

THE MARIETTA TRIBUNE

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The Field and Fireside.

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MARIETTA, GA.
W. H. LINDSEY, Jr., of the County of Cobb
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Agricultural.

Profits on Sheep.

The profits on raising sheep

in Georgia are stated at sixty-five

per cent, notwithstanding the

ravages of dogs. These destroy

each year near 29,000 head

of sheep, not a surprising fact,

as there are nearly three dogs to

every sheep in the State.

Good Farming.

Mr. Ephraim Legg, of Cobb

county, raised upon ten acres of

land, five of it being new ground,

two hundred and fifty bushels of

corn. On five acres, he raised 3

bales of cotton. Upon a "piece"

of ground, he raised one hundred

bushels of sweet potatoes. On

one fourth of an acre, he raised

five three gallons of syrup, and

made seventeen hundred pounds

of fodder. He has nine head of

hogs—four nice ones to kill, keeps

a cow, has one horse, did, all the

year, he himself, or himself and family,

except the hire of one hand

for three or four weeks; uses

his own fertilizers or mainly so;

has a one horse wagon. A writer

in noticing this, says: "Now, this

young man and practical farmer

is bound to thrive, if he lives, and

we call attention to all who are

as being the finger boards which

point in the direction where com-

petence and success are to be

found. May all speedily learn

the lesson."

What shall We Eat.

(Continued.)

The subject of dietaries is one

that is at the foundation of health

and longevity, yet mankind seems

averse to investigate it at all un-

til health is sacrificed to im-

proper eating and drinking, then they

squander their hard earnings, and

quack nostrums to restore their

lost health. Would it not be

much better to preserve a strong

and sound constitution by proper

eating and drinking, than to im-

properly sacrifice it to im-

proper living, and then have to dole

out a painful existence, and spend

the proceeds of a long life's toil

to restore a lost constitution

to its wonted vigor when too late.

We may repeat what we have

heretofore stated, "that many of

our diseases are the results of

improper living." We violate phy-

sical laws, and incur physical pen-

alties, as cause disease. Our

health not only depends upon

out of which to fabricate muscle,

but we must have bread of the

proper kind, out of which to form

man in this free republic ought

to know how to conserve his

health, as well as to know the

politics of the country, and if

either is to be unknown, it is far

and the former we latter unknown.

The medical profession have been

as slow to teach the people the

art of preserving health as the

physician that attempts to

and give instruction upon such sub-

jects meets the sneers of the pro-

fession and the contempt of the

people. Men do not mind to

spend much time to be duped by

political intrigues, or to be hum-

bugged by impostors in almost

everything, but they will not

spend time to read or hear a sin-

gle lecture upon the subject of

health.

I. J. M. Goss, M. D.

The Best Time.

Very much is often gained by

attending to certain farm opera-

tions at the best time. A time

to sow and a time to reap is a

proverb that farmers are too apt

to construe in a sort of slipshod

way, as though a day or two ear-

lier or later in sowing or harvest-

ing were a matter of no impor-

tance. This is all wrong—expen-

sive wrong.

Most farmers know when the

best time is for nearly every op-

eration that duty brings before

them, from the first day of Janu-

ary to the 31st day of December,

and very few fail to see in the

course of the year more than one

resulting from failure to at-

tend to one thing or another at

the best time. Of course it is

not presumable to instruct any

one regarding these known duties

of the hour or the day, which, for

the most avoidable or unavoidable,

they fail to accomplish when they

would. Those who never put off

to tomorrow what can as well

be done to day seldom fail to take

the best time for doing a thing.

Many, however, have yet to

learn from their own successes or

losses, and from those of their

neighbors, that they have sowed

or planted or gathered in a crop

too early or too late. The dilato-

ry are prone to err on the late

side, and the prudent, also, are

often with them.

It is too early to plough in spring

when the soil is stiff and moist

enough to clog or work into lumps,

and it is not the best time, after

such stiff soil, to be in drying

that it will not pulverize

when turned up in furrows.

It is the best time to plant corn

so early as the soil can be worked

light and made ready, if that be

not too early for the grain to es-

cape frost after it breaks ground.

It is the best time to cut nearly

all kinds of grass for hay as soon

as the seed is well formed and be-

fore it hardens or the seed stems

become wiry and dead.

It is the best time to cut all

sowed grain, including oats and

peas, as soon as the stem begins

to turn yellow and deaden near

the root. Remaining longer un-

cut injures and lightens the quan-

ity and quality of the grain, in-

dures the straw and injures the

soil. So say all the best farmers

and that of grain cut when dead

and ripe, or fully hardened, is the

best. They all agree that the ker-

nel will measure more bushels

and weigh more pounds to the

bushel, aside from the great sav-

ing that of a fully ripe grain

being waste by shelling while

being handled in raking, binding,

shocking and loading and unload-

ing.

It is the best time to cut up in-

adian corn at the root as soon as

the later ears are glazed and the

earlier are out of milk. And cut-

ting up at the root at this time is

the best way of harvesting the

crop. Like other grains, the ker-

nel is more plump, and larger

weight to the bushel are secured

by this early cutting of the crop,

besides making the fodder richer

and tenderer and increasing its

quantity also.

It is the best time to harvest po-

tatoes immediately when they be-

come so fully mature that the

haulm dies and dries down. If

they are cut off when the haulm

is still green, the potatoes will

be full of water and will rot

very soon.

It is best to stop digging. Rot will

not spread in the soil so readily

or rapidly as it will in a heap

of it in the tubers in bulk. But

potatoes dug and housed or buried

after they are dried from outside

moisture seldom are attacked by

rot afterwards.

It is the best time to set fruit

trees and grape vines in orchard

vineyard as early in spring as

the soil can be well prepared to

receive them; and the best way

to set them is to set a mellow

bed of sufficient size to spread

their roots at full length in all di-

rections and leave at least one

rich soil at the extremities of the

spread themselves in. Soil

from this bed is to be so thrown

as to admit all these roots to

be spread in a natural position at

a depth of six to eight inches

when the best of the soil is

to be placed over and nearest

to these roots. When the roots

receive their first covering of two

to three inches, water liberally,

and let the water or after fill-

ing wet. Mulch on stiff soils.

The best time in the day to

handle all trees and plants that

are to be transplanted is towards

evening. If this is not practica-

ble, or even if it is, all roots out

of the ground should be carefully

protected from sunshine and all

the Americans
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y to his dis
ntry.—Cin-

miles in length, together with
 franchise of said company, levied
 as property of the Marietta and
 Georgia Railroad company, to sa-
 tisfy a claim of said company
 from Cobb Superior court in
 Marietta Savings Bank, and a
 court of sa in favor of the same
 one acre of land, more or less,
 on the north east corner of Lot
 No. 1217, in the 16th district
 section of Cobb county, levied
 as property of Charles Edwards, to
 Justices' court of sa in favor of
 Savings Bank.
 W. P. STEPHENS, Sheriff.

ERY STABLE.
 (opposite the Kennebec House.)
 (best) to improve and
 (best) of Vehicles, the safest of

...and the fastest of Horses, is ready, night and day, for man or woman or child has a call in the past who has been and ever in the future, be dis- with my tears or the men in y. Everything and everybody is a NO. ONE.

I have sharpened my charges proportionately to the stringency of the times.— I have been true to the truth of what I say. I have turned out and charges, go to my work, which means the public generally hiring are strictly responsible to the staff.

J. A. G. ANDERSON.
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BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment!

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IETTA, GEO.,
FULLY PREPARED
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IMPROVED PRESSES.

with the latest styles of
Borders,
ORNAMENTS, &c.
prepared to execute

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NEAT MANNER :

Such as
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and Ball Tickets,
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and Bills,
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Invoices,
Bill Heads,
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Names,

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and estimates for-
application to
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