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"FOR US PRINCIPLE IS PRINCIPLE—RIGHT IS RIGHT—YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, FOREVER."

Selected Poetry.

A Kiss—by Mistake.

Upon the railway train we met—
 She had the softest, bluest eyes,
 A face you never could forget—
 "Station," with all that that implies,
 I knew her once, a little girl,
 And meeting now a mutual friend,
 Our thoughts and hearts got in a whirl;
 We talked for miles without much end.

I threw my arm around the seat
 Where, just in front, she always sat,
 Her melting eyes and face to meet,
 (And no one wondered much at that.)
 For soon the station where she left
 Would on the sorrowing vision rise,
 And I at least should feel bereft,
 I thought a tear stood in her eyes.

She was but kith, not kin, of mine—
 Ten years had passed since last we met;
 And when, in going, she did incline
 Her face, 'twas natural to forget,
 It seemed as like the child I knew,
 I met her half-way for that sake;
 And coming near those eyes of blue,
 She gently kissed me—by mistake!

She saw her error, and straightway ran
 With flaming blushes, rosy red;
 I should not be one-half a man
 If thought of wrong came in my head;
 In fact, I'd take that very train
 And travel daily for her sake,
 If she would only come again,
 And gently kiss me—by mistake!

Joel Benton, in Harper's Magazine.

Carolina's Legislature.

(Cor. Augusta Chronicle.)

The next South Carolina Legislature will contain a great many of what is commonly known as "wild members." They are the members who will be serving their first terms, men "fresh from the people," thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do something for somebody. Their intentions will be good, and they will strive to promote the public welfare. They will not be "rotten saturated or permeated with politics," but will be chock full of ideas concerning everything, and in endeavoring to carry them into effect, they become "wild." They are, however, all South Carolinians, consequently, conservative, just and true to the best interests of the State, and in the end will act wisely and well. Many measures of importance will come up for consideration. Among these the establishment of our Agriculture College, the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, the repeal of the Lien laws, and the calling of a State Constitutional Convention. It is too early to predict what may be done with any of these matters. It is the general opinion however, in well informed circles that the depressed condition of the agriculturists, and the great loss of property in Charleston, will operate to defeat the Agricultural College and defer, for a time at least, the Constitutional Convention. The Lien laws have been practically repealed, so far as the merchants are concerned. The land owners (and that term is synonymous with farmers) having a prior lien upon the crops of tenants, puts this whole matter back in the hands of themselves and as they are more interested in the question than any other class, except the tenants, and they have little to say in the matter of legislation, it may be considered that the Lien law is a dead issue. It has been proposed to reorganize the Department of Agriculture by increasing the number on the Board and having the members elected by agricultural societies and conventions. The wildest member of the Legislature will hardly favor this proposition.

Some of the members of the Legislature may favor enlarging the Board, but they will never consent to give up the power of electing that Board themselves. The Legislature is accountable to the people for its actions, agricultural clubs are accountable to no one. The South Carolina Legislature always contains a majority of farmers, and an election by it is equivalent to an election by a responsible agricultural convention.

It is very probable that there will be a contest for the Speakership of the House. It is said that Dr. S. Pope, of Newberry, will oppose Hon. James Simons, of Charleston. Dr. Pope was an active member of the last House, and will doubtless have a good following. Mr. Simons has filled the Speaker's chair for two terms, and is recognized as a fine parliamentarian. Col. John O. Haskell will no doubt retain the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. It will be a difficult matter to find a successor to Col. O. H. Simonton as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was, during his entire service in the House, the recognized leader of the body. It has been suggested that as Judge Simonton will be holding court during the session of the Legislature, that he should adjourn court and help the Legislature to organize its work. Seriously, he will be greatly missed, but the man is always ready for every occasion and he will not be lacking this time. Col. W. H. Parker, of Abbeville, might be the man if he did not have the judicial bee in his bonnet. Evidently he will prefer expounding the laws to making them.

CANDIDATE FOR CLERK.

It is believed that Hon. H. A. Gaillard, of Fairfield, will be elected Clerk of the Senate. Colonel Jno. T. Sloan, the veteran Clerk of the House will, in all probability be complimented with a unanimous vote. There are no indications of a contest for any other subordinate positions. Capt. John D. Brown, of Barnwell, who was the gallant tyler of the Wallace House, and who has been Sergeant-at-Arms ever since, will no doubt be re-elected by acclamation. Apparently very few young men have been re-elected to the Legislature. Two of the most useful and progressive young men of the last House, G. W. Brown, of Darlington, and Stanyarne Wilson, of Spartanburg, were defeated. Two others, however, of equal ability—O. G. Dantzler and T. M. Kayser, of Orangeburg, were re-elected. The great majority of young-sters will remain at home this time, and the older men will manipulate matters. Among the young men who return after the absence of one year, is Hon. E. B. Murry, of Anderson, who will represent his county in the Senate. Major Murray is aggressive, alert and level headed. A good Representative in either House. Among the veterans who have been promoted, may be mentioned Gen. R. R. Hemphill, of the Abbeville Medium. He is a veteran, not in years but in public service. He also goes from the House to the Senate, having been promoted by the unanimous vote of his people. Aiken County sends a splendid delegation, among them one who has served her well for several terms—Hon. James Aldrich. He would make an excellent head for the Judiciary Committee, being fully qualified for the position by extensive practice at the bar and long service in the House. Barnwell sends to the House, Judge Maher, a fine orator, a polished gentleman, an able lawyer. Several of the best men in the Senate are "holding over" members. Hon. L. W. Youmans, the Senator from Barnwell, is one of the ablest men of that body. Senator Bell, of Aiken, is a "progressive" Democrat, one who favors the development of the resources of the State, and the encouragement and promotion of all worthy public enterprises. But the list of distinguished members is too long to enumerate. On the whole, it is quite possible that the Legislature of 1886 will compare favorably in all respects with any similar body that has assembled since 1876.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Elliott has been elected to Congress from the Black District of South Carolina. This gives the State a solid Democratic delegation, and sweeps away the last remnant of Republicanism in South Carolina. Now for the Independents two years. The Democratic majority is too big altogether, and the people too apathetic. This means disorganization and independence. The signs are already visible.

An Agricultural College.

[Correspondent News and Courier.]

The late Farmers' Convention urged the establishment in South Carolina of "a real agricultural college, moulded after those of Mississippi and Michigan," and the leader of the "farmers' movement" expressed the opinion that such a college could be supported by the privilege tax on commercial fertilizers, (say about \$25,000 annually), and the interest on the land scrip fund, about \$5,700, making a total of \$30,700 annually.

As the proposed college is to be moulded after that of Mississippi, let us see whether or not it could be supported as Capt. Tillman says. I have the report of that college for 1884-5, probably the latest issued, and let it tell the cost of that institution.

In the "general summary" of expenditures (pages 18 and 19 of the report alluded to) it is shown that there was drawn from the State treasury in two years \$72,746.81 and received from other sources \$16,861.60, making a total of \$89,608.41, or an annual expenditure of \$44,042.00. A couple of items of these expenses will be interesting to taxpayers: Salaries \$40,658.26, and student labor \$10,199.61. (See page 18 of the report.) This is said to be a thoroughly equipped institution. On page 18 it will be seen that \$12,279.35 was expended for "equipments, incidentals, repairs and insurance." These are very general terms to explain so large an expenditure.

On page 5 it is stated that the value of the college property is \$203,401.84. On page 7 the amount paid in salaries each year is stated at \$24,045, exclusive of salary to professor of dairy husbandry "not fixed." On the same page Gen. Lee recommends additional appropriations for the several departments aggregating \$32,100. On page 9 the president asks for 100 "stand of arms," worth \$2,000. On page 12 he urges the establishment of a chair of veterinary science, cost

\$5,000. On page 15 he asks for a "small printing press," say this will cost \$500. On page 14 he boasts of his college library, which has already cost \$2,044, and asks for \$5,000 more to make it what it should be. On page 15 he asks the Legislature to "provide a scientific building for the department of biology, agriculture and horticulture with dairy, library and armory rooms." "This building," he says "is absolutely necessary for the preservation of property, and to meet the very large attendance of students." As the library alone is to cost about \$8,000, it will not be a high estimate to say that a building to contain these books, and to be used for the other purposes mentioned, will cost at least \$10,000.

The professors follow their president in asking for appropriations. Prof. Phares, in charge of the department of biology, (on page 23,) says: "Yet very many additional appliances and facilities are much needed for rendering instruction in the subjects confided to this department as efficient and complete as it should be." This gentleman almost makes it appear, in his recommendations, that he has absolutely nothing to work with in this department after five years of practice.

Prof. A. Gulley, says: "Experimental stock feeding, to give good results that are reliable and of practical value, calls for a large amount of skilled labor and special equipment of stables, scales, cooking apparatus, &c. The necessary outfit has been beyond my means until the past year, and as yet we are but poorly equipped to give such work the attention it should receive at this college." Judging from his experiments reported he needs very considerable appropriation to make his experiments of any value.

The chemist (on page 35) says: "Our physical apparatus is less complete, and should receive a liberal appropriation in order to increase it at the earliest possible moment." Cost unknown. He also wants an anemometer, "costing about seventy-five dollars." He is very urgent in his demands, but furnishes no definite estimate of the amount so necessary to carry them out.

The acting professor of mathematics (on page 58) says: "This is an agricultural and mechanical college and yet there is not a single means of illustrating mechanics here taught, and it is in the college course." (Italics the professor's own.)

The acting professor of horticulture (on page 63 and 64) says: "With more capital to invest in a propagative house, nursery, stock, and proper building for keeping fruits and vegetables, our work would be much more satisfactory."

The instructor in drawing (on page 65) says: "The most urgent and imperative need of the department is a large and well-lighted room to accommodate the increased number of students in the junior and sophomore classes."

The librarian (on page 67) repeats Gen. Lee's recommendation of an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of books.

The principal of preparatory department (on page 69) says: "In order to teach the metric system of weights and measures successfully a set of apparatus is necessary, and I now remind you of this necessity, hoping that you can make arrangements to procure the needed apparatus before the session closes."

The writing master (on page 70) asks for a larger and better equipped room, and expresses the opinion that short-hand and type-writing might be very easily added to this department with very little expense.

The surgeon (on page 71) says: "I am satisfied with the present facilities," and the steward (on page 72) says: "My department is in good working order and well equipped." The doctor and the cook are all right.

On page 78 the chemist recommends that he should be paid "enough to live upon." His salary as appears in the general summary, (on page 6,) is, I presume \$2,000 a year.

Here, then, is an institution that South Carolina is asking to copy that has already cost about \$300,000; that is now costing about \$45,000 annually; that requires, by the president's estimates, about \$25,000 for special purposes, and probably as much more if the appropriations required by the professors were granted; and which does not, according to the reports of the professors, now contain a single properly equipped department.

Give Capt. Tillman the college buildings and the lands, the live stock, the orchards and vineyards, the scientific apparatus and the various other paraphernalia of an agricultural college, and the privilege tax would not pay the salaries of his professors.

What is the object of this Mississippi college? Let one of the professors answer. I quote his exact words, from page 30 of the report: "Without the student labor the college would simply be an ordinary

literary institution, and there would be no reason for its existence." In other words, for the privilege of giving the boys a little manual exercise the State has paid about \$300,000, is now paying out about \$45,000 annually, and the president and professors have adopted the motto: "The old flag and an appropriation forever."

Cost of Agricultural Colleges in Massachusetts and in Kansas.
 (Cor. News and Courier.)

After sending off my letter a few days ago, concerning the expenses of the Mississippi Agricultural College, I glanced over the reports of the Massachusetts and Kansas colleges and find that, financially, they appear to be in the same condition as the Mississippi institution.

I have the 17th annual report of the Massachusetts College and on page 12 of that report the president says: "A reference to the summary statement of all expenditures on account of the college on page 108 shows that the total cost of this grand experiment in agricultural education and improvement has not been less than one million dollars." The president of the college thus, after seven-teen years of work and the expenditure of one million dollars, admits that his college is yet an "experiment," while Gen. Lee claims that his college is already a success; and as a matter of fact the Massachusetts College is as far ahead of the Mississippi institution as an English university is ahead of a free colored school in South Carolina.

To return to the expense. One million dollars has been expended and all through the report additional appropriations are requested. Evidently at the date of the report there was great dissatisfaction with the college in the State, for the president takes up two pages in explaining why the institution should be supported. This college was located at Amherst because that town bid for it "and paid her money on demand," and the president urged that the State should continue its support as a matter of good faith with the town.

The following are the items of expenditures from 1863 to January 1, 1867, given on page 112 of the report:

Salaries	\$182,056 28
Lands and buildings	45,499 50
Building fund account	150,780 54
Current expense account	118,011 66
Farm account	64,258 94
Bills payable	58,150 42
Interest account	9,243 88
Income of Hill fund expended	5,107 20
Term bill account	30,257 06
Board of students	47,810 48
Botanical department	7,673 65
Extra instruction and lectures	6,248 63
Grinnell prize fund investment	1,990 00
Income Grinnell prize fund expended	417 00
In-home prize fund expended	487 00
Mary Robinson fund investment	1,000 00
Indebtedness paid in 1876	3,292 12
Total	\$729,126 31

The Kansas institution is in a bad way also for money. On page 5 of the report for 1883-84 the value of the college property is stated at \$145,537 95. From this page on down to the bottom of page 12 the president is asking for additional appropriations, aggregating \$34,674, for special purposes, exclusive of regular appropriations for current expenses.

The running expenses of the college for 1882-83 was \$48,620 62, and for 1883-84 the expenditures amounted to \$66,378 86. The summary of general college inventory June 30, 1885, placed the value of the property at \$182,957 21.

Notwithstanding the enormous expenditures the reports make it appear that the college is poorly equipped, and certainly nothing more than an experiment.

In view of these facts can anything be more absurd than Gen. Lee's claim that his "college has passed through that depressing period of uncertainty which attaches to all new institutions?" Nothing can be more ridiculous, unless it is the statement made by Capt. Tillman that such a college can be run in South Carolina on about \$32,000 annually.

It is very plain that the advocates of the "real agricultural college" have finally concluded that the people are unable to give the money necessary to carry out their scheme, but they believe that by claiming that it can be done without additional taxation they can induce the Legislature to inaugurate the college and, like they are doing in Massachusetts, Kansas and Mississippi, get all they need afterwards by claiming that the faith of the State is pledged to the scheme.

There is another matter that should not be forgotten in this connection. If the privilege tax is given to a college it will take away the only support heretofore given to the department of agriculture, and of necessity abolish that department, unless other appropriations are made from the treasury for its maintenance. The State has been for six years establishing that department of the Government, and its work appears to have received general commendation from

the people cannot afford to throw away the money already expended on it to try an experiment that, as I have already shown, is a very expensive and unsatisfactory one.
 CITIZEN.

The South Carolina College.
 (R. Means Davis, in Newberry Observer.)

Mr. Tillman's recent speech in Newberry, as reported, abounds in error regarding the South Carolina College. Will you permit me to give some correct information as to its aims and work? I desire to do so only because those who are better fitted than myself for the task are absent from the State. Absence from home on my own part is the cause of this tardy statement.

First, let me say that the charge that the Professors of the South Carolina College, or any of them, inculcate in their students the idea that labor of any kind, manual or otherwise, is dishonorable, is not only unfounded, but so ridiculous as to be beneath notice.

In what follows I shall confine myself to an explanation of the work of the agricultural department, as the literary departments were not subjected to criticism.

Although the facilities of the College have recently been increased, so as to ensure greater usefulness, I shall mention only what has been done; for the College is censured for its past conduct. Since 1882 the College has had the following scientific chairs:

1. Agricultural and Botany.
2. Natural Philosophy, Geology, Physiology, etc.
3. Mathematics, pure and applied.
4. Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Professors McBride and Wodrow are esteemed on both sides of the Atlantic.

Prof. Sloan is a distinguished graduate of West Point.

Prof. Burney is a Ph. D. of Heidelberg (under Bunsen); a student of the University of Paris under Wurtz, and a fellow of Johns Hopkins.

Prof. Loughbridge and Prof. McElroy, both thoroughly fitted for their work, have been added recently.

There are five four-year courses, and as many two-year courses in the entire College. In three of each the study of agriculture for one year is compulsory. In most agricultural colleges this subject is taught one year; in the Mississippi College it is taught for one year and one-third. In the South Carolina College, in the technical agricultural course two years in agriculture and one in agricultural chemistry are required besides the other cognate sciences.

Since reorganization in 1882 an average of 45 students a year have pursued one year's course in agriculture, besides the students in the technical course, who have done much more. Yet the public has been told that only two students have studied a little agriculture, which is defined as agricultural chemistry. Two studies are entirely distinct.

What constitutes agriculture as taught in the South Carolina College?

During the first year the following subjects are treated: Soils; manures, organic and inorganic; grasses and clovers; meadows and pastures; crops; rotation of crops; weeds, noxious and innocuous; improvement of soils; farm implements and machinery; farm roads and buildings; domestic animals, etc. This is the course studied by general students.

Special students during the second year, having been carefully grounded in theoretical chemistry, are put into the laboratory for work. Lectures are given on the chemical constituents of manures; theory of the action of manures, and best methods of application; classification and improvement of soils; principles of breeding stock and feeding; laws of plant life and growth; analysis of soils, fertilizers, etc. (See catalogue.)

The following are some of the many concrete examples actually given to the class:

- I. "At the present cost per ton of cotton seed meal, stable manure, nitrate of soda, etc., find which is cheapest in proportion to the amount of nitrogen supplied."
- II. "The determined value of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, etc., being given, analyze — fertilizer and determine its market value."
- III. "A company having offered to exchange 1,000 lbs. of cotton seed meal for a ton of cotton seed, determine whether the offer is advantageous."

Similar problems have been given to determine the proportion in which different kinds of food must be given to animals at work, at rest and fattening. The tables by which these are solved have been verified by 30 years actual test in Germany.

Botany is also thoroughly taught. The last half of the course is practical, and the professor lays upon the desk of each student some unknown plant to analyze and name. Some students have made several hundred analyses—many outside of the class-room. Some capital bot-

anists have been graduated from the College.

Agricultural students are also compelled to assort and name mixed seeds, to test their germinating power, and the amount of adulteration, so as to know the quantity necessary to plant a given area. As all farmers know, many kinds of seed are badly adulterated.

When some students have stepped from the engineering course into important positions on railroad surveys, others have been able to step from the laboratory into the practical work required by fertilizer companies in the quantitative analysis of manures, soils, etc.

Besides this class work in agriculture, the President has for three years past carried on systematical at least 150 full experiments with cotton, grasses, etc. These are conducted in duplicate, and are so varied as to eliminate any difference in the soil, etc. Publication was not made for two years, because accuracy was desired, and this can only be secured by a series of experiments. The first bulletin, published this year, shows, for instance that a special brand of cotton seed gives for every 1,500 pounds of seed about forty pounds more of lint than any other kind. This would make a difference in 600,000 bales (the crop of the State) of about 48,000 bales, which at 9 cents would increase the crop by over two million dollars a year. The duplicate tests of three years all testify to this superiority.

It must be remembered that the Legislature has never given a cent for experimentation, and in this way the professor has been hampered. Give President McBryde a few more thousand dollars, and he will do work in South Carolina that will secure as universal attention as his experiments in Tennessee did and will greatly benefit the agriculturists of the State.

The College is anxious for visitors to inspect its work. It has invited its critics to make a close and thorough investigation. So far as I know, none have done so. No wonder they err so widely in their statements concerning it.

So soon as the College opens I know that President McBryde and his colleagues will be most happy to receive a delegation from the Farmers' Organization of Newberry County, in order to let them see whether or not the Trustees of the College have so used the agricultural fund as to defeat its objects.

Certainly no candid man will criticize adversely without satisfying himself as to the facts.

Thoughts for the Month.
 (W. L. Jones, in Southern Cultivator.)

In the southern portion of the cotton belt, and wheat may still be sown; in some sections it is the best time to start these crops. But in the northern portions of the belt, it is too late to sow anything but wheat, rye and barley—too late for clover and the winter grasses. Cotton planters delay the sowing of wheat, until the cotton is picked out, both because, while that work is progressing it absorbs all of the available labor, and because wheat usually follows cotton, and the ploughing in cannot be done till the cotton is out of the way. This makes the sowing of wheat come on a little later than is desirable. Fear of the fly, justifies delay till after frost, but the sooner after frost wheat is sown the better. The plant needs time while the weather is still mild to develop roots and push them well into the soil and get a good strong foothold. Some think that deep covering of grains makes them stand cold better; our observations do not accord with this belief. Wheat, oats, etc., have little stem beneath the surface—if covered deep they soon throw out a circle of roots near the surface and the part below dies. But while the stem does not extend downwards much, the roots may, and of tea do, penetrate the soil to a considerable depth. This not only establishes the plant firmly, but puts the ends of the roots (which are their main food-absorbing part) beyond the reach of the severest cold.

In our climate the ground is not so frozen more than two or three inches; only in very extreme cases does the freezing extend to a depth of five or six inches. Root growth, therefore, can go on most of the time during winter; and this it does, though the part above ground makes little progress. The roots are gathering materials and laying the foundation during winter for a vigorous growth of the plant in the early spring; and this is just what is needed, in our climate, to hasten maturity and escape the rust. The greater yield of fall, as compared with spring oats, illustrates the advantages of this root growth during the latter part of autumn and through the winter. The part above ground may be sharply cut down by the cold, but that which is beneath and at the surface goes on accumulating, and storing material out of which the stalk, blades and ear rapidly develop in the spring; just as the flowering stalk of a turnip shoots up in a few days

from its enlarged underground root, in which material for growth had been stored the preceding autumn.

It is gratifying to note an increasing desire and disposition among our farmers to raise needed supplies at home. Bread and meat head the list of these, and as we are a wheat-eating people, it is extremely desirable that varieties adapted to our climate should be discovered or developed. Every plant we cultivate does, or may acquire special adaptation to any locality in which it can grow at all. Note the varieties of corn North and South, the rust proof oat of the North and the several kinds of the South Rye from the Northwest fails utterly in the South, even though one cannot detect any difference in appearance of seed, or other parts of the plant. The same holds in case of fruits and vegetables. With these facts before us, is it unreasonable to suppose that a variety or varieties of wheat might be developed at the South, thoroughly adapted to its soil and climate? Why should wheat form an exception? It has been localized in other portions of the world; the Mediterranean wheat grown for centuries in southern Europe and in Egypt, are marked varieties compared with those of northern regions. Why may not the cotton States have corresponding varieties adapted to them? If farmers would examine their wheat fields carefully before harvest, and when rust prevails, gather the heads of those stalks which are entirely free from rust, sow the seed from those by themselves the next season, and again select as before, and continue doing thus for a few years, we have little doubt a rust proof variety could be established. Further selection of the most prolific stalks with best developed seed, would carry the improvement still further. Time would be saved and chances of success increased by starting with varieties—like the Mediterranean—which have already become accustomed to warm climates.

In the meantime, those varieties may be sown which the concurrent testimony of a neighborhood show to have succeeded best in it. As stated before, the seeding down should be done as early in November as possible. Wheat follows cotton admirably, and the highest, driest land should be selected for it. The surface soil, to a depth of three or four inches, should be brought into the finest tilth by plowing, rolling and harrowing. What ever manure is used should be thoroughly incorporated with this surface soil. If cotton seed is applied, it should be plowed in with the wheat. Commercial fertilizers may be plowed in shallow or harrowed in. In olden times, fifty bushels of cotton seed to the acre was regarded as a safe guarantee of a good crop, even on poor land. Thirty bushels of cotton seed and one hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate per acre is preferable to fifty bushels of seed alone. Three hundred pounds of cotton seed meal is about equivalent to thirty bushels of seed, and may be substituted in place of them. The above quantities of manure may be applied at the time of seeding. In the spring it may sometimes be desirable and profitable to give a light top-dressing of phosphate, nitrate of soda and kainit or salt. During a later it is well to roll wheat with a heavy roller, after every unusually hard freeze as soon as the ground is entirely thawed. The freezing, even when it does not lift the plant out of the ground, destroys the necessary contact of the roots with the soil, and interferes with their absorption of water and food.

If, by proper use of sieves, the small, imperfect grains are removed from the seed wheat, one bushel of seed is enough for an acre. Well trained hands can sow seed very uniformly, but as a rule it would pay a farmer to have a seed sower. Some of these are cheap enough to be within the reach of all, and the rapidity and uniformity of their sowing soon pays for them. Irregular sowing and irregular covering, so that a part of the young plants die out from overcrowding, and a part of the seed never comes up from being covered with clods or something else, have caused a great waste of seed. It is probable that from small, defective seed, irregular sowing and improper covering, one-fourth or more of the seed sown is practically lost. After due preparation, sow the seed, plow in lightly—not more than two inches, if necessary harrow—and finish up by rolling the land.

(concluded next week.)

Cure For Sick Headache.

For proof that Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills cures Sick Headache, ask your Druggist for a free trial package. Only one for sale. Regular size boxes, 25 cents. Sold by Williams & Co.

It is folly to neglect a Cough or Cold. An expenditure of 25 cents for a bottle of Hughes' Cough Syrup will prove a first-class investment. Ask your druggist for it.