

Agricultural Department.

W. H. EVANS, - - - - Editor.

CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH AND PEACH.

The peach is native of Persia in Asia, a hotter and dryer climate than our own and there is no reason why it should not be grown in the greatest perfection and profusion with us. It is unusually regarded as the queen of fruits and commands ready sale in every form in which we can put it in market, and were it not for the danger of spring frosts and the consequent destruction of the crop, it would pay us to turn half of our cotton fields into peach orchards. There is always a good demand for it in market, either fresh, dried or canned, and I think that even the small industry of cracking the pits and collecting the kernels for confectionary and cake, would pay well in our idle hours. Hereafter the South to be prosperous, must be a nation of small industries. We have raised our staple crop cotton into the ground, we must raise the things that support it, and I know of nothing that promises such quick and certain returns as the cultivation and preparation for market of all the different kinds of fruits that are adapted to our soil and climate.

The peach is divided into two classes known as free stones and cling stones. The free stones are preferred, and if you plant for market they should alone be planted or in proportion to ten to one as the cling stones are not salable except for preserving, and do not dry so well.

The soil best adapted to the peach is a dry sandy loam, the dryer and fluer the sand the better. It should be moderately fertile, not rich like an apple orchard, but sufficiently so to bring six or seven hundred pounds of cotton to the acre.

Preparation of the land.—Plow with a one horse turning plow broadcast five inches deep. Harrow and level the land. Lay off with same plow, rows fifteen feet apart. Cross at same distance and plant your trees at the cross, just as deep as they were in the nursery. Don't dig out holes for them any larger than will hold all the roots. Put a stake to each tree and tie the tree to it with a piece of string or old cloth. The object of this is that the tree it at all vigorous of the first spring, runs its limbs ahead of its roots and becomes top heavy and liable to be blown down. After the first year it will not need the stake. When planted, head down, to two feet and cut off all the larger limbs.

Cultivation.—Plant the land in cotton until the trees are four years old, after that make it a permanent hog pasture, or if you don't raise hogs, a poultry yard.

Manures.—As long as you plant in cotton manure heavily (so as to supply the draft of the trees and make a paying cotton crop), with any or all the different kinds of manure that you may make or buy. When you cease to plant the orchard in anything haul in straw, leaves and wood rakings, and spread broadcast on the top of the ground, as a mulch and let it lie. Top dress also with ashes, lime or acid phosphate. A few bushels of ashes or two hundred pounds of lime or one hundred of acid phosphate with the leaves or straw, will keep the orchard in good heart and produce fine crops.

Pruning.—The peach requires heavy pruning to keep the tree healthy and raise the fruit in perfection. They should when planted be headed down so as to make them branch near the ground, and kept so. Every year one half of the bearing wood is the wood of the last year's growth, should be cut off. This is done by pruning shears or a sharp knife—the shears are the better and more expeditious. The object of pruning is to prevent the tree from over-bearing and breaking down, and also to compact the head so as to shade the fruit for although the peach requires a hot climate to perfect it, yet it is more perfect when grown in the shade of its own leaves than when exposed to the sun. The pruning is expeditious work when done with shears. They cost two or three dollars and will last ten years. A man will prune fifty trees in a day with ease.

Diseases and destructive insects.—The peach is not liable here to the yellows and curled leaf which are so destructive at the North. All we have to guard against are frosts and worms. I know of nothing that is certain to prevent the destruction of spring frosts. I have tried the various preventives recommended in the books, such as fires in the orchard, heavy mulching of the roots of the trees so as to retard blooming, covering the trees with cotton sheets, &c., but have always failed. The worms are easily gotten rid of. They are of two kinds—the borer which infests the tree and the small white worm which preys upon the fruit. The borer lays its eggs in the latter part of summer at the root of the tree. It hatches out a small white worm with a red head, which eats into the bark of the tree and in some cases destroys it. It can be easily discovered by the gum which exudes from the hole.

The remedies are various.—Scrape the

dirt from the collar of the tree down to the roots in the Fall and let the cold kill them, or with a knife dig them out and destroy them, or pour boiling water on the body of the tree, or put a little quick lime around it. I once saw coal tar recommended, but it killed the trees for me as well as the worms. If you scrape around the tree in the Fall, draw back the earth before spring as the exposure of the roots makes the tree bloom earlier and more liable to be killed by late frosts. The fly which breeds the worm that eats the fruit lays its eggs in the fruit by boring into it as soon as it is formed, the eggs hatch out a small white worm that eats the fruit and destroys it. The remedy for them is hogs in the orchard to eat up the damaged fruit as soon as it drops, or the tedious process of picking up and destroying it by fire. Poultry will sometimes answer but are not as effectual as pigs.

Varieties to plant.—If you plant for the market plant the earliest varieties, so as to get them to market before the Northern fruit come in. If you plant for home consumption, plant those that ripen first in June to October. They are so many and all so fine that I hesitate to select from them. I append a list that I know are good.

For June and July—Amsden, Beatrice Tillotson, Early Ann, Early York, Amelia, Troth's Early, Monterey, George the IV, Grosse Mignonne, Crawford's Early, Susquehanna, Van Zandt's Superb.

For August—Crawford's Late, Stump the World, Old Mixon Free, David Hill.

For September—President Church, September Free, Demming's September.

For October—Baldwin's Late, October Free.

Cling Stones.—Chinese Cling, Bordeaux Cling, Early Red Cling, Lemon Cling, Pine Apple Cling, Union Nonpareil, Chaplin Cling, Scott's October.

What to plant.—Send to some reliable nurseryman, the nearest home the better, and get your trees. Don't waste your time and land on seedlings. You may occasionally get a good one, but nine times out of ten you will fail. The peach does not produce its like from seed.

How much to plant.—Fifty trees are enough for a large family, if they are properly cared for. If for market, four acres on a one horse farm is as much as you can spare labor for from the other crops of your farm. If you are at some distance from a railroad the hauling will consume all the profits. You had better dry them. Good dried peaches are worth in the market about fifteen cents a pound. A bushel will make ten or twelve pounds. They must be dried in a room to command ready sale.

Pears.—The pear is so subject to blight with us, and I have been so unfortunate in its attempted cultivation that I hesitate to recommend it. I have lost from the blight four successive orchards, and have discontinued trying to grow it. Others however, succeed in growing it in great perfection. It is a delicious fruit, easy transportation well, commands ready sale in the market, and sometimes at a high price. California pears are sold at a profit in the Atlantic cities, even in Charleston, and I do not see why we cannot at least supply that market.

All soils suit it provided they are rich enough. I have seen it growing and producing firm crops on the stiffest river clays, and the driest sand beds of the pine lands. It requires rich soil, heavy manuring and nice cultivation to grow them perfectly.

The peach and apple orchard can be cultivated with the plow, but the pear must not have the plow put into it after the trees begin to bear. The cutting of the roots is said to be one cause of the blight, and my experience rather confirms that opinion. The expense of cultivation is therefore much greater, and as it requires a very rich or heavy manuring, the profit from growing it is not so much as the peach or apple.

The pear is grown on its own roots, or grafted on quince. I prefer the latter. It is dwarfed in its growth, can be planted close and produces heavier crops to the acre. It is equally as healthy, not more subject to blight and the fruit can be more easily gathered. The fruit crop is a pretty certain one, seldom destroyed by frost and never by worms. The fruit to be in perfection has to be gathered before it is ripe and ripened in the house in the shade.

Distance apart to plant.—If you plant dwarfs put them ten feet apart. If on its own roots, twenty feet.

Varieties to plant.—Madeleine, Upper Crust, Bartlett, Summer Loynesse, Seckel, Dearborn's Seedling, Louise Bourne de Jersey, Bourre Die, Duchesse d'Angoulême, St. Michael, Bourre Easter, Glout Morecan, Marion, Wister Nelly. I will continue the subject of fruits in my next.

he will furnish a good bedding for the cold nights of winter, and will bestow each day a faithful carding upon his stock, all of which will amply repay him for the time and care thus expended. The usefulness and value of horses and working oxen will also be greatly influenced by the treatment and kind of care which they have bestowed upon them by their owners. Good care, we do not now mean feeding, will prolong the life of animals, and it is in fact the foundation of the science which we term veterinary, for an animal receiving kind care will, as a matter of course, be healthy and in good condition, while stock which does not receive this, are in a fair way to be diseased, and not in a condition to be thrifty. A few words now upon this topic.

Cattle should receive the same treatment now that they have in winter—that is, they should be shod every night. Not only to be protected from the inclemency of the fall storms and damp nights, but that the urine and manure may be secured from the weather by means of a shed or cellar, and thus greatly add to the quality and bulk of the manure heap. Muck, loam, leaves, &c., may be used for a litter as an absorbent. Cows, especially at this season, require kind care, a warm stable, wholesome and nutritious food; and such as are with calf should be provided for in a more kindly manner than all this; but one fact should be remembered—a large extra amount of feeding will not make up for a cold stable.

Sheep must be kept from wet as much as possible. Cold rains in the fall months are to be avoided, and they should never be suffered to be out in them. They are liable to take cold, which at this time they may be long in recovery from. Sheep also require to be separated and divided, keeping them in places where the weaker ones may receive extra care, and where better feed can be given them. A little pains and precaution in this respect, will greatly promote their comfort, and it may also save the lives of the flock.

Horses, perhaps, receive better attention than other stock on the farm, and yet care is often wanting in this matter. They are, it is true, for the service of man, and are given him to perform labor; but this labor does not injure them if it is consistent and reasonable. It is the after care which tells on their health and soundness. To drive a horse several miles of a winter evening, and then let him remain in the cold without a protection from the weather, is inhuman treatment; and to stable him after such a drive, without a good rubbing and a warm bedding is also wrong. Let these things be thought of. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*C. Uttry Gentleman.*

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Everything Usually kept in a Country Store!

Having a RESIDENT BUYER at the North, I can always obtain my Goods at the Lowest Possible Figures, and am thereby enabled to furnish my customers on terms as reasonable as they can expect or desire.

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T A R M E T

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WILL DO THREE TIMES THE WORK OF ANY OTHER HARROW EVER INVENTED,

IN THE SAME MONTH OF TIME. IT CAN BE DRAWN BY ONE HORSE, OWING TO THE PILLAR SET OF THE TEETH; AND WHAT IS BETTER THAN ALL, IT SUCCESSES ANYTHING EVER INTRODUCED IN THIS SECTION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF THE YOUNG CROP. THIS HARROW IS IN THREE SECTIONS, EACH OF THREE FEET, AND CAN BE WORKED SEPARATELY OR ALL TOGETHER. ASIDE FROM ITS DECIDED ADVANTAGES OVER OTHER HARROWS, PULVERIZING THE SOIL, BROADCASTING THE SEEDS, &c., IT WILL

DOLE PAY FOR ITSELF IN ONE SEASON, IN HELPING THE FARMER TO KEEP HIS YOUNG CROP CLEAR OF GRASS AND WEEDS AND THE LAND IN A GOOD FRESH CONDITION. IT MAY BE USED TO PREPARE FROM THE TIME THE CORN OR OTHER PLANTS PEER OUT OF THE GROUND, UNTIL IT IS ONE FOOT HIGH.

Twenty acres is only an ordinary day's Work for it.

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Important Notice!

The undersigned earnestly requests all who are indebted to him by note or open account to call upon him for a final settlement, or make some arrangement to settle said indebtedness. Those not coming forward as requested are hereby notified that I will place their accounts suit for I intend to settle with all. I will give the highest price for cotton, even higher than the market in settlement, and shall produce offered in settlement.

W. H. DEBERRY, AT NEW BRICK STORE, TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.

FINAL NOTICE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON COUNTY. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have filed my Final Account as Administrator of the Estate of Joel Anderson, and at the expiration of Thirty Days will apply to the Honorable the Judge of Probate of the said County, by Letters of Dismissory, October 7th, 1878. Wm. BRAND, O. G. H.

Wanted. FURNISH AND EGGS, FOR WHICH Highest Cash Prices will be Paid, at the DARLINGTON HOTEL. Oct 24th

AGENTS FOR SALE. CENTENNIAL EXCELSIOR, TAYLOR AND GRISWOLD COTTON GINS. Having secured the Agency for the above popular Gins, I am offering them at reasonable rates. Give me a call. J. F. EARLY, Darlington C. H., S. C. [aug 1st]

NOTARY PUBLIC, TIMMONSVILLE, S. C. Special attention given to the execution of Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Liens, Agreements, &c. J. F. EARLY, sep 15-17.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF DARLINGTON. NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my final account as administrator of the Estate of Calvin Sneed, and at the expiration of 30 days will apply to the Honorable the Judge of Probate of the said County for letters of dismissory. S. MARCO, Darlington S. C., Feb. 20, 1878. 21-3m

For the Campaign.

Hampton and Home Rule.

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W SCHEDULE

FOR C. & D. RAILROAD,

Running Monday, November 20th, 1877

DOWN TRAIN.	
Cheraw	10 30 A. M.
Ash's	10 55
Society Hill	11 30
Loyd's	12 15 P. M.
Darlington	12 35
Palmetto	1 00
at Florence	1 20
UP TRAIN.	
at Florence	3 15 P. M.
Palmetto	3 35
Darlington	4 00
Floyd's	4 20
Dove's	4 45
Society Hill	5 15
Cash's	5 45
at Cheraw	6 15

B. D. TOWNLEND, President.

Close connections made at Florence with trains to and from Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington, every day except Sunday.

Nov. 20, 1877

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBIA, November 28, 1877.

Whereas information has been received at this Department that an atrocious murder was committed near Mechanicsville, Darlington County, on or about the first day of November, A. D. 1877, upon the body of Henry Johnson, by Miles Smith, and that the said Miles Smith has fled from justice; Now, therefore, I, WADE HAMPTON, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in order that justice may be done and the majesty of the law vindicated, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery in any jail of this State of the said MILES SMITH.

Said Miles Smith is said to be 5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, sandy whiskers, light blue eyes, head slightly bald, and age forty.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1877, and in the presence of the United States of America.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

By the Governor: R. M. SIMMS, Sec'y of State.

Hull & Scotney,

We will pay the highest market price for all the following articles, or will sell them for you on 5 (five per cent.) commission:

CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, FEATHERS, POTATOES, APPLES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FUR, HIDES, WOOL, PEANUTS, BROOMCORN, DRIED FRUIT, HAY, HOPS, &c., &c.

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Ladies' Rubber Gloves for Housework, Gardening, and Softening and Whiting the Hands; and a cure for Salt Rheum and Chapped Hands.

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FREE—Goodyear's Manual, illustrated, 52 pages of valuable information, of interest to every one, on receipt of address and stamp.

Goods suitable to all purposes. Special articles to order.

Anything under four pounds, by mail. Best Goods at lowest New York Price.

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COUNTY CLAIMS WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY, IN CASH, the highest price for County Claims, contracted during the administration of Florida as County Treasurer. S. MARCO, Darlington S. C., Feb. 20, 1878. 21-3m

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty and generous co-operation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

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\$50 Reward.

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES OF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO SET FIRE TO AND BURNED MY STORE HOUSE near Hartsville, on the night of August 20th, 1878, with proof to convict him or them of the same.

OR A WIENBURG, Darlington, S. C. Aug. 29, '78—4f.