front.**

**Feb. 24, 1882.**

**Remedy for**

**COUGHS AND COLDS.**

If you have a bad cold or trouble-some cough, try the COMPOUND GLOBE FLOWER SYRUP, the best and simplest remedy in the market—free from opiates, &c.

For sale by Wilson & Burwell, Dr. J. H. Mason, Dr. T. C. Smith, and R. H. Jordan & Co., Druggists.

**Jan. 27, 1882.**

**PROF. N. SCHMITT,**

Repairer and Tuner of Organs and Pianos,

Cor. 6th and Church sts., Charlotte, N. C.

Highest testimonials from Schools and citizens of Georgia, North and South Carolina, as a first-class Tuner.

Entire satisfaction given or no charge made.

**Jan. 20, 1882.**

**Fine Residence for Sale.**

A well-built and nice Dwelling House on College Street, third block from Trade Street, is offered for sale. It is within two or three minutes walk of the Public Square, and there is on the premises a nice Well of Water and all necessary out-buildings. The Dwelling contains about 8 Rooms.

Also, one-half interest in two Brick Cottages on Mint Street. Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness. Apply to

**A. H. CRESWELL,**

Opposite 1st Presbyterian Church.

**April 21, 1882.**

**SCARR'S Fruit Preservative.**

One 25 cent package will preserve 20 pounds Fruit. For sale by

**R. H. JORDAN & CO.,**

**Druggists, Tryon Street.**

**May 19, 1882.**

## LADIES VISIT THE BAZAR

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For this Season we have largely increased our Stock, and it contains every desirable article a lady can demand to complete her toilet.

**Wittkowsky & Baruch's**

**DRY GOODS EMPORIUM!**

IS ONE OF THE

**GREAT PLEASURE TO YOU**

AS WELL AS TO OURSELVES.

We invite Everybody.

**WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.**

**GENTLEMEN**

Combine "Pleasure With Profit."

Whilst in the city for Pleasure we propose that you should

**PROFIT BY A VISIT TO OUR**

**CLOTHING DEPARTMENT**

WE OFFER

All Wool Suits, complete, for \$7.50 worth \$12.00

All Wool Suits, " " 8.00 " 15.00

All Wool Suits, " " 10.00 " 18.00

All Wool Suits, " " 12.00 " 20.00

All Wool Suits, " " 15.00 " 30.00

The Finest Suits, for " " 18.00 " 35.00

**THE BEST SHIRT FOR \$1.00**

That has ever been your fortune to Secure.

**EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS**

IN OUR COMPLETE LINE OF

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**

COMPRISING

**Everything a Man wears.**

**WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.**

**Housekeepers take Notice.**

The finest assortment of first class Fancy Groceries in Charlotte, among which are many articles new for this market, have just been received at

**PERRY'S.**

**Attention Farmers!**

Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.

We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises, Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Feed Saws, Gross Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.

**Jan. 1, 1882.**

**E. J. HALE & SON,**

**PUBLISHERS,**

**Booksellers and Stationers,**

**55 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.**

Invite orders for School, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, and for all kinds of Staple Stationery.

**WRITING PAPERS**—Cap, Letter Note and other sizes.

**BLANK BOOKS**, of all Grades.

**ENVELOPES**, all sizes and colors and qualities.

**SCHOOL SLATES**, best quality, all sizes.

**Stamps and Lead Pencils**, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, &c.

**Feb. 18, 1882.**

**E. J. HALE & SON.**

**FIRE AND LIFE**

**Insurance Agency,**

**Established in 1854.**

**Now Representing**

**ROYAL, LANCASHIRE, &c. English Companies.**

**"Insurance Company of North America,"**

**"Lynchburg," "Georgia Home,"**

**"Niagara."**

**E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,**

**Agents.**

Office corner of College and 4th Streets,

**Oct. 1, 1880.**

**Just Received**

**TIDY'S CITY BOOK STORE**

A well selected Stock of

**WRITING PAPER,**

Including Note, Letter, Sermon, Legal and Foolcap, which they propose to sell cheap for cash.

Also, French Paper of every description, with Envelopes to match.

Also, Paper in boxes, to suit the most fastidious.

**SOCIAL ETIQUETTE OF NEW YORK.**

A standard treatise upon the