

THE FIELD AND THE FIRESIDE.

Vol. I.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 15, 1878

The Field and Fireside.

Agricultural.

PUBLISHED BY
J. C. CAMPBELL & CO.
At One Dollar a Year.

OFFICE

IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE
Building, Powder Springs Street, Marietta, Georgia.

W. M. SESSIONS,

Attorney at Law,

MARIETTA, GA.

OFFICE, north side of Public Square
in Blackwell's Building, up stairs,
Marietta, October 1, 1877.

D. F. MCCLATCHY,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

DEALER IN

EVERY VARIETY OF

Choice Family Groceries.

Marietta, Sept. 4, 1877.

DAVID IRWIN,

T. B. IRWIN,

Irwin, McClatchy & Irwin,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Washington in the Blue Ridge, Rome,

and Coweta Circuits.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

W. T. W. WINN,

Attorneys at Law,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

March 18, 1877.

W. R. POWER,

Attorney at Law,

MARIETTA, GA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Col-

lect and adjacent counties. Collec-

torial specialty. Office, north side of

Public Square, northwest corner of Public

Square.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

J. E. MOSELY,

Attorney at Law.

WILL attend to all business con-

fided to him in Cobb and McIntosh

counties. Office in McClatchy's Build-

ing, up stairs.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

E. M. ALLEN,

Resident Dentist.

Of more than twenty years.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Office—North side of Public Square,

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. G. TENNENT,

Practicing Physician.

Office on Cherry Street—Resi-

dence on Cherokee street.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. E. J. SEITZ,

Physician and Surgeon.

RESIDES his professional ser-

vice in Cobb and McIntosh coun-

ties. He has branches in Marietta

and surrounding country. Office at the

Drug Store of Wm. Root.

March 13-15

M. R. LYON,

CHESTER STREET,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

And dealer in

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

M. T. CRIST,

CHESTER STREET,

Saddle and Harness Maker

AND REPAIRER.

Marietta, Geo., March 13, 1877.

House Building and

Repairing.

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS FINISHED

TO ORDER.

Lumber of all kinds, and at the

lowest prices, for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage

afforded, the undersigned hereby

states that he is fully prepared to contract

for the erection of Buildings, and to ex-

ecute the contracts in the most satisfac-

tory manner. SHOP, south side Public

Square, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK,

CONTRACTOR

AND

BUILDER.

THE undersigned continues his busi-

ness as Brick, Making, Stone and

Work Building, and is prepared to at-

tend to all contracts on the most rea-

sonable terms, and to execute them in the

most satisfactory manner. March 13, 1877.

W. M. WALLIS,

of all kinds, nearly

and complete done at this office.

Suggestions.

The holidays are over, and our

thoughts must be given and our

efforts devoted to practical mat-

ters. It will soon be time to be-

gin preparations for the work of

the approaching season, and the

thoughtful farmer will early com-

mence his calculations and his ar-

rangements. Considering the im-

portance of the work, it is in time

to prepare for war, as applicable

to individuals as it is to gov-

ernments or nations, the wise

farmer prepares during the leis-

ure of winter for the active oper-

ations, or so to speak, practical

warfare of the ensuing spring and

summer. Therefore, with the fore-

sight of an experienced commander

and conqueror, he considers

and matures while in winter quar-

ters the general, if not the detail-

ed plan of the campaign, and pre-

pares to bring his forces into ac-

tion at the earliest practicable

moment, and to increase them

without delay whenever reinforce-

ments are necessary to insure the

success of important operations.

By this judicious foresight he pre-

pares himself to meet any emer-

gency, and thus he is enabled to

apply business principles and cal-

culations to his management and

operations—does not attempt to

bore large augur holes with a

small gimlet, nor expect Providence

to save him from a failure attrib-

utable to lack of attention and

invention in preparing for this

or that crop or improvement.

Knowing the condition and cap-

acity of the forces and elements

of his command, and last, yet

perhaps most important, the quali-

ties of the various fields and

soils which constitute his farm—he

can make his calculations intelli-

gently and with such accuracy

as to secure favorable results

under ordinary circumstances. A

map of the farm, showing each

field, its size, capacity (or what it

has yielded), quality of soil, &c.,

will, of course, be of great advan-

tage, and this every farmer should

possess. And this every farmer should

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would have cost; the seed is not

planted till it is too late to get a

good crop; the wood is not hauled

till the wood pile is exhausted,

and that may be in summer time

when the crops are suffering.

be harvested, and thus the work

drags all the time. Such farmers

are not happy. They have not

the lively spirits of those who are

always up with and a little ahead

of their work. Reader, to which

class do you belong? Much work

can be done in winter to advance

spring work. Who will do it?

Jute and Jute Culture.

THE NEW INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH.

The subject of jute culture was

brought before the meeting of the

Farmers' Club, New York, by a

communication from Prof. Wm. H.

house, of Washington University,

St. Louis, who believes that it

can be naturalized in the United

States. It is a fact of im-

mense economic importance.

Jute ranks fourth in value of all

the productions of India. If it

can be grown in the country at

all, it ought to be second only to

cotton in industrial and commer-

cial importance. The writer ar-

gues the trial of this experiment on

a large scale. Letters received

from time to time giving the prac-

tical details of actual experiments

already made, strongly confirm

his belief that this important sta-

ple can be added to the growths

of the Southern States and Low-

er California.

JUTE CULTURE IN INDIA.

Before reading an interesting

account of jute in India, where it

has been cultivated for hundreds

of years, President N. C. Ely

stated that it contained the results

of personal observations upon the

growth of this plant, made by the

professor during a recent visit in

India.

The land intended for this crop

is usually broken up in the fall,

thoroughly pulverized and richly

manured. The seed is sown broad-

cast, from two to four pounds to

the acre. The time for sowing

varies with the conditions of soil

and climate, in some localities

being planted in February, March

and April, and in others as late as

July. Sometimes two crops are

raised to the acre, but this is very

exhaustive to the soil. After the

jute has come up, it is carefully

thinned, and then left without

much further tillage to ripen. It

matures in 12 or 15 weeks. The

plant sometimes grows to a height

of twenty feet, but the average

height is ten or twelve feet. The

diameter of the butts varies from

half an inch to an inch and a

half. One variety, which is ex-

tensively cultivated, has a smooth

white bark and wide spreading

branches. The jute is kept two

in flower, because the fibre is then

more glossy and less woody. The

seed ripens one month after flow-

erage, and the fibre has then be-

come so woody as to lose much of

its commercial value. After cut-

ting, the fibre is usually kept two

or three days, till the leaves fall

off, and then it is immersed in wa-

ter. The period of submersion

Southern States there is a

damp climate and a moist

sand-clay, or alluvial soil

can be profitably raised, and

the condition of soil and

and the practical test of experi-

ments already made have been so

favorable as seriously to alarm

the government of an Indian

commission appointed by the State

has expressed a grave apprehen-

sion of American competition in

the cultivation of jute.

According to the estimates of

practical experience, Professor

Waterhouse says that jute butts

can be produced in the United

States for three cents a pound in

currency, and the fine fibre for

eight cents. The average price of

India butts in this country is three

and four cents in gold, and the

fine yarns are worth eight or ten

cents a pound in gold. The differ-

ence between the cost of Indian

and American jute is not, how-

ever, its only source of profit.—

There is a relative economy in

the cultivation of this plant. Ac-

cording to Southern testimony it

is four times as productive as cot-

ton or flax, while at the same time

the labor to raise it is less. In the

manu-

facture of hemp and flax, there

is a loss of 15 or 20 per cent. of</

ly a reduced
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ing bio
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THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE

[illegible]

and get a supply.

• We are prepared, with type, new presses, and good workmen, to do all kinds of Job Printing, at short notice, and at no higher price than the lowest.