

Rapidly increasing interest in our Agricultural Society.

Each successive meeting of our County Agricultural and Mechanical Society becomes more interesting and, what is still better, more earnest.

After this, those members appointed at the preceding meeting to discuss certain questions and make certain addresses, were called upon to come forward and be heard.

And between this and the August meeting, we beg our farmers in all parts of our County to diligently study the following sound and sensible talk from F. D. Curtis, editor of the Farmer and Dairyman:

"If the farmers in a single township, or even a neighborhood, were thoroughly organized for the purpose, with but little expense to each, they could produce the finest blooded horses, the most showy and graceful cattle, the heaviest fleeced sheep or the most bred hogs, and the gain would more than compensate for the effort.

Manassas.

This week we publish Senator Hampton's interesting account of the Legion's noble work at the first battle of Manassas.

Small Grain.--How to Prepare the Land and When to Sow It.

An Essay Read by W. L. Darr, Esq., Before the Edgefield Agricultural Society at its July Meeting.

In opening the discussion of "Small Grain," "how to prepare the land," and "when to do it," I will take up first the cereal most generally and successfully grown in our County, viz: Oats.

The last census returns show the oat production of the United States in 1879, in round numbers, as 407,000,000 bushels.

How shall we prepare our lands to produce more than 11 bushels per acre? Alas! too few of us have done as well this year.

But if we confine ourselves closely to the question submitted for discussion, this may be considered digression; so I will speak next of land in cultivation in corn and cotton.

bulk is grown, in the absence of that experience, I will quote from our last census returns in regard to some of those implements; though not exactly in order at this point, as they are all mentioned in the article on wheat, and are nowhere referred to in connection with oats.

"The 25,000 acres of the famous Dalrymple farm in Dakota, were sown in 1879 by one hundred and twenty-five broadcast seeders and harrowed in.

Dr. Glenn, of Colusa Co., California, with two men and one broadcast seeder, sowed one hundred acres per day. But the advantages claimed for the drill, are that by frequent freezing and thawing, a portion of the surface is raised on small columns of ice, and the fibrous roots are drawn upward; and when the ground thaws and this is repeated, the roots are drawn out of the soil and exposed to the wind and sun; and thus the plant is either killed outright, or is very much injured in its growth.

Let us decide first which of our lands to sow: cultivated land or stubble. On many farms in the clay soil section of our County, we find about one half the land in stubble, the other in corn and cotton; and on other farms probably one third of each.

Now where we have sufficient land in cultivated crops, which being seeded down will ordinarily produce the amount of grain desired, and where the stubble land will produce cultivated crops, I fail to see any good reason for sowing again the stubble land, which is now filled with humus and is in the very best condition to produce cultivated crops.

An Essay by Capt. H. B. Gallman, Read Before the Edgefield Agricultural Society at its July Meeting.

To the Southern farmer there is no crop of more importance than the oat crop, especially so since the introduction of the red rust proof variety. Cotton perhaps may alone be accepted. And to a great extent these two great crops, cotton and oats, seem adapted to our country.

I would like to impress upon those who have not had it brought to their attention, the fact mentioned, that closely grazed lands produce the most abundant crops, and following this theory, I propose sowing permanent pasture in oats, and on a portion seed lightly and add red clover and orchard grass; change the pasture to stubble land, and if successful alternate, and set each pasture in turn in clover and grass.

It was the custom in ancient times, and in fact up to a very recent date, to scratch in, or bog in, as the case might be, a few oats late in winter or early in spring, on the poorest portions of the farm, and this was regarded at the time as a venture of a doubtful nature.

to follow either of the above plans, and would advise against sowing in spring except in case of necessity, and then would recommend manuring freely.

As a sort of summary, and in conclusion on oats, would say that on land which has been rested and grazed, or that has grown only cultivated crops several years in succession, all things being favorable, the largest results may be expected the first year; and where an extra large crop of oats has been grown, it is not often followed by another as large for several years, unless the soil be unusually rich, even though the land be changed to cultivated crops and fertilized.

It is well known that, with us, wheat will only follow some cultivated crop. And a clean cultivated crop, like cotton, seems to suit it best. Following corn or cotton, plow down the beds and sow as early after frost as possible. On land not subject to "winter killing," it may be covered with any ordinary harrow running across the rows. But on land where the plants are liable to be injured by freezing, put in with disc harrow or plow, following with smoothing harrow when the ground is frozen.

Where oats are to follow corn, they might be put in during the month of September, by following the rows; and the unevenness of the ground might be overcome to some extent as indicated on cotton land.

Barley with us is grown only as a grazing and soiling crop, and requires the land to be rich to succeed. The cheapest and most desirable plan to enrich soil for barley is what is known as "cow-penning." The droppings from a few cattle and a small number of sheep will keep a limited quantity of land in condition to produce average crops, without the addition of other manures, and is the best paying crop we can grow.

An Essay by E. Canteloni, Esq., Read Before the Edgefield Agricultural Society at its July Meeting.

At request of the Edgefield Agricultural and Mechanical Society, these observations are given, upon the subject of a drill, or as it is called, with a view that it may not directly profit, but it will give a discussion that may elicit a better plan, forming a chain founded upon experience and experiment, and stage after sowers.

A Drill for planting grain &c., made by the Empire Drill Co., Shortsville, N. Y., was used rather experimentally. All outside of drill did reasonably well, though some errors or faults were observed.

One and one half bushels to an acre used on some plots, without any mark of apparent increase or decrease of stand. On plots where this drill was used, the oats in cotton rows, the oats set to show a better stand generally.

It was the custom in ancient times, and in fact up to a very recent date, to scratch in, or bog in, as the case might be, a few oats late in winter or early in spring, on the poorest portions of the farm, and this was regarded at the time as a venture of a doubtful nature.

tion bring in market the cost of production, we cannot but realize the solemn warning against our mad worship of this idol, which promises wealth, but gives nothing but poverty.

Owing to our peculiar system of farming (following cotton and corn with oats and vice versa) it is difficult to lay down a plan of preparation, but the main point to success seems to lie in getting the seed in at the proper time, which would seem to be from the first of September to the first of November.

Another plan of sowing oats among cotton, which has given satisfaction, was done in September, after the middle of the month. As the cotton was picked, the plows followed putting in the oats. This may be done with shovels or cultivators, without injury to the cotton.

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giving chance for them to become weeded by freezing time.

For the Advertiser. Two or Three Farmers Who Constitute an Exception to Capt. Tillman's Otherwise Irrefutable Assertions.

The lands along the line of the Railroad on the Ridge are all improved by a more attentive cultivation than generally exists in the interior of the County; but it is doubtful if, as a class, these farmers keep as free from debt as those further from the railroad.

Mr. Lederick Hartley, of Batesburg, belongs to this wise class of good old-fashioned people. His steady and hecceptable man; stands on an eminence just above Batesburg; and he preserves the simplicity of true prosperity by making his own corn and raising his own meat.

His active, energetic habits are a lesson to the regiment of idle youngsters whose lolling forms lie stretched upon sun lit beds, only to be roused by the smell of breakfast.

Marble & Granite Yard, JOHNSTON, S. C.

HAVING opened a yard at Johnston, S. C., for the above work, we solicit the patronage of the public, and guarantee work and prices to compete with Augusta, Charleston or Columbia, and all other cities in the South.

UP AGAIN!

OUT OF THE ASHES! W. H. BRUNSON, Agt., Respectfully informs his Friends and Customers, that he has...

Since the Fire, Set up his rest at the RYAN HOTEL, with a good stock of Groceries.

W. H. BRUNSON, Agt. Now being daily recruited from the best markets in the land.

WADE HAMPTON. THIS Through-bred STALLION will stand the Spring Season at Johnston on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays and balance of the week at Trenton.

Fine Property for Sale, In the Healthy and Flourishing Town of Williston, on the S. C. Railway.

Pure German Carp for Sale. THE coming food fish of America. I have both breeding and small fry, and will sell them low and ship promptly.

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of nature has laid abundance right at our feet, if we will but stoop and take it up.

Mr. Alonzo Bates, too, is an extensive planter, and has fine crops all around him. To have as vast an area as he has, it is wonderful how well he manages to keep it worked.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Travelling Public that they have recently purchased the Virginia House, and that under the new management the House has been thoroughly renovated and repaired for the season.

LAND OF THE SKY! VIRGINIA HOUSE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. Altitude 2260 feet.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS. NOW is the time when every one who has a Mill should be looking how he can do the most and the best Flour.

FIRST-CLASS LUMBER. HAVING recently set up a Lumber Mill on a finely timbered tract about two miles Southward of Johnston, and one mile from C. C. & A. R. R., we are now offering the best of pine lumber in all classes.

Marble & Granite Yard, JOHNSTON, S. C. Mural Tablets, Mantels, &c.

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The Augusta Cotton Gin Co.

THE AUGUSTA COTTON GIN. For Fine Sample, Clean Seed, Fast Work, Fine Finish and Superior Mechanism, this Gin is not surpassed.

Planters of Edgefield should remember it is made close to them, where broken parts and repairs can be furnished promptly and at small cost.

O. M. STONE, Manager, AUGUSTA, GA. Office No. 7, Warren Block.

Mr. O. M. STONE, Manager Augusta Cotton Gin Co. Dear Sir--At your request, we have sent you the "Augusta Cotton Gin," manufactured by the Augusta Cotton Gin Company.

Mr. O. M. STONE, Manager Augusta Cotton Gin Co. Dear Sir--During the fall of 1884 I ginned about 450 bales cotton with the 60-SAW AUGUSTA COTTON GIN, using for power a 6 Horse BIRDSEAL Engine.

Mr. O. M. STONE, Manager Augusta Cotton Gin Co. Dear Sir--During the past season I have ginned 400 bales cotton on the 60-Saw Augusta Gin. It cleans the seed perfectly, makes an unusually fine sample and a splendid turn out.

Mr. J. H. Cogburn, of Cognin & Stevens, also states that his gin has, during the entire season, yielded more lint from seed cotton than any of the gins used in his section.

Mr. O. M. STONE, Manager Augusta Cotton Gin Co. Dear Sir--During the past ginning season we used one of your 60-Saw Augusta Cotton Gins, with a 6-horse power Atlas Engine. We usually ginned a bale of cotton in 45 minutes.

Mr. O. M. STONE, Manager Augusta Cotton Gin Co. Dear Sir--The attachment which you put to my cotton gin, virtually making it an Augusta Gin, causes the gin to run like a clock, and I am much pleased with it.

LOOK AND LISTEN! The Whirl of Time Brings About Another EVENTFUL EPISODE! IN THE HISTORY OF OUR SHOE EMPORIUM

We Open the Spring Business With a Stock of 9,000 Cases of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes & Hats.

READ THESE FIGURES. 5,000 pairs Ladies' Kid Tanned Shoes at 67 5,000 pairs Ladies' Kid Tanned Shoes at 67

WORTH We have in stock about 175 pr. Ladies' Fine French Kid, hawkebury, Button Boots, that we have sold for \$8 and \$10.

The Last, but not the Least, of our Ladies' Department, is our "Wild Irishman" hand-sewed that we sold for \$3 per pair, will close his lot for \$2 per pair.

Among our daily arrivals we shall place before our people some "Mandalines" that are positively beyond the whips of Competition, Complete, or Monopoly.

In this Department we Show More Extensive Features than any Other House! 90c. For the next few days we will sell about 700 pairs Gents' Nobby

We have also about 500 pairs of Gents' Congress Gaiters that are well worth \$1.75. These will be closed out at 55c a pair.

About 700 pairs of Gents' Walking Bats that we close out at \$1 a pair. 500 prs. of Gents' Congress Gaiters at \$1.50; worth \$2.25.

We present a carnival of Novelty and a Festival of Elegance. What is the use of Wasting Dollars when you may save it by Buying one of our MACKINAW

LONG PRICES. This is the Music and those the Prices that Crowd our Stores. New Advanced Ideas Crowding Out the Old, Pluck instead of Luck, Cash instead of Credit, Brains

The J. B. White Co., 740 BROAD STREET, Augusta, Ga., Apr. 14, 1885--50

SEEDS Peter Henderson & Co., full of every variety of the Garden, and the most selected and reliable of the world.