

# THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Polite Literature, Politics, and the Current News of the Day.

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

NUMBER 47.

### AUSTIN & CO.

**Seed Wheat.**  
A LOT of fine Seed Wheat for sale by AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Provisions.**  
BACON, Flour, and Lard, for sale, cheap, by AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Oats, Rye and Barley.**  
For sale, by AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Groceries.**  
GREAT Bargains in Sugar, Coffee and Salt, at AUSTIN & Co's., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Drugs and Medicines.**  
BUY your Drugs and Medicines of AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Paints and Oils.**  
ALL kind of Paints and Oils for sale at low prices, at AUSTIN & Co's., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Window Glass.**  
OF ALL sizes, for sale by AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**Pure Liquors.**  
PURE LIQUORS, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by AUSTIN & Co., Spartanburg, S. C.  
Nov 2 43

**J. E. Adger & Co.**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
JOBBER'S OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.  
CUTLERY, GUNS, and SADDLERY.  
BAR IRON and FLOW STEEL.  
CUMBER PUMPS.  
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.  
For the Celebrated FARMERS' FRIEND...  
ONE, TWO AND THREE HORSE POWERS.  
AT REDUCED PRICES, addition, with...  
LIBERAL TERMS TO THE...  
LARGE ASSORTMENT.  
Agricultural Implements...  
AGRICULTURAL STEEL, A SPECIAL...  
Bull Tongues,  
Turn Shovels,  
Scooters,  
Sweeps,  
Heel Bolts, &c.,  
STATE AGENTS, TREDEGAR  
HORSE AND MULE SHOES.  
Orders receive prompt and Careful Attention.  
**J. E. ADGER & Co.,**  
Charleston, So. Ca., 3m  
Aug 31, 1877 34

**B. F. RAWLS & CO.**  
Drugs and Medicines.  
FULL supply at B. F. RAWLS & CO'S., No. 1, East Union.  
July 20 28

**Patent Medicines.**  
BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator, Simmons' Hepatic Compound, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, at B. F. RAWLS & CO'S., No. 1, East Union.  
July 20 18

**Pure Medicinal Wines.**  
AND Liquors, for sale at B. F. RAWLS & CO'S., No. 1, East Union.  
July 20 28

**French Candies.**  
FRESH supply of Fancy Candies, at B. F. RAWLS & CO'S., No. 1, East Union.  
Apr 20 28

**A 4-ACRE LOT FOR SALE.**  
I OFFER for sale the lot on which I formerly lived, on the western edge of the Town of Union, containing four Acres, bounded by lands of Jas. Grant, N. H. A. Dunbar and Mrs. M. C. Willard.  
On the lot is a comfortable log cabin, with two rooms, a garden spot under good fence and in fine condition. The whole lot is enclosed with a heart-pine plank fence.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash, the remainder on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser to give a bond with security and a mortgage of the premises, until the whole is paid.  
P. T. LEMASTER.  
Nov 16 45

**WE MUST COLLECT.**  
OUR Notes and Accounts are in the hands of Messrs. Shand & Munro for Collection.—We had the misfortune to lose heavily by the fire of June 23, and must have money to commence business again.  
OUR FRIENDS will come up promptly and give us a shove up the hill.  
GIBBES & Co.  
Nov 2 43

**More Cheap Shoes.**  
I HAVE just got in another lot of those cheap and serviceable Shoes that everybody are enquiring for.  
S. W. PORTER.  
Nov 16 45

### HOME-MADE FERTILIZER.

**LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS.**  
TWO Barrels composted with cotton seed or stable manure will make a Ton of good Home Made Fertilizer, at less than half the cost of ammoniated Phosphates. Call and get a circular and see certificates of Union County Farmers who used the Chemicals the past Summer. The Chemicals are now in store and ready for delivery. Payments May 1st, or Nov. 1st, 1878. GIBBES & Co., Agents.

JONESVILLE, Union Co., S. C., Sept. 28, 1877. Messrs GIBBES & Co.—Having used 'Long's Chemicals' I can with safety recommend them as a splendid Manure for Cotton, composted according to directions. The dry, hot, weather did not affect the growth of cotton where I used them as it did where I used other Fertilizers on the same soil. Yours &c., THAD. L. HAMES.

NOTE.—Mr. Hames informs us that the cotton never shed the squares in the dry spell, and the Chemicals proved in his hands superior to the 'Carolina Fertilizer' and another very popular standard Guano. GIBBES & Co.

Umson C. H., S. C., Sept. 28, 1877. Messrs. GIBBES & Co.—Gentlemen:—Long's Chemicals have proved a success with me, composted with scrapings of the yard. I applied them to cotton at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre. They are far superior to any other Fertilizer I have ever used. They do not make the cotton shed the squares, as all other Fertilizers do, in time of dry spells. I have read Mr. Thad. L. Hames' statement and fully endorse it. J. C. SHETTLEWORTH.

REFERENCES: We also take the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen in this County who have used the Compost: G. B. Hogan, W. J. Tucker and David Lane. Nov. 23 46

### JAS. H. RODGER

HAS just opened the largest and most complete STOCK OF GROCERIES, CANNED GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WOODEN WARE AND TIN WARE. That has been seen in this County for many years. His Prices are fully as low as they are in any market above Charleston, and, if anything, A LITTLE LOWER. COME AND LOOK AT MY STOCK OF STOVES! They are not only the prettiest and most durable, but they are CHEAPER THAN EVER. I have sold to parties who have tried the Spartanburg and Charlotte markets, because they are better and cheaper. BETTER AND CHEAPER than any they had seen in either of these places. DON'T FORGET TO CALL. J. H. RODGER. Nov 2 43

### NEW STORE.

**NEW GOODS. LOW PRICES.**

### S. W. PORTER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the people of Union County that he has opened one of the MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, AND READY-MADE CLOTHING ever brought into this County, and is determined to sell for the SHORTEST PROFITS FOR CASH.

### Non-breakable Lamp Chimneys

JUST received, a lot of the celebrated Labastie Lamp Chimneys, which, it is said, will stand the roughest kind of usage, extreme heat and cold, without breaking. You can drive a nail into the end of a piece of wood with them, without breaking them. B. F. RAWLS & CO., No. 1, East Union. Nov 16 45

### A Full Stock of Groceries,

JUST received, and to be sold at the lowest prices, at S. W. PORTER'S Cheap Store. Nov 16 45

### 300lbs BLUE STONE.

FOR Sale, VERY CHEAP, at B. F. RAWLS & CO'S., No. 1, East Union. Nov 16 45

### ACCLIMATION OF CATTLE.

In a letter, bearing date Sept. 2nd, 1877, from Mr. J. M. Foster, of Shreveport, La., he says, "I want to get some breed or breeds of cattle that are better than our common long-horn, but am bothered to know what kind is best and will suit our climate. I bought a 15 months Durham bull from Kentucky last January, but he lived only about six weeks, and a like fatality attended a large per cent of cattle brought here the last winter and spring from Kentucky and Missouri. I have a stock that I want to see milk and butter from, which I wish the Durham is best for beef, and Jersey for butter, but how shall I proceed to get them acclimated and get a start? Do you think to bring them here as weanlings—say six or eight months old—would insure much success? What month do you think most advisable to bring cattle to this climate? What do you think of the propriety of breeding the Jersey on our common stock? What course would you pursue during the first summer—and would you shelter or not from the hot sun?"

In answer to this and similar inquiries, and to save almost weekly the burden of much correspondence upon the subject of acclimation, we will ask the use of your columns for a reply. Any information we may impart upon this subject is necessarily limited and very unsatisfactory. Most of the facts embraced in this were previously published in 1874 in the Country Gentleman, in a correspondence at that time between A. B. Allen, of New York, and ourselves. Our entire loss of Northern purchased cattle from acclimating fever has been near fifty per cent. In opposition to the generally received opinion, our heaviest losses have been with the youngest animals—and have led us to the opinion that the question of age does not modify or influence the disease. Of Jersey purchases made in 1873, of those purchased of Mr. S. W. Robins, of Connecticut, the youngest died. Of two purchased of Mr. C. S. Sargent, of Massachusetts, the younger died. Of six purchased of Mr. J. M. Mackie, Great Barrington, Mass., the oldest escaped the fever entirely. The next had the fever, but not two in point of age both died. The youngest had very severe and protracted attacks, but ultimately recovered. In the year 1872 I purchased a Jersey heifer calf of Thos. S. Kennedy, of Louisville, Ky., the calf being only 2 to 3 months of age. Notwithstanding her age, she came very nearly dying from acclimation; a bull two years old and purchased at the same time of Col. Waring, of Rhode Island, passed the summer without any attack whatever of fever, although nearly two years older, and from a much more northern climate. These facts in our own experience tend to establish the fact that the risk is not proportionate to the age of the animals, and do not sustain the popular idea that the younger the animal the more easily and readily it is acclimated. The risk of acclimation is not limited to the first summer; the fatality often being much greater the second summer. Mr. Kennedy, above mentioned, reports in his efforts to introduce cattle from Kentucky to his plantation in Mississippi, much the greater fatality occurred the second season. The same was true with our townsmen, Capt. L. A. Fort, who in 1871 purchased eight head of cattle in Kentucky, which passed safely through the summer of 1872—but much to his surprise seven out of eight died from acclimation in 1873. Not only the original stock purchased, but all the calves even, dropped after their arrival here, except one, died from acclimation.

In our own experience, Jennie Douglas (3313), purchased in New York in the spring of 1873, escaped fever the first summer, and was not attacked with it until the fall of 1874. And just here we would mention a fact even more remarkable—Jennie Douglas was bred in New York in the bull Hero (840) in 1872. On June 7th, 1873, she dropped, several months after her arrival in this county, the heifer calf Nellie Curtis (3371). In October, 1874, Jennie Douglas and her New York bred, but Mississippi dropped calf, Nellie Curtis, then 14 months old, were simultaneously taken down with the acclimating fever. Could any stronger proof than this in the case of Nellie Curtis be adduced to establish the fact that the question of age does not affect or modify the question of acclimation? To the above facts might be added the heavy losses (heretofore published in your Journal) sustained the present summer by Mr. G. G. Duffee, of Mobile, Ala., of "young things" purchased and brought South during the past winter.—W. B. M.—So. Live Stock Journal.

DIARRHEA IN CALVES.—Calves that suck are not often troubled with diarrhea, unless there is something wrong about the food or drink of the dams. A handful of powdered corn bread, which has been burned or scorched brown, fed to each calf, will stop the diarrhea for the time, but the originating cause must be sought for and removed. One ounce of alcohol, two drachms of cayenne, one ounce of kerosene oil, mixed and left standing a day or two, will cure the worst case of toothache.

### CLOVER AND GRASSES.

We give our experience as well as observation in growing red clover, demonstrating beyond all controversy that on land containing a large per cent of clay, as well as stiff bottom lands, not subject to overflow, or, in other words, number one wheat lands, it is more remunerative than the same lands planted in any other crop; and to prove this, our farmers are increasing the area annually sown down in clover; in fact, an enterprising farmer of our county remarked a few days ago that he was disgusted with a clover patch, but instead of an acre or of seed for his fall sowing.

Our experience is, that clover should be sown the first season in October, on land thoroughly prepared, and if not already well manured, add, according to fertility, 100 to 200 pounds of fertilizer to the acre, or sufficient to a standard that will yield fifteen to twenty bushels wheat or corn to the acre. Ploughing deep and close, sow seed at the rate of ten pounds to the acre, passing a light brush over the ground, or, if a roller is on hand, roll, which covers the seed sufficiently deep for germination.—Avoid covering too deep. In the spring—say in March—add 100 pounds of ground plaster to the acre while the plant is damp. If it is seasonable, a fair crop may be cut in June. When mowed, add 100 pounds plaster to the acre, and so on after each cutting, and in the spring following. Failing to get a stand, mow in the fall. Prepare the same land and sow in February, using one-quarter bushels oats or rye to the acre; plough under the grain and brush or roll under the seed as above.

Clover may be sown with small grain and a full crop of the latter made, thus making small grain pay the expenses of the crop; but when clover is the main object and to be cut the first year, no grain should be sown with it.

When not over one-fourth of the bloom turns brown, the crop should be mowed, and if a mower is used, all mowed during the day should be put in cocks. Two hours exposure the day following will ordinarily be sufficiently long to cure the hay. In case of the appearance of rain, put in good hay, and do not mow. Hay partially cured two days in the barn, until beyond danger of mould, is decidedly preferable to curing altogether in the sun. If cut with grass scythes, the same process in curing is necessary, only requiring a longer time, owing to the heavy swaths and the consequent frequent turning. Land that will yield fifteen bushels wheat to the acre will furnish two tons good clover hay first cutting; and as the fertility of the soil is increased, the yield will be increased, even to five tons.

An inexhaustible supply of hay can be made by cleaning up waste bottom lands too wet for cultivation, mowing in May and September until the annuals are destroyed, giving place to perennial grasses. Any grass or weeds that stock will eat when green, will make forage, if cut in the bloom and properly cured—even the rag weed, so thoroughly experimented with, and so admirably utilized by the Hon. J. W. Watts, of Laurens county. Yellow clover, now cultivated to a limited extent in this State, sown in September, is ready for pasturage as early as the middle of January, the first year; afterwards in December; ripens and dies about the 1st of May; the land planted in corn or other crop, and in the fall it springs up again.—Lands thus used are rapidly improved.

### THE GRASSES.

1. Does lucerne make good pasturage for hogs, horses and cattle?
2. Does not lucerne require richer land than red clover?
3. For what is white clover best adapted?
4. What are the best grazing grasses for hogs?
5. Does not Bermuda grass require rich land and constant manuring, to make much pasturage. Is there no substitute for it in the way of summer grazing?—Oriou, Ark. Sept. 26."
  1. Lucerne does not bear the hoof as well as clover or the grasses, but yields to none in productiveness, nutritive power, or being relished by stock of all kinds.
  2. Yes.
  3. For rather damp meadows, to be grazed good for cattle, excellent for sheep.
  4. Clover.
  5. Not as rich as most of the grasses, but the richer the land the better it will grow. We know nothing that will compare with it for summer pastures.

"Will not lucerne sown in the spring, ordinarily do better than red clover? Will it succeed as well when sown in the fall?—Is it necessary to manure for lucerne as you would for turnips, or will it do equally well on a naturally rich soil?

Sown in spring, Lucerne will not grow as readily as red clover. It has to be carefully cultivated, or crab grass will destroy it.—Clover can take care of itself. The fall is the proper time to sow lucerne in all localities where the winters are not very severe—it then gets well rooted, and makes a good start in advance of grass. It would doubtless grow on a rich soil, but manure never comes amiss with lucerne. Southern Cultivator.

### RYE GRASS FOR THE SOUTH.—

The annual or Italian rye grass might prove more valuable, being a hardier plant and better for hay and pasture. The following letter on this subject received last month, from Wm. Saunders, the able superintendent of the experimental gardens at Washington, is just in point, and may prove valuable to many Southern readers:

"I have for several years been trying to have the Italian rye grass fairly tried in the Southern States as a hay crop. I find that this variety grows so fast, that when sown, by the middle to end of April. This you observe, allows the hay crop to grow in winter, obviating the difficulty found in the warm States, of having the hay crop arrested in its growth by dry, hot suns. It could probably be removed in time to plow up the sod for cotton or for corn. Certainly for corn, and would also improve the land. My opinion is, that even the poorest of soils will give a crop of grass during winter, and if the practice was followed of putting all the land down in this grass as soon as the cotton crop was removed, a considerable growth would be on the ground when spring plowing commenced—this I mean to turn under, not alluding to saving for hay.

My idea is, that by sowing a rapid growing grass, as soon as a crop is gathered, it would afford a cheap mode of at least partially manuring the land, and I do not know that such a mode need be confined entirely to the Southern States, as I find that here, by sowing Italian rye grass in October, it reached a length of 20 inches by the middle of April; such a covering plowed under would certainly be useful."

Seed of the Italian rye grass could be obtained of the leading nurserymen in the Atlantic cities. It is distinct from the English or perennial variety.—M. B. BATHAM IN Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

SLAVES OF DEBT.—It would be a curious speculation to inquire how long the people of Europe will be likely to endure the enormous load of debt under which they are now groaning. No one believes that the principal of the European debts can ever be paid, and the war system goes on year after year. If these frequently recurring wars do not soon come to an end it will be impossible to pay even the interest of these debts.—Then the great powers of the world will be reduced to the condition of Turkey and be compelled to repudiate, and, if they go to war at all, carry it on in a crippled and inefficient way. The only use of their intolerable debts, that any one can see, is to compel the nations, finally, to keep the peace.

At present, however, the people of Europe are slaves of debt. All the fruits of their toil go to pay the interest on the enormous national obligations. A condition of debt like this is oppressive to all true freedom and manliness. There is no form of slavery more oppressive to nations or individuals than that of debt.

The American people should take timely warning from European examples. The national debt which now exists here should be paid off as soon as possible. We should see to it, also, that no form of debt shall again be allowed to press upon the people. For this purpose let us avoid, as we would slavery and ruin, the perpetuation of sectional animosities by the fanatics and malignant politicians, whose evil counsels, if followed up, would involve us again in sectional and perhaps civil war.—Baltimore Sun.

### REMEDY FOR COWS GIVING BLOODY MILK.

The remedy for the troubles which cause bloody milk will depend, in each case, upon its severity and the cause of it. If there be no other trouble than that the milk is discolored; if it comes easily, and if there be no inflammation, the best remedy will be aconite. Give twenty drops twice a day, for four days. If the trouble results from an actual injury, as appears to be the case with your cow, it will be best to trust to nature for a remedy. The diet should be of a laxative character. Give no grain while the trouble exists.

If there is fever existing, the udder being hot and swollen, and the milk not only bloody but otherwise disorganized, it may be taken as a case of garget. Draw the milk frequently by means of a tube or quill. Give a pound of Epsom salts in a quart of linseed gruel, slightly warmed; and give one teaspoonful of saltpetre once a week.—Prairie Farmer.

ASHES AND SALT.—"I have engaged the ashes of several stores in town. How will it do to mix them with salt and apply them to cotton?"

Will it pay to buy salt at 3 cents per lb., and mix with top soil and swamp mud for cotton?—Wild Bill, Rock Hill, S. C., Sept. 30."

Ashes and salt made into a compost with swamp mud, muck, &c., would make a good manure—say 12 bus. of ashes, and 2 bus. of salt, per cord. If applied without composting, some furrows should be run in the drill after they are deposited in it, so as to mix them thoroughly with the soil. Thus applied, 6 to 8 bushels ashes, and one of salt, is enough for an acre. Salt is rather dear at 3 cent a pound—at half a cent a pound it might pay.—Southern Cultivator.