

THE FIELD AND FRESIDE.

Vol. I.

The Field and Fireside. B. R. Strong, Agricultural.

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 19, 1878.

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At Marietta a Year.

OFFICE
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Building, Four and a half Springs Street, Marietta, Georgia.

W. A. McCLATCHY,
Attorney at Law,
MARIETTA, GA.

OFFICE, north side of Public Square
in Bicknell's Building, up stairs,
Marietta, Georgia, 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. R. IRWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MARIETTA, GA.

WILL practice in the Blue Ridge, Rome,
and Coweta Circuits.
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

W. T. W. J. WINN,
Attorneys at Law,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

March 13, 1877.

W. R. POWER, H. M. HAMMETT,
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MARIETTA, GA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

WILL practice in the Courts of Cobb
and adjacent counties. Collecting
a specialty.

J. E. MOSELEY,
Attorney at Law,
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WILL attend to all business connected
with him in Cobb and adjacent counties.
Office in Bicknell's Building, up stairs,
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

E. M. ALLEN,
President of the
OF more than twenty years.

CHARLES REASONABLE,
OFFICE—North side of Public Square,
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DR. G. TENNETT,
Practicing Physician.

OFFICE on Cassville street.—Residence
on Cherokee street. Office at the
Drug Store of Wm. Root. March 13-17.

DR. E. J. SETZE,
Physician and Surgeon.

TENDERS his professional services
in the practice of Medicine in all
its branches in the cities of Marietta
and surrounding country. Office at the
Drug Store of Wm. Root. March 13-17.

M. R. LYON,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
And dealer in
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

M. T. GRIST,
CHEROKEE STREET,
SASH and Barnes Maker

AND REPAIRER.

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
I heretofore, the subscriber would state
that he is fully prepared to contract for
the erection of Buildings, and to ex-
ecute the contracts in the most satisfac-
tory manner. SHOPS, south side Public
Square. March, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK.

CONTRACTOR

AND
BUILDER.

THE undersigned continues his busi-
ness of Brick Making, Stone and
Block Building, and is prepared at all
times to execute contracts for the most re-
sponsible and to execute them in the
most satisfactory manner.

H. B. WALLIS, Jr.
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

DRUG GIST,
AND
Apothecary.

WILL continue business at the Old
Stand in MARIETTA, and will
keep on hand, and for sale

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH AND GENUINE

Drugs! Chemicals!

Toilet and Fancy Articles!

Paints and Oils!

Fine Perfumery, etc.

All which will be SOLD LOW FOR
CASH. Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded by an experienced Apothecary.
B. R. STRONG.

Books and Stationery.

School Books and Stationery of all
kinds. Also, Musical Note Books for
Sunday Schools and Singing Classes.
Books not in stock, either Literary,
Scientific or Educational, or any piece
of Sheet Music, will be ordered and de-
livered in Marietta at publisher's prices.
Marietta, Feb. 26, 1878.

Onion Sets.

White and Yellow Onion Sets, for
sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 26

The Detroit Free Press.

Garden & Field
Seeds.

I HAVE a full supply of Vegetable
and Flower Seeds. Also, a stock of
Clover, Timothy, Red Top and
Blue Grass, all which will be sold low
for CASH.

B. R. STRONG,
Marietta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1878.

E. A. WITHERS,
Iron Founder & Machinist.

MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Improved Serrum Mills,
CRIST MILL MACHINERY.

RUNNING Gear for Water Wheels,
and Specifications for Mill Furner-
ies and Gold Mining Machinery of all
kinds.

Prices to suit the times.

All work first class,
AND GUARANTEED.

And having just built new buildings,
and having at good machinery, I could
be had North, I feel confident that I can
work all competition, as to quality,
practical mechanics of thirty five years
experience, I am not afraid of my ability
to give satisfaction, so all who may
feel disposed to patronize me.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

J. B. O'NEILL & CO.,
East Side of the Public Square,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF
FAMILY GROCERIES & COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Marietta, Sept. 4, 1877.

IRWIN & CLAY,
Attorneys at Law.

Will attend to the practice of law in
Cobb and adjacent counties. Office
at the Court House, up stairs, over
McClatchy's store, west side Public
Square, Marietta, March 13, 1877.

THE quickest way to improve
our pastures when short of manure
is to top-dress them, or to
these animals will exterminate
such weeds and grasses as cows
will not eat. If the pasture can-
not be given up to sheep, pasture
as many sheep as cows, and it
will not be broken up to the re-
pair.

Intense Farming.
A writer (L. C. B.) to the Sa-
vannah Weekly News has the fol-
lowing to say of Judge Hardway's
experience in intensive
farming, and upon the system
pursued by him so successfully:
Mr. R. H. Hardway, of Thom-
as county, in the January num-
ber of the Southern Cultivator,
says: "There are two small farms
adjoining mine. This year (1877)
one neighbor planted four acres
of corn, on which he put seven
bushels of cotton seed to the acre,
and the other planted two acres
of corn, on which he used ten
bushels of cotton seed to the acre.
I planted six acres in corn, and
used sixty bushels of cotton seed
composted with lot scrapings and
one hundred pounds fertilizer to
the acre. Each crop had the same
workings and the same rains, and
all had seven weeks drought,
which did much injury. As mine
was most largely fertilized, it had
a severe winter test. My corn
stood the fiery ordeal far better
than that of either of my neigh-
bors. One neighbor planted six
by five feet, one stalk in a hill.—
I planted four by two feet, two
stalks in a hill. Result—my four
acre neighbor made twenty-seven
bushels of corn on his four acres,
and half a stack of fodder. The
other, with two acres, made twenty-
one bushels of corn and half a
stack of fodder. Both together,
with six acres, made forty-eight
bushels of corn and one stack of
fodder. My six acres made three
hundred and ninety-seven bushels
of corn and 2,632 bushels of fod-
der.

"In a former year," continues
Mr. Hardway, "I planted one
acre of corn and used ten times
more fertilizer than did my neigh-
bor, and made four times as much
corn on the one acre as he made
on one hundred and nineteen
bushels of corn, and he made one
hundred and nineteen bushels of
corn. The same season of corn
will produce a good crop of corn
and manure, and the same land
will produce equally as fine a crop
on land containing ten times the
quantity of manure."

It would seem by these experi-
ments that the intense system
has far outstripped every other.
The same experiments are easily
made by every farmer, for he who
cannot intensify manure even
one acre can manure a half, a
fourth or even one-eighth of an
acre. Surely his horses, his cows,
his hogs, his cotton seed, and his
branch muck would enable him to
manure intensely one-eighth of
an acre. That would furnish
him with the facts, about which
there is so much diversity of op-
inion, and each can prove the sys-
tem for himself.

And now, if Mr. Hardway's
success in yield is the result of
the manuring, as stated by him,
why not every farmer practice it,
as well as he? Is it not better to
concentrate the labor and manure
upon a few acres than to scatter
them while the yield would be the
same? Would it not be the same
matter to make one hundred and
nineteen bushels of corn on one
tenth of an acre, using the same
quantity of fertilizers, than to cul-
tivate ten acres, using the same
quantity of manure? Mr. Hard-
way is not alone in these experi-
ments. Many other farmers in
this county, and in other
reported similar yields for the State,
management, in corn, cotton, and
wheat, potatoes, and many other
things. They all prove that Geor-
gia farmers have it in their power
to make a great deal more than
they do on less than one-third of
the land they cultivate, and with
much less labor and expense. If
these are real truths, are they not
worthy of the very highest con-
sideration among farmers? We
think they are.

will be found that the pasture
will sustain as many cows as
when they were pastured alone,
while the fertility of the pasture
will allow an increase in cows of
at least 10 per cent, annually.

The Soil.
Silica, or sand, or clay, and car-
bonate of lime, are the principal
ingredients of the soil. The op-
en, porous, or sandy, is where the
silica is the main ingredient. The
clay soil is that in which alu-
minum predominates, and what is
called a loam, contains nearly e-
qual proportions of silica, alumi-
num, and carbonate of lime, furnis-
ing the best soil for tillage.

Each of these soils require a
different treatment for their im-
provement. The siliceous or sand-
y, is deficient in humus, or veg-
etable and animal matter. This
can be supplied by the addition
of manure, by plowing under green
crops, either clover, rye or oats,
and by the application of bar-
ley manures. The open, porous
of the soil has permitted the
humus to either evaporate or
sink beneath the roots of the
growing crop. The more we ap-
ply vegetable and animal matter
to this soil, the more tenacious,
and salvy it becomes, and, thus
denied, extreme evaporation, leav-
ing the ground too dry, and also
arresting the sinking of the ma-
ture. Where there is a stiff sub-
surface, a sandy soil may be read-
ily, and permanently improved,
and the purchaser of a farm of
sandy soil should be careful to
examine the subsoil, which, if
the soil is gravelly, will make the
soil and its top dressings of less
value.

The aluminous or clay soil will
be benefited by the application of
lime, which unites with the
acid, neutralizing it, or break-
ing up into fine particles the
whole mass, and thus permitting
the small roots to penetrate every
part and find their food, which
is thus disintegrating, lay la-
tent small portions of lime, also, in
very small proportions, a direct
aliment or food for plants, a direct
from the grass and grain the animal
obtains the lime that makes
his soil, the clay soil is greatly
improved by pulverization,
and hence should never be work-
ed when wet; when dry, it should
then be broken up as finely as
possible. As this soil does not
permit the surface water to soak
through readily, open and ample
drainage should be provided for
this soil, a dressing of ashes is
particularly valuable, the potash
producing a looseness of the hard,
adhesive clay, and being also a
mineral food for plants.

The calcareous or lime soil
combines, in greater or less pro-
portion, the siliceous, aluminous,
carbonaceous, and being a
carbis, it is the principal primary
of the soils, and on this soil we may
profitably put gypsum, or plaster,
and humus in every form,
and it may be more certainly re-
wet or a dry one, when the season be-
comes dry.

It is what is called team, and
holding in that primitive state a
large amount of dead vegetable
matter. The soil holds in its im-
proved condition, this food is
mostly from the decayed vegetable
or decomposed dead plants and
animals, the decaying and the
decaying food for the living
only in liquid form, and hence
the necessity of the presence of
water, which is a solvent, and
holds in solution that which the
dead soil cannot take in.

No other way. It shows why
liquid manures are more im-
mediate in their action than those
that are solid.

The best soil is that which not
only contains the most food for
plants, but that which has it also
in the best prepared state for the
plants to appropriate. The stiff,
hard, and lumpy clay soil locks
permanently the manure away,
and the open sandy soil
in the loamy soil, the plant fre-
quently is not able to take its
food, either from the want or ex-
cess of water (for water in either
sour or dilutes too much) or from
it not being broken up to the re-
pair.

quiste fineness. The intelligent
farmer, by close observation of
the habits and appetites of his
animals, and disikes of plants, can feed
them with as much certainty as
he can feed his soil and know
what it is wanting in, and what
will supply the want, and what
work blindly and mechanically
the dark.—J. O. T. in Rural
Yorker.

Hints to Farmers.
Plowing when the ground is
at this season of the year, the
climate, is exceedingly
to the soil, and should be
it is not so injurious as it
freezes to pulverize the surface
of the soil, however, should not
be stirred at any season when
the soil will absorb more
common every year in Georgia
and while on the subject of plow-
ing wet, we wish to caution
readers against turning the
when wet, and sticky—better
leave it undisturbed than break
it when wet.

Under the share and renting
system so generally adopted, the
farmer must watch narrowly the
condition of his land, or his pro-
fits, if he receives any, will be
made at the expense of the rapid
deterioration of his land—his di-
vidends will be declared out of his
capital.

The compost heap should be
frequently examined to see that
the fermentation is progressing
satisfactorily. If too much heat
is generated, either turn over the
compost, or pour water into holes
made with a crowbar.

Experiments should be made
by every farmer with different
combinations of plant food, to as-
certain what his soil needs. This
may be done by selecting from
the list of brands on the market,
with the aid of the analysis pub-
lished by the Commissioners of
Agriculture, several having the
principal elements of plant food
indicated in percentages.

To illustrate, some brands have
only phosphoric acid; others phos-
phoric and potash, and still others
have all three of these ingredi-
ents.

The farmer who wishes to ask
his soil, through the agency of
experiment, what it needs, should
purchase a sack, each, of the
brands having the above different
combinations, and apply a portion
of each to small plots on his farm.
If several years' tests show that
the potash adds nothing to the
yield of his crops, he may con-
clude that his soil is already sup-
plied with a sufficient quantity of
this salt.

If the compost of superphos-
phate with stable manure gives as
good results as an ammoniated
superphosphate, he may conclude
that his stable manure and cotton
seed supply enough ammonia.

These Experiments will cost
very little, while they will add
much interest and instruction to
farm work.

Selection of seed receives too
little attention at the hands of
farmers generally. The improve-
ment in varieties of cotton illus-
trates the advantage to be deriv-
ed from a careful and judicious
selection of seeds. Corn may be
selected of the best and earliest
selection even in the same vari-
ety.

Those who have previously neg-
lected this important matter,
should commence now by select-
ing enough of the best varieties
to be had to be used for seed for
the next year, and then by careful
selection of the best and earliest
seed produced, improve them year
by year.

Corn will be planted in more
than half of the States during this
month. On the manner in which
this is done will largely depend
the amount of work that will be
required in cultivation.

When the land is well prepared
and the corn planted, the work
of making the crop should be half
done.

How stock should receive good
attention in every respect, that
they may commence the crop in
good condition. Good work can
not be done by poor stock. The
watchword of the farm should
now be "speed the plow."—Enter-
prise.

Rural
The soil is the
in which food
plants.

Block
play

The Indiana
that there will
other improved
Indiana during
than in any previous
history of the State
for an open winter
ble roads.

Good seasoned muck is
mense service to farmers
used as an absorbent, and
stalls for animals should be
constructed as to admit of a w
passage in the rack, with gen
rooms for the muck to be
used daily with the droppings,
"Farmers," says the *American
Agriculturist*, "should be busi-
ness men." Whereupon an ex-
change of pertinent remarks
"And, on the other hand, we
think it would be a good thing
for the resources of the country
now if more of our business men
could be farmers."

The French Government, realiz-
ing that national and individual
prosperity are dependent upon
the development of agriculture,
have introduced a bill in the Sen-
ate making it obligatory to teach
the elements of agriculture and
horticulture in the 30,000 primary
schools of the nation.

Thrashing by water-power is
being successfully done at the
grist-mill at McKellar's Ferry
South District, Canada. Some
of the farmers bring their wheat
to mill, where it is thrashed by
water-power and then, gristed,
and return shortly afterwards
with their flour-bags well filled.

Trees should be planted not
only by dwelling-houses and a
long roads, but they should be in
every pasture and in watering-
places, and near every barn
wherever cattle, horses or sheep
are to be provided for. All these
animals suffer from our burning
sun; and to say nothing of the
comfort and economy, the cost
of shade trees will be many times
paid back in the saving of milk
and fleece and strength, which
will result from protecting domestic
animals from the heat of the sun.—
Rural Southland.

M. Genin, in a communication
to the French Academy of Sciences,
states that he was able, after
travelling carefully investigated the
matter for several years, to say
that all eggs contain in the germ
of males have wrinkles on the
small end, while female eggs are
smooth.

Johnson says of millet that its
grain is quite equal in nutritive
value to the average of English
wheat. No one can doubt its
value after seeing a field of Ger-
man millet ripe and ready for the
sickle. It contains 9 per cent of
nitrogen matter, 74 of starch
and sugar, 2.6 of fat, with 2.3
of mineral matter.

If milch cows be fed upon dry
hay it cannot be expected that
to give full supplies of milk.
Without sufficient food the cow
cannot, except upon a limited
scale, carry on its milk secre-
tions. In view
facts every farmer should make
it a part of his business to raise
a sufficient quantity of beets, car-
rots and parsnips to give each
milch cow on his farm half a
bushel daily during the
and early spring.—*German
Telegraph*.

and Death.

thought it hard—but
with the music wailing
strains, the scent of
aromans on the warm
chery of the brilliant
gay lights—to-night,
se accessories, to know
is waiting in the shade
ins—waiting with eye
feverish temples for
in so long from
George—ah! this was
ring than all—for all
hills of ecstacy that
ed through her.

seemed talking at random, on the

Vinifred sleeps quietly,
troubled heart is at rest

ograph Gallery!
UP-STAIRS,
LACHEY'S BUILDING,
West side Public Square,
TO
O

are prepared, with
new presses, and good
to do all kinds of Job
ort notice, and at mi

other particulars, apply to
ed on the place, six miles
tta, on the Sahiwal road.
ASA LARRY.
W BLANKS.

in the City Hall or
ce-Yard would be a-
hour. Treaty or no
atown could be lev-

utilize R new type
workmen
Work, at

are prepared, with
new presses, and good
to do all kinds of Job
ort notice, and at

asa, on the place, six miles
tta, on the Sandtown road.
ASA LARRY.
W BLANKS.