

Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1893.

VOL. LVIII. NO. 13.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

Practical Suggestion on the Possibilities of a Two-Horse Farm.

Southern Cultivator.

At the Farmers' Convention, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 15th of February I was invited, by a gentleman who is deeply interested in the agriculture of the State, to write for the press a short article on the possibilities of a two-horse farm in Georgia. At first thought that seemed to be an easy task, but after a little study the matter presents itself in such a magnitude and variety of phases as to make it almost impossible to treat the subject intelligently in a very short space. I have therefore concluded to discuss it only as related to the capabilities of the ordinary two-horse farm and in methods as to such crops as are generally grown by the farmers of this section, and I shall write less for instruction to those already engaged in farming here than for information to those who may desire to cast their lot among us and enjoy with us the manifold gifts of soil, and climate, which are unsurpassed by any other country on the globe.

In the beginning I shall lay down two or three propositions, and when they are admitted as true, for I shall not consume your valuable space in attempting to prove them, we will begin to consider the subject in its practical bearings, and I shall confine myself to what has already been attained on many farms and can be accomplished by every man of average enterprise and ability:

1st. For successful farming the farmer must either own the land or have a continual lease upon it. I confidently believe the terrible famine in Russia one year ago and again at the present time is the legitimate result of their system of farming.

2d. The first object of the farmer is to raise a comfortable living for himself and family.

3d. His next object is continually to increase the value and productiveness of his soil.

As the chemist must have his laboratory supplied with the necessary arts and appliances of his profession if he wishes to conduct his researches in a satisfactory and profitable manner, so must the farmer be supplied with the tools and implements which are necessary to the economic and successful prosecution of his farm work. With these provided for, we are now ready for the apportionment of stock and land.

A two-horse farm conducted on the intensive plan will require fifty acres of arable land of fairly good quality, exclusive of pastures and meadows. Of this, two acres should be set apart for kitchen garden and truck patch, which should at once be brought up to a high state of cultivation by very liberal manuring. The remaining forty-eight acres should be subdivided into four equal parts and a continuous system of four years rotation practiced upon it as follows: 12 acres oats, 12 acres corn and peas, and 24 acres cotton. In the rotation corn should always follow cotton, cotton follow cotton and oats, and oats follow corn. In addition to the above, peas should always be sown broadcast upon stubble just as soon as the oats are taken off; it would also be well if the cotton land was sown in rye at the last plowing of the cotton in July or August.

The crops should receive an annual minimum application of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate as follows: Corn, 200 lbs per acre; oats, 300 pounds per acre; cotton, 300 lbs per acre; peas after oats, 100 lbs per acre; peas after corn, 200 lbs per acre. Allowing 1,000 lbs per acre for the truck patch, this will give us a total of 18,800 pounds, costing at present prices about \$190. From this crop we may reasonably expect 15 bales of cotton, worth at present prices \$660; 450 bushels of cotton seed, worth \$135; 240 bushels of corn, worth \$144; 480 bushels of oats, worth \$240; 72 bushels of peas, worth \$43.20; 24 tons of pea vine hay, worth \$288, or a total of \$1,510.20. The cost of working this crop will depend upon the farmer. He and his sons can work it, or he can work it by hiring two hands at a cost of \$200 and rations, and he and the two hands can do all the work required in making and gathering the crop.

The foregoing estimate is reasonable and moderate, and exam-

ples can be found of even greater in probably every county in the State. I asked Major Ryals, of Chatham county, how much cotton he thought he could make under his system of truck farming, and his reply was, "probably five bales per acre."

Of the two acres set apart as a truck patch, one-half acre should be devoted to a kitchen garden, from which a generous supply of wholesome vegetables including small fruits with green corn for six months of the year, and a nice cabbage every day for more than ten months of the year. Half an acre should be given to sweet potatoes from which 75 bushels can be easily gathered, if planted in Georgia yams, and double that quantity if planted in some of the more prolific but less desirable varieties. The remaining acre should be devoted to soiling and sown in a succession of crops, such as rye, barley, lucerne, drilled corn, etc., and if made very rich will produce food sufficient to supply the two horses and a cow with one-half of their necessary rations from May to November. The cultivation of this crop will require less than two-thirds of the time of the two horses kept upon the farm, and the farmer, if he likes, can add five to ten acres in an orchard, in which he can plant peas and chufas for fattening his own pork, and some to sell. He can have peas ready to turn his hogs into by the first of August, and have them till Christmas. He need only have for his motto, "Do nothing or do your best," and all that I have portrayed can be easily accomplished. A pair of good mares can be used for cultivating the farm and from each of these a mule colt can be added to the yearly revenue of the farm, which at three years old will cost not exceeding \$50 and will bring in the market from \$80 to \$125.

The farmer should also keep two or three good cows; these will supply his table with an abundance of delicious milk and butter with a surplus for market, and always at good prices. Under the system of farming here laid down the soil will not only maintain its productiveness, but supplemented by such manure as the former will be able to save, by judicious care and diligence, will gradually improve in fertility and there will be a consequent improvement in crops. Such lands can now be bought for \$10 to \$12 per acre, and a cordial welcome awaits every family of good moral character.

I do not by any means contend that this is the system best adapted to the capacity and tastes of every man. Some may prefer a few acres in tobacco, or a portion of this crop in broom corn or in sugar cane for syrup making, in lieu of a part of the cotton crop. Some others may prefer dairying in some or all of its branches. To such I know of no section that offers greater advantages. Red clover, lucerne, timothy, red top orchard and Texas blue grass, all do remarkably well, and, with the exception of timothy, I have them all growing on my farm to-day.

This is the home of the Bermuda grass, which furnishes most excellent grazing for seven months in the year, and yields from two to seven tons of excellent hay per acre.

Two Old-Time Love Letters.

In an old book, dated 1820 there is says, the People's Companion, the following very curious love epistle. It affords an admirable play upon words:

"Madame—Most worthy of admiration. After long consideration and much meditation on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation. O! your approbation of this declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station, to profess my admiration, and if such oblation is worthy of observation and can obtain commiseration it will be an aggrandizement beyond all calculation of the joy and exaltation of yours.

"SANS DISSIMULATION."

The following is the still more curious answer.

"Sir—I perused your oration with much deliberation at the great infatuation of your imagination to such veneration on so slight a foundation. But after examination and much serious contemplation I supposed your animation was the fruit of recreation or had sprung from ostentation to display your education by an odd enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, though of great variation in their respective signification. Now, without disputation, your laborious application in so tedious an occupation deserves commendation and, thinking imitation a sufficient gratification, I am, without hesitation, yours,

MARY MODERATION."

Save Your Land.

Yorkville Enquirer.

About three years ago, The Enquirer described the method adopted by Mr. W. S. Wilkerson, of Hickory Grove, to preserve his lands from the wasting action of water after rains. It will be remembered by some of our readers that the lands in question were described as quite rocky and very unproductive.

The idea of utilizing the rocks, which were in the way of agricultural implements, to build long dams across some of the depressions in his fields. While ridding the fields of the rocks, he thought also to check the waste of soil leached out of his fields by the rains. The idea has worked to perfection, and Mr. Wilkerson has reached that point where he is beginning to consider the rocks, once looked upon as a nuisance, as worth a great deal more even than the trouble of moving them from one place to another. In two or three instances the dams have reached a height of about four feet. On the lower sides of the dams, are the disappearing remains of the once deep gullies that had been furrowed out by the unchecked freshets, and on the upper sides level with the top walls, are deep deposits of the richest sediment, which would have otherwise been carried off down the gully into the branch and thence to the creek and river. In the meantime Mr. Wilkerson continues to plaster the large field above the dams with stable manure, muck and other fertilizers, confident that there can be no appreciable waste, and in a few years more the whole farm, which came into his possession worn out and almost barren, promises to be as fertile and productive even as the rich river bottoms only about two miles away.

It may be hard and difficult for you to live within your means; but, if you are an honest man, you must do it. To spend more money than you make is to open the way to untold troubles, and to insure the final ruin of your reputation and character. For no reason—not to gratify your own taste, nor to please your family, nor help even a useful charity, should you adopt a policy so fraught with evil consequences. After all, the people who are compelled to practice the most rigid economy get as much good out of life as anybody else. "Plain living and high thinking often go together." To be able to do without luxuries is better than to have them.—Nashville Advocate.

In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy, in the spring of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expel all impurities from the blood.

C. M. SANDERS.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Pensfeld, Ga.

First Families.

The idea.

If there is anything we pride ourselves upon in this country, it is our first families.

Every town has its first families, but their importance depends on their location.

The first families in Boston, for instance, are very blue-blooded indeed, for some of them know who their grandfather was and boast of him; They acknowledge that Springfield has first families, but allude to them as highly respectable people, and the Springfield aristocrats in turn mention the first families of Sappville as decent sort of country folks.

You will see that first family is rather hard to determine.

First Families.

First families usually have a nigger and a coat of arms; but they often object to a too diligent examination of the family tree, as some times ancestors are found hanging to it, and the coat of arms turns out to be a coat with-out arms, or what the vulgar second and third families call a vest.

The same standard of first familyism is not applicable to all places. Mr. Beans, of Boston, dated his family from 1620, when his ancestor came over in Mayflower, the ancestor having been the ship's cook. Mr. Lardley, of Chicago, goes back to the medieval ages before the fire, and is not familiar with the name of his grandfather. Mr. Hufer of Denver is an aristocrat from way back and his father carried his fortune and family portraits into Denver in a wheelbarrow in the misty days of 1874.

A knowledge of one's grandsire can hardly be the standard, for old man Sloper in the poorhouse remembers distinctly that his grandfather died in the same hotel.

The fact that a man had ancestors; family; history; them.

We figure our family up. The best way is to say you are one and go around blowing about it. Your neighbors will probably call you a fool for eight or ten years, and then end by believing you, when you are a first family in good standing.

There's McGiggles, now. He's a first family. McGiggles went to school with me, and wore pants with L. S. and bay windows on them, for his father carried the hod and drank tod.

I was sort of stuck up in those days and become book-keeper in a hardware store, while McGiggles, drove a grocery wagon. He went into the business later for himself and made slathers of money in the barrel business. He gave up his barrels, joined the church, married a deacon's daughter, an struck out to be a first family, an he got there with both feet. McGiggles is high-toned now, but still he notices me sometimes and say I am a respectable hardworking man.

I dont know that I will ever go in for being a first family man, but perhaps I will if I don't join the Knights of Lcor or the Anarchists.

However; we've got to have somebody for first families; and McGiggles might as well be one as any fellow, especial as his boy, T. Jefferson McGiggles is now at Harvard, and Edith McGiggles is going to Europe in ne to study art.

The Billkmans ud to be blue bloods until the map busted up on telephone stks. Then the old woman fired t niggers and started a hash fory and that broke up the firstmily business for them.

Old Mandrake rushing to the front as a first faylist since his Indian elixir beg to catch on, and Jimmy, his, who used to wash the bot; was getting measured for a es suit the other day when I pad Sear's tailor shop.

Courtship in Georgia.

When a Georgia farmer found out that nis son John was sparking a certain farmer's daughter for a year or more without settling any question, he called him out behind the stack and said:

"John, do you love Susan Tucker?"

"I guess I do, dad."

"And does she love you?"

"That's what I duno, dad, and I'm afraid to ask her."

"Well, you'd better throw out a few hints to-night and find out. He's no use wearing out boot leather unless you are going to marry her."

That night at 10 o'clock John came home a wreck. His face was all scratched up and his ear was bleeding, his hat gone and his back covered with mud.

"John, John! what on earth is the matter with you?" exclaimed the man, laying down his paper.

"Bin over to Tucker's," was the reply "And—and I threw out a few hints to Susan."

"What kind o' hints?"

"Why, I told her that I'd been hoofing it two miles four nights a week for the last two years to set up with her while she chewed gum and sung through her nose, and now I reckoned it was time for her to brush her teeth and darn her stockings, cure the bile on her chin and tell the folks we're engaged."

"And her father bounced you?"

"No, dad, no; there's where I am consoled. It took the whole family, including Susan, two hired men and three dogs, and then I wasn't more'n half licked. I guess we moved on 'em too soon, dad—I guess it was'n't quite time to throw out hints."

The polite child is the latest in the juvenile world. She was strolling around the neighborhood on a tour of observation when she came across a colored man sitting

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We are pleased to announce that we have made arrangements by which we are prepared to supply free to each of our subscribers a year's subscription to that well known monthly home and farm Journal, the American Farmer, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio. We make this offer to each of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance, and to all new subscribers paying one year in advance. The American Farmer is strictly National in its character. It is a high-class illustrated journal filled with entertaining and instructive reading matter, containing each month much information that is invaluable to agriculturists and of special interest to each member of every home. It is suited to all localities, being National in its make and character, thus meeting with favor in all localities. It is strictly non-political and non-sectarian. It has a trained corps of contributors and is carefully edited. The various departments of Farm, Horticulture, Sheep and Swine, The Home, The Horse and the Dairy, are filled with bright and useful matter. The readers of the American Farmer are universal in its praise and look for its monthly visits with keen anticipation. The regular subscription price to the American Farmer is \$1.00 a year, but by this arrangement it costs you nothing to receive that great publication for one year. Do not delay in taking advantage of this offer, but call at once or send in your subscription, Sample copy of the American Farmer can be seen at the ADVERTISER office, or will be supplied direct by the publishers.

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PROGRAMME

Of the Interdenominational S. S. Convention to be Held at Bethlehem, 5 Miles N. W. of Johnston, May 4-5

"If thou put the brethren in remembrance of these things then thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ."—1 Tim. 4:6.

FIRST SESSION—THURSDAY.

10:30 A. M. Devotional exercises and organization.

11:30. Address of welcome by B. W. Rushton.

11:40. Reply by A. B. Watson.

11:50. "What benefit do we hope to gain from this convention?" To be enwored by delegates.

SECOND SESSION.

2 P. M. Prayer and song service.

2:30. Verbal reports from Sunday Schools by delegates.

2:00. The Bible model of the Sunday School, by Dr. D. B. Frontis and Rev. C. G. Bradford.

3:30. How can we impress upon parents the duty and responsibility of encouraging their children to attend Sunday School? by Rev. I. W. Wingo and Burr Riley.

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10 A. M. Prayer and song service.

10:30. The need of greater interest and enthusiasm in Sunday School work by superintendents and teachers by Rev. A. B. Watson and L. F. Dorn.

11:00. How best to keep children interested in the Sunday School? by Rev. J. L. Ouzts and Rev. C. P. Boozer.

11:30. Importance of emphasizing the spiritual element in our Sunday School work, by E. M. Hix and R. A. Turner.

FOURTH SESSION.

1:30 P. M. Prayer and song service.

2:00. Use of black-board, by Rev. G. W. Bussey and Prof. L. B. Haynes.

3:00. What benefit do we hope will accrue from Sunday Schools to the church? by Rev. F. F. St.

Union Meetings.

FIRST DIVISION.

The Union Meeting of the First Division of the Edgefield Baptist Association will hold the next Union meeting with Mountain Creek Church, commencing at 10 a. m. Saturday before the 5th Sunday in April.

Introductory sermon by Rev. P. P. Blalock.

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1893.

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1893.

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Illustrations of Shakespeare's Comedies will be continued. Literary articles will be contributed by Charles Elliot Norton, Mrs. James T. Fields, William Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, and others.

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