## HLLINTOE DEPIRTNENT.

J. F. NESBIT Elitor.

## A statement

As this is your editor's first attempt and as the arrangements were only completed last Friday,
the matter for the Alliance columns will not be very full this week, but I will try to prepare
to do better in the future. The County Alliance met in the
Court House last Friday. In the absence of the President. C. A.
Plyler, brother J. R. Knight, Vice. President was in the chnir, and
brother M. L. Lemmond was ap. pointed
rangements or hie columns
some paper for our use report,
through brother Hicklin that the
then

into the Alliance and state hi
understanding of the contract which was so done that the Coun-
ty Alliance and Mr. Clark now Inderstand each perfectly, and early day and that he will tell us of building up the Alliance, and farms, etc
$\frac{\text { N. F. Nisber, Editor. }}{\frac{\text { Anto Cothon Tien. }}{\text { News and Courier: Last vear, }} \text {, }}$ will be remembered, the Alliance Exchange tackled the iron band cotton tie rather late in the seaamount of confusion on account of the introduction of the wire
tire. Colonel Duncan, of the Al. liance Exchange, does not intend letting the matter lie over until such a late day this season, and
has already entered into corres. pondence, and has offers that last year. The tie- will be very last year, and whether the trust has had its backbone broken or not makes no material difference Suffice it to say that the prices
now being quoted are very much less than they have been for sometime, and Colonel Duncan is being pressed for contracts for the use of the Alliance

## A Brilliant Opportunity for Far-

tariff that reserves the American
$\square$
The beet at $\$ 4$ per ton yields $\$ 50$
$\qquad$
certainly leaves no profit. No
wonder farmers aretumbling over
cach other to "get a whack at"
this new crop Consequently all
will be glad to know that a book
has just been prepared by the
editor of American AgriculturistCapital and Cabor, to Supply th
Home Market Yearly with $\$ 100$,
000,000 of its product." Thebook tells just what has been
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ detail, tells how to start a factory o afford a home market for thousands of tons of beets, con tains advertisements of numerous concerns that make the machi-
nery for such factories and rur-
nish experts to run them, etc.
The many pictures illustrate everything about the business and crop. Altogether the book be raised about this new departure that promises so much for ariculture. So large an edition ha been printed that it can be sold for only 50 cents per copy post
paid. It is published by Orane Judd Company, 52 by Orange Judd Company, 52 Lafayette
place, New York city, N. Y., the well known publishers of all ar or applications, to whom order or applications for descriptive
circulars should be sent.-Cot. circulars
ton Plant.

## How To APPLY MANERE.

## Comparative Merits of Surface Manuring and Flowing in Ma- nure.

Elias A. Long learned a lesson in the application of manure
when a bov in his father's nur sery He tells the story as fol
lows, in American gardening We purchased from a tannery large pile of compost, hair, ashes, lime and other refuse, with
enough bark in layers to make all pile up well. In the winter we drew this on land devoted to nursery and other crops, usually Sometimes on fall plowed land we would incorporate the mixture with the soil, by the use of the cultivator or share harrow, in the
One of the things that vividly impressed me as we dug trees and plants from soil thus manured would lay hold of congenial bits of plant food. The tufts and felted knots of hair would be the attraction to a mass of small roots. panying sketch, in which accom show bunches of hair. This thing seeding and tree roots, but also in those of strawberry plants, which lie much nearer the sur

A lesson to be drawn from this as a method of applying it should not yield to surface applications in any marked degree. The and lay hold of particles of manure in the case stated showed to
me that there can be no mistake me that there can be no mistake where it will be needed. With manure in the fall and winter there is often great loss of fertil-
ity through escape by leaching and surface drainage during
thaws in the winter If it be thaws in the winter. If it be
drawn to the plat and be kept in piles until just before spring plowing or cultivating, such loss
is not appreciable. The question of the compara and the plowing in of manure
may depend somewhat on the crop also. It is plain in the case
of shallow rooted crops, like let. tucs, radishes, onions, straw ber-
ries, etc, that the manure is not parsmps, cauliflower and other deeper rooters. Then, again, sur-
face manuring may, as in the case of strawberries, serve an ex cellent purpose as a mulch in
keeping the soil cool and in pre. Another thing. all crops do not It is a poor plan, for instance, to be lavish in the use of manure, to potatoes and then s'ight it on onthat do the better for high crops ing $J$ would place strawberries, celery, onions, lettuce, spinach beets, radishes, cabbage, cauli Of such, the extent of the crop is almost measured by the amount
of manure, and 30 to 40 tons per of manure, and 30 to 40 tons per
acre each year is none too much acre each year is none too much.
The bush small fruits need less The bush small fruits need less
manure than do strawberries while vegetables, potatoes, peap,
parsnips, carrots, beans, tomatoes and melons get along very well for by the others named.

## IN THE CORNFIEID.



The spring and early summer of 1896 were extremely dry.
Among 14 varities of corn tested Among 14 varities of eorn tested
the largest yields were made by St. Charles, followed by Early Mastodon and Blount Prolific. In the unusual season of 1896
seed corn from Illinois afforded a larger yield than did that from Alabama and Georgia. Kernels
from the middle of the ear of dent
 acre of crushed cotton seed was used than where 180 pounds oi
cottonseed meal was employed, the amount of nitrogen furrished per acre being tho same in each tom land which had borne two rops of weeds the loss when the weeds were burned, insteid of
being plowed under. was 2.8 bushels of corn per acre.
The yield of grain was less
hen the entire stalks were cut and cured before pulling the ears and also less when topping we practiced than when the plant were not disturbed before gath ering the ears. Financially, top ping was unprofitable, and the
profit in harvesting the entire stalks was doubtful where no shredder was available to prepare corn was valued at 45 cents per bushel and stalks at 25 cents per 00 pounds.
A compilation of results of stripping the blades or pulling fodder showed an average loss of pulling fodder. Only when fod der is high and corn low in price can fodder pulliug be regarded as profitable. Hay making would generally give better returns than
fodder pulling for the labor employed.


HOOD's Sarsaparilla has over and when all other preparations failed, that
it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.


