

Vol. I.

The Field and Fireside.

PUBLISHED BY

J. C. CAMPBELL & CO.

OFFICE

IN THE OLD PRINTING OFFICE

Building, Powder Springs Street, Marietta, Georgia.

DAVID IRWIN, W. T. WINN, W. T. & J. W. WINN, J. E. MOSELY, E. M. ALLEN, DR. G. TENNENT, DR. E. J. SETZE, R. W. GABLE, T. J. ATKINSON, M. R. LYON, M. T. GRIST, S. B. HARRIS, L. M. BLACK.

W. T. & J. W. WINN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the Blue Ridge, Home, and Coweta (Georgia).

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

W. T. & J. W. WINN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Marietta, Georgia.

March 13, 1877.

J. E. MOSELY, Attorney at Law.

Will attend to all business, confined to him in Cobb and adjacent counties. Office—in Metcalfe's Building, 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, Practising Physician.

Office on Cassville street—Residence on Cherokee street.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

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

Attends to his professional services in the practice of Medicine in all the branches in Cobb and adjacent counties and surrounding country. Office at the Drug Store of Wm. Ross.

March 13-14

R. W. GABLE, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER AND REPAIRER.

POWDER SPRING STREET, MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

Work done at very low prices and warranted.

March 13, 1877.

T. J. ATKINSON, DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES! COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Haley Brothers, CHEROKEE STREET, Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Marietta, Ga., March 13, 1877.

M. R. LYON, CHEROKEE STREET, FAMILY GROCERIES.

And dealer in COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

M. T. GRIST, CHEROKEE STREET, Saddle and Harness Maker AND REPAIRER.

Marietta, Geo., March 13, 1877.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

THIS undersigned continues his business of Brick Making, Stone and Brick Building, and is prepared at any time to take contracts for the most reasonable terms, and to execute them in the most satisfactory manner.

Marietta, March 13, 1877.

House Building and Repairing.

NASH, BLINDS, DOORS FINISHED TO ORDER.

Lumber of all kinds, and at the lowest prices, for sale.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of the subscriber would state that he is fully prepared to contract for the erection of buildings, and to execute the same in the most satisfactory manner. SHOP, south side Public Square.

March, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK.

Agricultural.

PREMIUM POTATOE

GROWING.

To the Editor of the V. F. World:

Sir: About a year ago you called

upon me for a report of my ex-

periments in the growing of po-

tatoes, which was very cheerfully

complied with. This year my sons and

myself have been still more suc-

cessful. The premiums this year

were offered under similar condi-

tions to those of last year, the

largest yield from one pound of

seed, however, from last year.

The yield from one pound of seed

were as follows:

Alfred, Milton, Henry,

Variety, 1,576 1,353 1,234

Alpha, 1,280 1,036 1,063

Bureau - late 1,509 1,312 1,230

early 1,557 1,371 1,345

Haley, 1,518

Malapoa, 1,747

The mode of culture was the

same. The potatoes were planted

about the 20th of May, on an

easy loam soil, with a subsoil of

sand and gravel not underlaid.

The same land we raised premium

potatoes on in 1875. This land

was ploughed twelve inches deep

and manured with rotten barn

yard manure about three inches

thick, then harrowed and ploughed

under ten inches. Before the

ploughing, I spread on about three

barrels of wood ashes to a square

rod, and spread on more ashes at

ter ploughing. I marked it in

rows thirty eight inches apart by

turning two furrows opposite one

another, ten inches deep. In this

furrow I put in one shovel full of

well rotted barn manure for each

hill of potatoes, and mixed all

well with the soil. I cut the pota-

toes on the average to make about

235 sets from each pound of pota-

toes. I planted one set to each

hill, about two inches deep. I

used as a fertilizer one cask

of lime with twelve pounds of

phur, mixed both, and spread

it, with water, then stirred in

bushel of fine salt and five

bushels of wood ashes until all were

thoroughly mixed. Of this mixture,

I sprinkled in and around each

hill two bushels. I mixed with

the soil. The potatoes were plan-

ted eight to nine inches below the

surface level. As soon as the po-

tatoes were up and the branches

had started, I spread the vines

continued in this way, and till up

the hills until the surface of the

ground. At the same time I put

on more of the mixture, and dust

ed the vines with plaster and

plaster, cultivating and hoeing the

same. Then I let the vines grow

until they reached half way to the

adjoining hill in the row, the hills

in the row were three feet apart,

then I cultivated with a one-horse

plough eight to nine inches deep,

hoed and loosened the ground

thoroughly around the hills; then

making the hills one to the row,

leaving but a level of the tops of

the ground. At the same time I

put on more mixture and worked

it in the soil. I also watered each

hill with five or six quarts of wa-

ter, and again watered six to eight

times as much in this way. In very

dry weather, not having rain in

two months. Some of the vine

layers took root in eight to ten

days from layering, and potatoes

formed on the same. I continued

making the vines with plaster,

soot, &c. The vines were eight

all the ground, and were a sight

to behold. Many of the vine

layers had more potatoes on than

the main hill. Each pound of pota-

toes occupied about two thousand

to two thousand one hundred

square feet. No artificial heat or

slips were used.

The potatoes here mentioned

are all fine and first class. Bu-

sam's Early is No. 1 extra, and I

don't see how it can be beaten.

The Malapoa Seedling is an extra

fine potato. Mr. Grey, of Penn

Yan, assisted in digging the pota-

toes, weighed them, and testified

to the weights here named.

ALFRED ROSE,

Penn Yan, N. Y., January 26.

Lime being exposed to the air

for a month or two, it generally

become slaked quite hard, and may

then be applied to land, either

upon the surface or harrowed in

MARIETTA, GEORGIA, MAY 1, 1877.

on plowed soil, which is the best

way. Lime slaked by water is not

injured at all.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Dr. J. V. C. Smith read a short

paper before the Farmer's Club,

in New York, on the subject of

Domestic Economy in Japan, in

which he said that the laws of

cultivation of the land, and the

owner who neglects to fulfil the

requirements over the space of

one year forfeits his title to the

property. This vigilance on the

part of the Government insures

food in abundance for all the peo-

ple at a reasonable rate. Every

kind of vegetable product known

in America or in Europe is grown

there abundantly, besides several

excellent fruits and edible roots

quite unknown with us. Oxen

and buffaloes are exclusively used

for ploughing, and are rarely eat-

en. Horses are reserved for rid-

ing and driving. Neither mules

nor asses are raised. Milk and

butter are not much prized; swine

are scarce; sheep are not prized,

not are goats a favorite.

Excellent cordage is made from

the wild naitte (a species of jute)

which is fully equal to Russian

hemp for ropes and cables. A

substitute for soap in general use

is a wild bean peculiar to the

country, which, when powdered, is

an admirable article for washing

and cleansing purposes. Lamps

and candles are common; the oil

of mustard, literally of small value

with us, is almost the only article

for supplying lamps.

Rice is the grand agricultural

staple, as in China. That and fish

constitute the chief food of the

people of all conditions in life.

Japanese gardeners are masters

of their art. They can dwarf all

sorts of trees. For instance, an

oak is kept down to a few inches or

feet in height. They can also

increase the size of any ordinary

vegetable to huge proportions.

A common garden radish being de-

veloped to weigh fifty pounds,

and averaging ten pounds in the

markets. The wheat is of excel-

lent quality, and is sold in these

cities at \$2 a picul, which is 1334

These people have a propensity

for arresting the growth of dogs,

keeping them down to a minia-

ture standard of size. They also

mould the animals' heads so that

they resemble somewhat a human

head. This is accomplished by

manipulating the pup's ossified

jaws.

INTELLIGENT LABOR.

The great mistake of the labor

system in the past has been that

muscle has been the chief re-

sources sought after in the selection

of help upon the farm, both North

and South.

Experiments that are continu-

ally being tried in the South prove

conclusively that an intelligent

laborer, possessing the same amount

of good health, muscle, en-

durance and willingness as an

ignorant one, is worth twice or three

times as much to his employer as

the latter one is. The South is

fast learning this lesson. This

country is crowded with this

class of ignorant labor, which

stands directly in the way of the

introduction of a better laborer

system. The state of things, too,

making it difficult for the honest,

willful and hard working

man of the North to get a start in

the South.

If he comes here without the

means of purchasing 50 to 100

THE FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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Markette, May

A GOOD FAYER.

The present issue of the FIELD AND FIRESIDE is a most valuable and interesting reading matter than is ordinarily found in newspapers. Most of our readers will think it worth the year's subscription, which is only TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

We have but few of them, and feel all the more obligation to make them conspicuous from the liberality displayed in our earnest effort in business, for the sympathy extended when most needed by us. We invite attention to the long established Drug Store of W. Root, who never refused to extend a helping hand where good could be done, and never failed to give satisfaction to his customers. N. G. Cignilliat, W. J. Kiser, L. S. Northcutt, all in the Dry Goods trade, and all clever and reliable gentlemen. An Iron Foundry (by E. A. Withers) all having work in that line should patronize. Blacksmith and Wagon Shop by industrious, skillful and enterprising men—Green, Manning & Barker, working at the lowest prices. A Livery Stable, by J. A. G. Anderson, not surpassed in his horses, or equipages, and the frank, liberal and gentlemanly bearing of his proprietor. There are others whose cards we will speak of hereafter.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The prominent issue evolved by the convention movement is made between lower Georgia and Atlanta, on the question of removing the Capitol. Very little interest is felt in the whole matter by the people of upper Georgia. Indeed, it is doubtful whether the vote north of the Chattahoochee will be for or against a Convention.

To-day the organized democracy of Cobb nominate, we understand, a Convention Ticket. It remains to be seen what the Independents are going to do about it.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Although Thursday morning last ushered in cloudy and rainy, and gave but little promise of a day suitable for the decoration of the many soldiers graves in our Confederate cemetery, yet the ladies, ever constant in vigil and memorial care, and in decorating the graves of the sleeping martyrs to the "Lost Cause," made their appearance in goodly numbers, loaded with flowers and evergreens, made into crosses, wreaths, &c. of exquisite beauty and rare skill, and accompanied by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, proceeded to the cemetery, there to adorn the graves of the brave sleeping dead and to listen to an address by Gen. Garlington of Atlanta.

To the constancy and energy of Mrs. W. T. Winn, President of the association, is attributable mainly the handsome character and success of these annual ceremonies.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

On Thursday last Cherokee Lodge, I. O. O. F., with a goodly number of visiting brothers, celebrated the 58th anniversary of the Order. The procession marched from the Lodge Room to the Court House, where, after prayer by Bro. Glenn, Chaplain, the Order went through the exercises as laid down in the Manual. Past C. P. Wm. T. Winn then delivered an address in a feeling and impressive manner, showing the aims and objects of the Order, acquitting himself much to the satisfaction of the Order, as well as to the audience. After the exercises, the Order partook of a substantial dinner prepared

by Mr. Lewis, of the Kennesaw House, and we must say, that the dinner was excellent, giving credit to Mr. Lewis not only as a first class hotel, but as a caterer of good things, which he showed up beautifully.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Speaking at Columbia, S. C. of President Hayes, Gov. Hampton said:

"As long as he will follow out in good faith the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will do equal justice to all sections in this country and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohio; if he will carry out in good faith all the pledges he has made, and, as a Constitutionally elected President, recognizing no party, race or section, so long will I support him."

Gen. Hampton has been and we trust will continue to be, a representative man of the South. The period for the restoration of fraternal feeling and equal justice between all sections of the Union has been finally reached, and nobly met by President Hayes, and at the very beginning of his administration the South is restored to self government as completely as rational men can desire.

Of course it is not pleasant to the democratic organization that another should pluck the fruit it has so carefully cultivated; but the people of the South should not feel less gratified in receiving it, without stint, from one under no party obligations to us, and who has incurred the bitterness of many of his own party for doing that which Presidents Johnson and Grant were afraid to attempt.

Wendell Phillips has shown, as the *Courier Journal* says, that "there is life in the old dog yet," in his bitter tirade against Hayes and his cabinet, and Blaine repeats the same in terms equally bitter and denunciatory, so that the *N. Y. World* says: "All the indications are that the elements of discontent in the Republican party are fast gathering into shape and that we shall soon see a political revolt of the radicals against Mr. Hayes, as formidable as their revolt against Andrew Johnson eleven years ago."

To secure that which Hayes has voluntarily conceded to the South, emancipation from military rule, the democratic party supported HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency. If it does not now, with Gov. Hampton, support Hayes, it will be false to its own professed desires—false to the country and to the South.

For the way to peace, reconciliation, restored social and political power, is apparent. The reins are placed in our own hands, and, encouraged by the central government, there is nothing in the way to place the South politically and socially far in advance of any former period. Now, instead of waiting on the forlorn hope, undoubtedly linged upon the success of the national democratic party, we have its realization.

Let us be content with our present gain, and applaud the administration, hopeful in our now unshackled energies.

THE Mayfield Paper Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of the best of News and Wrapping paper, at lowest prices. S. A. ANDERSON, Agent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LINTON STEPHENS, edited by J. B. WOOD—Dobson & Scott, Publishers, Atlanta, Georgia.

This work is printed in excellent style, and reflects great credit upon the office from which it is issued. The book, comprising letters, speeches, state papers, &c. together with numerous interesting facts relating to the life and character of Judge Stephens highly interesting to all Georgians, especially, who wish to keep in memory the men and moments, times through which he passed, has been prepared with that care, ability and taste which should secure it a welcome in every

home. It is not only a valuable contribution to our Georgia literature, but to Georgia history. We hope to extract and comment on passages of the work relating to politics and religion in a future issue. The work can be had at the drug store of Dr. G. W. Williams at the price of \$2.50 per volume.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, April 20.—A bloody fight near Niciesie is reported. An early bombardment of Odessa is expected.

The merchants are warned to remove their goods, as the Russian house will be closed. The ships at Odessa are preparing to leave.

A Russian dispatch from Bagdad says the Turkish troops, divided into four corps, are surrounding the Mesopotamian country. The inhabitants of several villages have laid down their arms.

BUCHAREST, April 20.—The death of Prince Charles, issued to date, is the modification of active and territorial armies and their respective resources. Military and civil guards are also called out, and an extraordinary session of the chamber is summoned for April 26th.

LOVINS, April 25.—The Russian frontier near Urgent is closed yesterday morning.

In the house of lord the Earl of Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier at night.

The advance for crossing the Pruth is fifty thousand including cavalry.

The Turkish preparations for defending the Danube must be formidable in gunboats and iron clads. The Turkish iron clad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail.

Shots have been exchanged between the Belligerents in Asia. The Russians after crossing the Pruth took the direction of Galatz.

The Danube at Ismail, Kilia, and Vile.

RUSTIA, April 25.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, said that he had gone to the Albanian frontier.

PARIS, April 25.—The majority of the Paris press, particularly the *Republique Francaise*, press the opinion that Gen. Von Moltke's declarations in the German parliament yesterday were not intended as hostile to France.

LOVINS, April 25.—A Berlin special to the second edition of the Times, says, Gen. Von Moltke's speech attracts as much attention as the Russian manifesto.

It is assumed that Gen. Von Moltke intended to tell the French that many a watch dog is acquainted with the Russian disposition of her troops; that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything else save revenge at the first fitting opportunity, and warning her that Germany will not allow her to profit by a cent of troubles for a possible pursuit of anti-Turkic plans.

PARIS, April 26.—The Russian telegraphic agency announces that the Russian parliament will declare war against Turkey.

RAGUSA, April 26.—The prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the powers. He will desperately defend his territory against the superior efforts, and if defeated hopes the Christians of Europe will save the women and children. The Sultan has issued a proclamation to the officers and men of the fleet urging them to protect the Mussulman population of Cremona and Cretan ports, now growing under Russian yoke.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26.—Official: Sanfed Pasha addressed the following dispatch to the Turkish ambassador at London: The first engagement has been fought at Thurnakion, near Batoum. After some fighting, the enemy was defeated and put to rout, with the loss of 800.

There has been no collision at Bucharast up to 5 o'clock to-day. Eighty thousand Russians have concentrated at Bucharast. They have not crossed the Sereth or Danube.

LONDON, April 27.—The battle at Batoum, in which the Russians were repulsed, with a loss of 800, was resumed to-day.

Tripartite treaty. The first step to be demanded from Russia is to the objects of the military operations now being undertaken.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

After the removal of the troops from Hampton, the State House on the 21st inst. The transfer of papers and other property was made by the executive secretaries, Wade and Manning, representing Hampton, and J. B. Rabbitt, representing Chamberlain.

On the 14th ult. Gov. Hampton addressed a note to the Chamberlain officials requesting them to turn over offices to their successors, subject to the decision of the supreme court, when the court should be convened by the election of a chief justice. This was done.

Gov. Hampton had the state bureau, over which there are legal contests, a few inches of the door fastened at either end of the door and the door post, by a drop of sealing wax, which bears the impression of the secretary's private seal.

Pub. Canby and Haynes, public controller general, secretary of state and treasurer respectively, remained at home in anticipation of what was done.

Admiral and Inspector General Kennedy, Superintendent of Education Talbot, and a few others, remained at their late offices at the usual hour, and were refused admittance. A show of resistance by the two last named, but upon call of the constables, who were placed on guard the doors, and assumed that they would be arrested, if they essayed to force an entrance, they seemed inclined to do so, but they retired to await a decision of the supreme court in the matter of the dispute.

The Legislature of South Carolina met at Columbia on the 24th of April, in extra session, on the call of Governor Hampton.

Adj. Sec. Lieut. Governor Cheveys called on the House to order and made a favorable report, insisting that he was the rightful possessor of the seat.

Mr. Simpson then took his seat and for a brief address, urging harmonious action and regard for the rights and privileges of all classes. The Edgfield and Laurens senators were sworn in. The senate now stands in democratic republicans, but one of the republicans vote with the democrats.

another one left the chamber, and the senate is virtually tied, and the lieutenant governor has the casting vote. The indications are that a seceder Justice Willard, a New York republican, will be nominated for chief justice by the democratic caucus, and elected by acclamation with Hampton's approval.

Gov. Hampton's message was read before the legislature on the 24th inst. Regarding the state securities, he says the suspicions which attach to a portion of the outstanding obligations of the state, and which to a greater or less extent affect the value of all, render it imperative that these obligations, whether funded or not, should be strictly scrutinized with a view of ascertaining that they are valid and which are not. This should be the condition precedent to the payment of the interest on any of the outstanding obligations of the state, whether in the shape of bonds or otherwise, and also to the further funding of the state indebtedness.

Consolidated bonds authorized to be issued under act of 1874 and late the volume of the public debt.

The republican senator, Wade, of a republican and independent, resigned on the 26th inst., leaving the senate composed of 10 republicans, 10 democrats, and 1 independent.

The governor's message is approved by all parties.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

Hampton, at Columbia, S. C. speaking to his countrymen and countrywomen, thanked them for a welcome which had stirred his heart to its depths and, after reviewing the political history of the State since 1865, and the recent campaign which resulted in his election, said:

Mr. Hayes, consulting his own dignity and respect for the laws, and for the people of South Carolina and for myself, asked me to make

Not

Notice
WE are now offering
TIRE STOCK
Dry Goods and
AT LOW PRICES,
for cash or to good prompt pay-
ment, to be paid by the first of No-
vember.

have a full line of Dry Goods and Groceries, and we are pleased to announce that we are now open and ready to receive our customers. We must and will sell, if we cannot get our price, we will take yours. And those that owe us money, please pay us within three months, if they do not call on us within three years, if they do not call on us within three years, they need not be surprised to find them in the hands of an officer. We are now collecting, we think two or three months is long enough for any man to have his money. We intend to pay for what we have received. We must close up our books.

W. J. KISER
Marietta, Apr. 20, 1877.

E. A. HARRIS.

RUNNING new for
of every size and design.
and Specifications for Mill Work
free of charge. Also, the
owner of Gold Mining Machine
Prices.

Prices to suit
All work first

MAINTENANCE
and best machinery
I have North Carolina confident that
any competition, as to quality
work and cheapness of repairs,
practical knowledge of thirty years
experience, I am not afraid of
to give satisfaction to all
disposed to patronize me.
Charlotte, March 13, 1897.

REMOVED!

Removed

I HAVE changed my place of business
from Charlotte Saving & Bank, and
am thankful to our friends and old
customers and patrons at my new stand,
will sell at Atlanta Prices,

C. C. B.

**Dry Goods! Nations! Hats!
Crockery! Clothing!**

**AND
HATS AND SHOES!**

I carry everything else kept in a Dry
goods business.

F. N. R.—Would call the attention
of all who are indebted to me, to come
in for settlement, and save out.

JOSEPH ELIAS,
Charlotte, March 13, 1897.

DRUGS

AND

Medicines!
William  **Root,**
 HAS AT HIS
BOLD STAND,
 just any thing wanted in that
line of business.
 PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH,
 White Lead, in kegs and cans,
 fully mixed Paints, in cans.
PAINTS.
 Lamp Black,
 Drop Black,
 Venetian Red,
 Blue Paint,
 Green Paint,
 Yellow Paint,
 Brown Paint, &c.
DYE STUFFS.
DOW GLASS & PUTTY.

11th, at moderate prices.
 March 13, 1877. ly
THAS. E. CADWELL,
 MARIETTA, GA.
 Agent for the State of Georgia
 for LLOYD'S NEW MAP OF
 1874, 1877, and SHIPPING MAP of
 1877, and a new map on same
 on reverse sides, mounted, var-
 nished with rollers. This is
 the most complete and accurate
 or published of Georgia and Flor-
 ida. Have sold nearly 100 copies
 of the new map. The price of the
 map is \$2.50. Persons desiring
 a copy of either the Book or
 the map, may have it sent free
 of charge by sending a postal card
 to
THAS. E. CADWELL,
 Marietta, Geo.

PLEND OFF
E FIELD & FIRES
 AND LOUISVILLE
 Courier-Journal
 OXENB
 pers for

Two Dollars, and received
er with the Courier-Journal,
witliest, brightest and absest
rkly in the country.

. ATKINSON

DE OF PUBLIC

ARIETTA, GE

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Family

LANDING, ST.

THE FIELD AND FRESIDE.

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March, 1877. LEMUEL BLACK.

L. S. NORTHCUTT,
DEALER IN
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,

SHOES AND NOTIONS, &c.
Young's Old Corner,
Marietta, March 13, 1877.

Agricultural.

Selection of Corn for Seed.

The following rule is the experience of a number of practical cultivators. The most essential point, first, is to start with a good variety. Start with the best and purest seed that can be found. After this, select the seed from those stalks that have the most ears, taking the best from each stalk. That which is ripest, earliest in the field, is to be preferred, other things favorable. Those stalks that bear their ears nearest the ground are the best to choose from provided the ears are all right. Select large fair ears, with kernels of a bright clear color. Choose those ears in which the rows are most regular and the most uniform in size. Take also those ears that taper the least, having their butts little larger than their tips. Of several on the same stalk, those that grow nearest the ground are to be preferred, if they have the other requisite points; select such ears as grow upon the shortest foot-stalk. Those ears that are well filled out at the tips, with the grain covering the extreme end of the cob, are much to be commended. Take the central grains from each ear, rejecting the tips and butts, as it has been proven that the kernels near the ends of the cobs give a smaller yield and an inferior grain. When the seed planted was not raised in the same vicinity, let it be from a colder, rather than a warmer region. It is advisable to appropriate a small piece of ground for raising seed corn at a distance from the main crop. In doing this, a warm situation, free from excessive moisture, with the earth well pulverized and manured, is recommended. In this, the seed is to be planted in hills four or five feet apart each way, with six to eight grains in a hill, thinning out afterwards to one or two stalks. Planting more than one intends not only to provide against worms & accidents, but gives a chance for preference or selection, and the greater number there is to choose from, the greater is the chance for perfection in those selected.

The Limit of Improvement

IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS

BY SELECTION.

Most persons have heard of the Darwinian theory as to the variation of animals under domestication, and yet but very few have but the vaguest ideas of its character and scope. This theory emanated from him years ago attracted at first to a long and animated controversy. By many it was pronounced, in regard to the conclusions which he drew from it, extremely wild and visionary, but some few of the ablest scientists, especially in Germany, heartily accepted and have endeavored, by elaborate works, to maintain the truth of Darwin's hypothesis. It was easy, however, to see from the first that if Mr. Darwin wished to firmly establish the position he had assumed, there was much uphill work before him. Undeterred, however, by hostile critics, he has continued to advance his favorite views, and has published two good sized volumes under the title of "Plants and Animals under Domestication."

The aim of Mr. Darwin is to prove that as plants and animals, under the care of man, have been modified as to produce various sized volumes, such as bread, of the same species, so also in the wild state and in the course of time similar changes must have occurred by natural selection, and of the varieties which arose the best suited to the condition of life in which they were placed continued to exist and be transmitted. He asserts that this power of modification is subject to no limitation, but that it extends to the production of distinct races.

The progress by which this has been effected, the reasons, and the results, have been slow and gradual. The man, for instance, who first preserved a pigeon with its osophagus a little enlarged, its beak a little longer, or its tail a little more expanded than usual, made the first step in the creation

of the Pouter, Carrier or Fan-tail Pigeon. Afterwards the abnormal qualities thus existing were transmitted to the offspring, and thus came these particular breeds. Length of time, however, is all important for this. Each character, to become strongly distinctive, has to be augmented by successive variations of the same kind, and this can only be effected during a long series of generations.

Length of time will also allow, argues Mr. Darwin, many new features to become permanent by the continual rejection of those individuals which revert or vary, and the inheritance of the new character. Hence, although some few animals have varied rapidly in certain respects, under new conditions of life, as dogs in India and sheep in the W. Indies, yet all the animals and plants which have produced strongly marked races were domesticated at an extremely remote epoch, often before the dawn of history. As a consequence of this no record has been preserved of the origin of our chief domestic breeds. Even at the present day new strains or breeds are formed so slowly that their first appearance passes unnoticed. A man attends to some particular characteristic, or merely watches his animals with unusual care, and after a time a slight difference is perceived by his neighbors. The difference goes on, being augmented by unconscious or methodical selection, until at last a new sub-breed is formed, receives a local name, and spreads. But by this time it is almost forgotten. When the new breed has spread widely it gives us new strains and sub-breeds. The best of these succeed and spread, supplanting other and older breeds, and so on always, onward in the march of improvement.

Such is Mr. Darwin's theory, and with great industry he has collected an immense array of facts to support it. These facts in themselves and totally irrespective of the ultimate purpose they are collected to serve, are worthy the attention of the farmer and the breeder. They are both curious and instructive; are derived from a number of rare sources, to most persons difficult of attainment, and are appagantly trustworthy.

There is, in Mr. Darwin's volumes, a profound insight into the nature and condition of life in plants and animals, the cause of their variability, the laws which govern these changes, such as food and climate; the essentiality or non-essentiality of different organs and functions; the degree of change of which domestic organisms are susceptible. No one denies to Mr. Darwin the merit of a profound knowledge of the subjects on which he has undertaken to treat, or of the importance of the data he has laboriously collected. His facts relate to matters, the profit of investigating which, will be seen at a glance, when we remember that by judicious selection the English race horse, the American trotter, and the improved breeds of domestic cattle, have been produced. Independent of any theory, a knowledge of the laws that govern the transmission of particular traits, or of a peculiar type of form and structure, is of incalculable value. In search of his data, Mr. Darwin ranges over a wide field, and devotes chapters to domestic dogs and cats; horses and asses; pigs, cattle, sheep and goats; domestic rabbits; domestic pigeons and fowls; ducks, geese, peacocks, turkeys, guinea fow, canary birds, and gold fish; live bees and silk moths; cultivated plants, cereal and culinary; fruits, ornamental trees and flowers; on bird variations, and on certain anomalous modes of reproduction in variation; on breeding and inheritance; crossing and hybridizing; on sterility and its causes, and on selection.

These different subjects undoubtedly furnish food for serious thought—Mr. Darwin establishing his propositions so far as relates to a wide variety of species, and also the manifest and evident production, by time and selection, of a higher type in many of our domestic animals and plants. He also discusses the

causes of sterility, as well as crossing, hybridizing, &c.

It is of some concern to us to trace, even upon hypothesis, the origin of our animals, either from a common ancestor, or from some supposed intermediate type among wild beasts, as in the case of the dog, whose origin is said to be derived from the wolf and the jackal—Mr. Darwin endeavors to give an account of the connecting links, and in doing this he necessarily elucidates many facts in relation to the variations, breeding and changes among animals from remote ages. Whatever may eventually be thought of his theory, he gives it to the world in such a manly sort of way, and fortifies it with such a multiplicity of details that even those who deny his conclusions, are disposed to charge him with imprudence, do not hesitate to do justice to the great value of his work in other respects.—*Magdalen Farmer.*

Grafting Wax.

The following formula for making Lefat's liquid grafting wax was kept a secret, and sold at a high price for a long time. As who have used it speak of it as being the best preparation for covering wounds in trees, or for grafting and budding, that has ever been discovered:

Melt one pound common rosin over a gentle fire, add I ounce honey, and stir well; cool a little and mix with it a tablespoonful spirits turpentine, and then add seven ounces of ninety five per cent alcohol. The alcohol will cool it so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring constantly, and with the utmost care, until the alcohol from getting in flamed. To avoid it, the best way is to remove from the fire when the lump commences to melt, and stir and repeat until the whole is homogeneous mass—similar to honey. After a few days' exposure to the atmosphere in a thin coat, it becomes as hard as stone, and impervious to water and air. It should be put on with a "small camel's brush."—*W. F. Allen in Germantown Telegraph.*

Grapes on Trees.

GRAPE ROT—CAUSE.

In the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Mr. Thompson stated that he lets his grape vines run at random over trees, and that he has great success in this plan. Now, if the advantage of the grape growers about Cincinnati, but of has been my practice for the last twenty-five years to let them run just where they like, and climb higher and higher still, if they please, and I always have an abundance of grapes, notwithstanding Dr. Warren's opinion to the contrary.

I must confess that I feel considerably elated when I contrast my views with those on the vine that hills around Cincinnati. While on one of my vines there will be thousands of bunches of grapes without five minutes labor in a year, those little pipe-stem vines, tied to stakes, and requiring constant care, only produce a few bunches.

Now for the theory. Your little dwarfed and spindling vines can only have a corresponding amount of roots, and consequently a corresponding amount of fruit. It is nonsense to talk of vines overhanging for two or three years, and then not bearing at all, unless they are cut and trimmed. Experience proves the contrary.

If any one does not agree with me, he is welcome to his theories, whilst I can and do have an abundance of grapes. I have used sulphur more than twenty years, and with benefit, to prevent rot. Rot is not caused by a fungus, as some suppose, but is caused by some insect penetrating the grapes whether to deposit their eggs or not, I don't know, but presume it is for that purpose, yet I never succeeded in finding any eggs or worms in a rotted grape. Well, says one, how do you know they have been stung by an insect? Because I have seen the puncture and don't know of any other way. Whenever you find a grape which has been stung, tie a string to it for a mark, so as to find it, and watch the result. After a long

ger or shorter period, it will turn whitish around the place where stung, and continue to spread until the whole grape is rotted. If, at any time, with a sharp knife, cut out the black spot, the remainder of the grape will grow and ripen, thus proving there is no defect in the vine.

Upon this discovery was based the sulphur remedy for the rot, being distasteful to the insect. Fumigation with sulphur in the evening is better than the dust, as I think the dust does not work at night. I have no personal knowledge of the enemy, but always find a few large yellow spots on the vines when the grapes are rotting—they are very annoying. Whether friend or foe, I know not, but I kill him when I find him.

The Value of Clover.

Clover is a crop which has rather more intrinsic value than any other product of the farm. It can be appropriated to three very valuable purposes. First, for pasture and hay to feed stock; second, to plow under to improve the land; and third, to raise seed and fill the purse.

If intended for pasture, turn in the stock in May, or when the ground is firm, so that the cattle will not indent the ground with their feet. About that time the growth will be enough advanced to enable the cattle to thrive, and if it is the design to raise seed, the cattle can remain on the grass till the 15th or 20th of June, and it will be well to have the clover cropped pretty close at this time, as it will give the second crop a more ample chance to grow and mature the seed.

When a crop of hay is intended to be made, and the after crop to be left to go to seed, the grass for hay, as a rule, should be cut some days earlier; though there is some disadvantage in drying the hay, the loss will likely be more than made up by the increase of seed, than if left standing until a longer time. But if it is not the desire to grow clover for seed, the first crop had better remain standing till the clover blossoms have become partially brown. It will render the hay more readily, and there will be less danger of ciring on account of the weather, and the food will be relished by the stock equally as well, if not better, than when cut greener and in a slippery state.

Of the advantage of clover to the improvement of the soil, the half has not been said or told. In keeping up the fertility of lands, there is no crop that can be raised on the farm that is equal to clover, because, if properly secured, for hay or for seed, it is the best plant that can be raised to plow under to make the ground loose and rich. Lime and clover should go hand in hand in the ways, to ameliorate the soil and together, and the soil of our special fertilizers, it will go a great way toward supplying the deficiency of animal manure.

Clover, to have the best effect in improving soil, should be plowed under after most of the blossoms have become brown, as then the saccharine matter will not be so abundant as to create the soil mould when buried under the earth. But in all stages of its growth, clover turned under or left to rot on the surface, is the cheapest and most valuable substance that ever grows.—*Journal of the Farm.*

A Useful Table.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary:

Five yards wide by 978 yards long contains one acre.
Ten yards wide by 481 yards long contains one acre.
Twenty yards wide by 242 yards long contains one acre.
Thirty yards wide by 161 yards long contains one acre.
Forty yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre.
Eighty yards wide by 60 yards long contains one acre.
Seventy yards wide by 69 yards long contains one acre.
Two hundred and twenty yards wide by 198 yards long contains one acre.
Four hundred and forty yards wide by 90 yards long contains one acre.

One hundred and ten yards by 396 feet long contains one acre.
Sixty feet wide by 1014 feet long contains one acre.
One hundred and wide by 363 feet long contains one acre.
Two hundred and wide by 181 feet long contains one acre.

Yard Man.
Every farmer has on his own farm a cow shall be followed by

comprise a part of a chester of a chester, trade it is to spare earth. Hogs are the best of the stock, but they will cost you more than they will save. If you have a fifty cows or two hundred of excellent manure, and it is firm, so that the cattle, when they first of all, but, he must occur to other materials near the city man, but those living away cannot afford their farms. I, for want to haul it, for it would cost me in a city farmers with forty head I am sorry to say, make sure than others with but But I could not advise any from, to follow the example the farmer with the hog. My advice to all is, keep make your hogs work, it is cheaper than hog labor, none brings a better hog. Miss. Ploughman.

Rearing Stock.

TO MAKE GOOD MILK.

The best method of stock to make them most profitable for the dairy has recently been discussed by A. L. Fish, of Mer, in the *Utica Herald*. A prominent idea advanced by Fish is that in order to rear "fluant milkers," they should have succulent food from their birth till brought into milk, which, he says, is usually at two years of age, if the animal is well raised. He argues that the food of a calf, when a change is made from milk, should be cooked and fed warm, or near the temperature of blood heat, because it facilitates a more perfect digestion, for which the distributing functions are in waiting. This position, he says, is fully demonstrated by the fact that in the change from milk to grown food the young animal shows less thrift, proportionate to increased functional labor required to fit the food for assimilation. The calf adds more weight in growth from a given amount of food it takes during the first week than over after. The extraordinary size that a calf will attain at eight months old, having been supplied with the new milk it would take, three days a day, compared with a calf whose milk was not given, if the food is unprepared for ready assimilation, shows it expedient to prepare the food as near as possible to ready distribution in the system, especially for a forced growth, for which cows are so useful. A skillful breeder, he argues, must understand adapting the various kinds of food to the crop essential points, and the habit in the consequent functional relation of the organs are based, because of demand, hence the early care

ed on the stimulate the milk would have the animal, milk" at an early age, that eating her from birth for the cal purpose of the Fish, it is under, quite successful, and suggestive, and a stock