The Press and Banner.

By Hugh Wilson.

Wednesday, May 9, 1883.

Trunk Line to Chicago.

A correspondent to the *News and Courier* of the 5th instant, after noticing the meeting at this place of the executive committee of the Chicago, Cumberland Gap and Carolina Railroad and giving an encouraging account of this grand project, has the following:

"The matter of principal interest to this community is the location of the line and the depot at this point. The old charter required that they should be within one-half mile of the Court House and the subscriptions in the town were made on that condition. Three routes are under consideration: One directly through the town, one between a half and three-quarters of a mile, and the other a mile and a quarter from town. The first would be exceedingly expensive, the second less expensive, and the third comparatively cheap."

Which of these three routes will be adopted? It is natural to suppose, if the matter is left entirely to the company who expect to construct the road, that the last mentioned route will be adopted as it is the cheapest. The question though is not for the Railroad Company, but for the people of our town to decide. If they wish the road to run in a mile or two of town and for this place to loose all the benefits that would be derived from the road running through the town, then let them remain in their state of supine inactivity. We will in a few years see Abbeville bearing the same relationship to its depot that Cokesbury does to Hodges, and our people will before many years, as Cokesbury does now, clamour for a road to run through its very centre. It will never do for such to be the case. Abbeville could never prosper with a depot town in a mile and a half of it. We have heard the argument about the town building to the road but think the doctrine is as false as it is pernicious to our interests. In the first place, if our town is to grow on account of the road, is it not to be expected that the growth will commence at the depot of the road and not in the town, and in the second place what reasons have we to suppose that the growth will be in the direction of the town and not in the opposite direction.

Why not then have the line located through the town, where the town itself can receive all the benefits that the road shall bring?

Let our people be up and doing. They should never suffer the line to be located contrary to the provisions of the original charter, which required it to be in one half mile of the Court House. Those who are placing difficulties in the way by refusing the right of way are blind to their own interest and are placing a direct obstacle in our march to prosperity. The permanent location of the road has commenced at Aiken and no doubt in a few days the engineering corps will reach this place. We suggest that a meeting of the citizens be called to discuss this matter and be prepared to meet the corps with such proposals and inducements as will insure us a line through the town.

En Route for Boston.

Much has been said of late against the action of the State Board of Agriculture in refusing to take steps to secure South Carolina representation at the Boston Exposition. But the severest criticism we have yet seen was the action lately taken by the Columbia Board of Trade. In the very city where the Agricultural Board holds its meetings, a movement was set on foot to secure us the desired representation by private subscriptions. A lively meeting was held on the 2nd instant and resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade of Columbia appropriating $500, to this project and calling upon the rest of the State to do its part. We hope to see this commendable example followed by all sections of the State and South Carolina, in spite of the action of the Board of Agriculture, handsomely represented in Boston.

We understand that the County Commissioners propose to enforce, strictly, the act pertaining to drainage in this County. We had hoped that it would meet their views of their duty in the premises to postpone this work until the summer. But they think otherwise. So we advise our friends to look after the logs and other obstructions in the streams flowing through their premises. There is no wiser law in general effects, than this, on the Statute books. But we suggest to our Representatives in the General Assembly that it would suit the convenience of all parties, and accomplish the same result, if the time of clearing out the streams, were changed from March to July and August.

Numerous petitions are before the County Commissioners for the opening of new roads. We understand that the Board will go to Stony Point one day next week to settle the question of a new road from Boyd's Mill to Greenwood. Two or three routes are under advisement.

The editor of the *Press and Banner* is absent this week, and Capt. M. L. Bonham and L. W. Smith, Esq., have charge of the paper in his absence. All the articles contained in this issue are to be ascribed to them.

A Tragedy of the Recent Storm.

The wreck of a home and the loss of life, an account of which we take from the *Atlanta Constitution*, occurred on the night of the great storm:

On last Sunday night, some time between twelve and two o'clock, in Heard county, Georgia, at Hillabahatchee creek, about six miles northwest of Franklin, at Merrel's mills happened one of the most terrible and distressing calamities that was ever our sad task to chronicle. Mr. B. J. Roop, who was living on the property of his father-in-law, Mr. Robert Merrell, and for want of a better location for building, near the mill, had erected his dwelling and store house on a little plat of ground just below the mill dam between the house and the creek. Mr. B. J. Roop and family, consisting of a wife and three children—one an infant of but a few weeks, together with a little negro girl acting as nurse, made up the number that constituted the household. But there was still another on that fatal night to meet the fearful doom that lay just before him, and that was Mr. Thomas Roop, of this county, who spent the night with his brother. Away in the small hours of the night they were aroused from their quiet slumbers by the pelting rain and fearful race of the midnight storm; the deep roar of thunder and the vivid flash of lightning, made them conscious of the awful danger that surrounded them, and no doubt, to their astonishment, the water was already several inches deep in both the dwelling and store houses, and rising at a fearful rate. The last words that Mr. B. J. Roop recollects of speaking to his brother Thomas, was while they were standing in the yard, in front of the house. He told his brother to take care of himself, and he would try and save his family. He then hurried to the window, and the water was by this time, waist deep, and did all he could to extricate his wife and children from the impending danger. But with that noble and unselfish love that only a mother can feel she refused to go unless her precious little ones could be taken at the same time, preferring to perish with them rather than leave them to the merciless fury of the raging waters. A few more minutes persuasion with his poor sick wife, who was not able to help herself, and all was lost. The dam above the house gave way and its tremendous volume of water came with all the force and terror of a mighty avalanche, sweeping everything before it.

No vestige of dwelling, store, or outbuildings was left on the spot where once dwelt this happy family. Mr. Roop, being an experienced swimmer, followed on after his house for more than a mile, until it struck a large tree and went to pieces and left him alone in despair. Perched upon an overhanging limb he remained there until the morning light had streaked the eastern skies and friends had hastened to his aid. But now comes the sequel of the story, and a sad one it is: all were lost but Mr. B. J. Roop, and who was saved as almost by a miracle. The receding waters whose furies had been spent in dealing out death and destruction, revealed to those present on that occasion a scene that can be better imagined than described. The loss of property in this county by last Sunday night's storm will amount to more than fifty thousand dollars, but unfortunately there were no other lives lost.

The Canal.

A Columbia correspondent of the *Newberry Observer*, under date of May 1, has this to say of the way work is progressing on the canal:

"From Gervais street to Geiger's old mill site the work is progressing as well as could be expected, with the laborat command. Of course skilled labor would accomplish a great deal more. Narrow gauge railroads run hither and thither, on and over trestles; dump cars, loaded with serviceable clay and granite for building the banks or walls of the canal, are in constant motion, besides a large number of wheelbarrows; immense walls of granite for waste ways are being erected; drilling and blasting are going on, and even the carpenter is not idle. It takes a large number of laborers to keep all this work moving, and, stretched as it is over half a mile of territory in length, it does not make much of a show of progress to those who do not consider all things, and who want to see the canal and the factories grow up like Jack the Giant-killer's bean stalk. To others the work is satisfactorily progressive, and the beginning being the hardest part, it will not be long before a good showing will be made to the eye of the most critical Sunday afternoon canal walker. When the Legislature meets in November they will see the wisdom of their appropriation, as there is millions in it."

Double Homicide.

THE KILLING OF PHILIP WILLIS AND JAMES GADSDEN, COLORED, BY CHARLES WALLACE, WHITE.

Full Particulars of the Fearful Deed —The Escape of the Murderer—The Findings at the Coroner's Inquests—Not Whiskey, But a Disregard of the Law Forbidding the Carrying of Concealed Weapons the Undoubted Cause of the Crime.

[Palmetto Post.]

Saturday night here, like in most places where numbers of people are employed, is the busy period of the week, and is the time when our stores are mostly crowded with those making people both white and colored, who at this time buy in their supplies for the ensuing week. Such was the case last saturday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, when a tragedy occurred at the front part of the store occupied by Mr. J. J. O'Neill, on Seventh street, in this town. The store was crowded, the proprietor and his assistants were engaged behind the counters, no quarrelling whatever had been heard sufficient to attract attention above the ordinary humming of the crowd, scarcely any drinking had been indulged in, and certainly none whatever by the two unfortunate men who were afterwards fatally wounded, when the sound of three quick reports were heard, and the cries of wounded men went out upon the comparatively quiet air. So quick was the deadly work accomplished that ere the partially paralyzed by-standers awoke to a realization of the deadly effect of the shots the criminal had vanished, and only the dead and dying appeared from the scene of his direful work.

The particulars appear to be that shortly after 8 o'clock a young man by the name of Charles Wallace, who has been employed at the railroad work-shops for a short time previous, walked into Mr. O'Neill's store and through to the barroom, where he, in company with a friend, took a glass of beer, and turned and went through the establishment at least as far as the door. When at or near the street door, he trod on the foot of Philip Willis, colored, who made some remark about it, and Wallace replied by the usual expression to say, "I beg your pardon," Willis said something further, and Wallace replied, "Didn't I beg your pardon? Ain't you satisfied with that?" The language used appeared not to have been loudly or boisterously spoken, and little attention was paid to their business until the quick report of the pistol called the attention of every one to the point whence the sound came. Before anything could be done, with great rapidity, the pistol was discharged a second and a third time. Willis, who had struck the unfortunate man, but up to last accounts nothing was known of his whereabouts. Wallace is described as a stoutly-built young man, with dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore a light sandy-colored mustache, and about 22 years of age. The last seen of him was just after the shooting, when he was seen running up the railroad track towards the workshops. It is supposed he left town immediately. No efforts will be spared to capture him and bring him to trial.

THE DEAD.

The two young colored men who were killed were well thought of in the community, because they were unusually industrious, quiet and orderly. They had just been paid off a little before, and were enjoying a social time as is usual, buying their week's supplies. They were conspicuous because of their sobriety, and, like the accused, have not been known to drink to excess. Gadsden would be called drinking men, if addicted to the habit at all, and in fact one of them did not drink at all. Phil Willis was only 22 years of age, was born in Alamba, Hampton County, and had been working as a laborer on the dock neck for some time. James Gadsden was about 26 years of age, was a native of this county and was also a laborer.

We have been more than particular in acquainting ourselves with all the facts connected with the shooting because of the garbled reports which have been published in some of the city papers.

The Tragedy of Saturday.

Palmetto Post.

The shooting of man by his fellow man is to be deprecated in a civilized community be the provocation what it may. But even this terrible act it is to see innocent blood shed without any provocation whatever, as appears to have been the case in this town, on Saturday night, when Charles Wallace shot James Gadsden with a pistol shot. That he may have had words with Philip Willis, whom he also slew, was no excuse for his discharging his weapon into the midst of a number of unarmed, defenseless people engaged in buying and not an inquest on his body:

J. A. Torrence, foreman; Geo. S. Harrison, John Stringer, March Desaussure, West Murphy, Wm. Archer, Guy Brown, A. Z. West, J. S. Grant, Dan Adams, Joe. Brown, John Jones, Bob Peary and Butler Lee.

Forty minds by one impulse could have brought forward as in the previous case, and the following verdict was rendered:

"That the said James Gadsden died near Port Royal on the evening of the 28th day of April, A. D. 1883, and that said death was caused by a pistol shot wound, and that said pistol shot wound was inflicted on the person of the said deceased by one Charles Wallace, in the Town of Port Royal, on the evening of the 28th of April, A. D. 1883.

Monday morning several officers were sent in various directions in search of the murderer, but up to last accounts nothing was known of his whereabouts. Wallace is described as a stoutly-built young man, with dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and wore a light sandy-colored mustache, and about 22 years of age. The last seen of him was just after the shooting, when he was seen running up the railroad track towards the workshops. It is supposed he left town immediately. No efforts will be spared to capture him and bring him to trial.

Augusta and Knoxville.

THE FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

A Splendid Showing for the New Road —The Report of President Verdery.

[Carmichi and Cox Backwards.]

OFFICE OF THE AUGUSTA AND KNOXVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GA., APRIL 25, 1883.

To THE STOCKHOLDERS.—In the management herewith submits a report of the condition and operations of your road for the first year ending March 31st inst.

During that period 63 have been changed to the present of construction, the different items of which appear in statement hereto annexed. The amount added to what had been previously expended upon construction and equipment, to wit: $3,578,340 46 gives the total cost of the company's property, including cars, engines, real estate, and Savannah river bridge, $6,682 53, being $8,501 per mile or the seventy miles of road built.

The funds arising from the sales of first mortgage bonds of the company were exhausted last spring before the completion of the road through to Greenwood, and the first of July, 1882, found the company with a floating indebtedness of $81,631 22, made up as follows:

For amount borrowed to pay balance on rails..... $11,631 22
For amount borrowed to pay July interest..... 70,000 00

This has been a source of serious embarrassment during the past year. The earnings of the road for the year have been—

From Freight.....	$85,637 20	
From Passengers.....	22,879 11	
From Mail and Express.....	2,593 11—$91,031 18	

The expenses for conducting the business have been:

For Conducting Transportation.....	$18,702 33	
For Motive Power.....	13,729 50	
For Maintenance of Way.....	27,160 02	
For Maintenance of Cars.....	887 07—60,479 52	
Net.....		$30,589 96

Statement of Earnings and Expenses.

For each month during twelve months, ending 31st March, 1883:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
April.....	$ 5,573 80	$ 4,770 61
May.....	6,729 58	5,883 69
June.....	8,807 98	5,053 21
July.....	4,921 59	3,395 32
August.....	5,018 21	4,733 78
September.....	7,541 69	5,241 03
October.....	10,125 96	5,369 74
November.....	9,220 9	4,060 01
December.....	13,561 74	4,881 91
January.....	8,850 08	6,437 25
February.....	6,750 31	5,141 17
March.....	10,117 15	5,278 15
	$91,059 48	$69,479 52

Statement of Expenditures on Construction from 1st April, 1882, to 1st April, 1883.

Labor and provisions.....	$ 557 70
New depot buildings.....	1,817 61
Grading.....	45,110 67
Ties.....	6,850 27
Right of way.....	3 90
Water stations.....	204 32
Trestles.....	7,529 84
Wood.....	58 51
Material, oil and tallow.....	78 16
Cross ties.....	4,652 17
Iron.....	20,167 62
Round house.....	23 80
Cars.....	4,152 65
Repairs on No. 2 and No. 3.....	1,756 97
Turn table at Greenwood..	697 17
	$115,185 88
Less for sales mules, carts, &c.....	4,749 25—$108,436 63
For this sum paid on construction up to 1st April, 1882.....	577,896 99
Total cost of road and equipment.....	$686,333 62

Balance Sheet, Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, for Year Ending 1st April, 1883:

Assets:

Road and equipment.....		$ 686,333 62
Real estate.....		8,859 38
Due from Agents and individuals.....		2,242 66
Due from connecting roads.....		852 21
Interest on bonds.....	$6,150 00	
Discount on bonds.....	10,275 52	
Road expense.....	62,371 54	
Legal expense and incidentals.....	1,598 12	
		188,208 18
Cash.....		4,593 72
		$890,959 71

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....	$427,639 09
First mortgage bonds.....	670,000 00
Bills payable.....	12,950 00
Road earnings.....	102,980 50
Accrued interest coupons unpaid.....	22,050 00
Due Agents and individuals	130 76
Due paying roads.....	4,400 80
Due connecting roads.....	399 02
Profit and loss.....	288 73
	$890,959 71

F. W. SCOFIELD, Auditor.

PRESERVING PRETTY FACES.

Much Harm Done the Complexion by the Improper Use of Powders.

[Newark Advertiser.]

The desire to improve the appearance or preserve her beauty is implanted in every woman's heart. Nothing can be said against the desire; it is perfectly legitimate. But very much can be said against the methods widely seized upon to reach the wished-for end. The moderate use of simple face powder for the bath, or used lightly on the face, is not injurious to the skin; it has a pleasant feeling, and takes away the glossy look from some faces; but the chalky, pasty compounds that are used give the skin an unnatural and pasty appearance, and when the folly of using rouge on the cheeks is added a pretty face is vulgarized. Many ladies have an unlucky habit, never of powdering in public, and if you are a careful observer you will frequently see a young woman on boat or train or a waiting room take out a handkerchief and powder her face, very often before men who are near by. One of the most beautiful blondes I ever saw contracted the habit of powdering to excess. Her natural complexion was exquisite and she had no need of artificial aid, but she thought it added to her appearance and so she powdered to such an extent that every one noticed it and gave her no credit for what nature had really done for her. A proper care of health and diet will add the most of anything to one's appearance, and the laws of health are entirely opposed to filling the pores of the skin with chalk and paint. The ingredients of compound of poisonous ingredients which are not only dangerous but vulgar.

Mr. Labouchere's advice to ladies to wash their faces in very hot water if they wish to maintain their youthful appearance and remain unmarked by many women. The complexion, because it is one of the first and foremost attributes of feminine beauty, is invested with a mystery, more subjected to every conceivable style of treatment than the care of the hair, teeth, eyebrows, lashes, nails and hands would almost indicate, but is continued by many in one. Such various treatments of the skin often result in doing it more harm than good. Washing in hot water is undoubtedly beneficial for the skin in certain cases, but with all due respect to Mr. Labouchere it is not to be recommended universally. It is self-evident that each type requires a peculiar treatment, and ladies, unless in cases of sickness, and women must exercise their own judgment in such matters, and study what sort of skin they really have.

It is not only the use of cosmetics, notwithstanding some women preach another gospel in reference to this; but if you have a very fresh, peach skin you may be able to stand frequent bathing in very hot water, and imagine you owe your freshness of coloring to that, but you will soon see the folly.

AIKEN BOOMING.

Commendable Action of the Town Council Yesterday.

[Augusta Carmichi and Constitutionalist.]

AIKEN, S. C., May 4.—The Town Council has passed a resolution appropriating not more than $5,000 for the opening out of certain streets and the purchase of ten acres of land to be donated to the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad Company, and on which their car shops are to be erected. Aiken will then be the southern terminus of the new road. The Council also executed to the road a deed of right of way through one of the streets of the company's property. The headquarters of the road are located at Columbia, with General Johnson Hagood, president; A. L. Campbell, secretary; W. J. Kirk, chief engineer, and James Aldrich, treasurer.

THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.—With characteristic energy the Richmond and Danville company has completed the construction of another bridge across the Catawba in place of the one recently washed away by the freshet. It is to be built upon the same plan as the first, with a few additions, which will make it more substantial. A large portion of the old timber has been secured, and the calculation is to have the work completed in about six weeks.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

A German in Greenville obtained the release of a woman from jail, who, was charged with a decidedly unsavory misdemeanor, upon condition that he would at once take her before the Justice who had committed her and be united to her in Wedlock. The man's name is August Dattmare, and the woman was named Jane Hosey before the matrimonial knot was tied. They went away apparently happy.

What Farm Products Can a Farmer Buy Cheaper Than He Can Raise?

(American Farmer.)

A largely attended meeting of the Deer Creek Farmers' Club was held at Allandale, the residence of Mr. R. Harris Archer, Saturday, April 21st, and an interesting discussion was had, for a report of which we are indebted to the *Aegis*.

R. Harris Archer said if the question was argued to a fine point the conclusion would be that a farmer can buy nothing as cheap as he can raise it. It has been said that a farmer can buy clover seed cheaper than he can raise it. He can cut and save ten acres in a day and if it only produces enough to sow, he will save from $20 to $30. Sometimes it turns out a monied crop. Some farmers say it does not pay to raise hogs, but when a farmer has a lot of small hogs and fattens them, he has all the pork he needs and some to sell and does not feel the cost of fattening them. Many farmers do not have a strawberry bed or other fruits, for instance and when they buy them they are that much money out. It does not pay to raise eggs for profit, but money can be saved by raising all that are needed on the farm. Some farmers buy butter, but no member of the club would contend that it pays better to buy than produce it on the farm.

Thomas Lochary.—Many farmers make money by grazing cattle, but if a small farmer would put his whole place in grass and try pasturing and grazing, he would starve to death. Some farmers can profitably raise corn and buy hay. They can then winter stock and make manure, which, with some other fertilizer, would keep their land up. It will not pay on all farms and every year to raise timothy and clover seed. If those crops are good it would pay to save them, but he would not make a business of saving them every year.

Geo. J. Finney.—It depends on circumstances whether a farmer should raise or buy. Year before last it would have paid him better to buy all his breadstuffs than to raise a crop of wheat. A farmer, however, should try to raise all the crops he needs. Some of them might fail, but of others he would have a portion to sell. As a rule a farmer will find it cheaper to raise what he needs than to buy it. His experience with raising colts was not a happy one, and the same with oxen. It is better to raise the latter than to buy them, if you have sufficient work to break them.

Wm. Webster.—If forced to vote on the question he would vote that it is cheaper to raise than to buy. At the same time there are certain things which a farmer can buy cheaper than he can raise, from a horse to asparagus on his table. If a farmer makes a specialty of a certain crop and it fails he runs a risk of total loss, whereas he rarely loses roots, wheat, hay and corn all the same season. A farmer is sometimes compelled to buy clover and timothy seed, or seed oats. He knew of two farmers who raise horses and have sold $2,000 worth of colts. It is little expense to plant an orchard and fruit trees, but the cost would be great to buy as much fruit as we might raise.

John Barnes said it is unprofitable to a small farmer to raise colts. He is likely to soon become overstocked, and sometimes out of 6 to 7 head can hardly find a pair of horses that will work right. On large farms, where colt-raising is made a business, it will pay handsomely. It is better, he thought, to raise cattle and buy horses. He had frequently raised calves which, when raising three years old, were sold at $80 a head.

R. John Rogers' custom is to raise everything he needs—clover, timothy and other seeds and crops, and he finds it pays. It requires no additional force to save clover seed. There is not a great deal of difference in the profit of raising any kind of stock or crops, and while some prefer one kind to another, it is better to have some of each. He was not much in favor of raising horses, and would rather raise four cattle than one colt.

Johns H. Janney thought it best for a farmer to raise everything he needs. It may not pay to raise some things to sell. For instance it may not pay to raise colts to sell, but it pays to raise for your own use. He had raised seven colts in as many years, and never had a bad one. By raising what you need you do not have to put your hand into your pocket and take out what is hard for farmers to get. At the South cotton used to be the king of the crops, and farmers were not prosperous. Now Southern farmers raise a little grain, have some to sell and are getting rich.

John Moores thought the definition of the subject was whether we should follow mixed husbandry or form some particular crop. He favored mixed husbandry for this region, which is adopted to raising almost everything, and in some of which we can raise as large crops as anywhere in the United States. We should raise everything we need at home. We can find sale for all. In an average of ten years all crops pay alike.

Mr. Archer suggested that many mules are used, yet he only knew of one young mule.

Mr. Moores believed it would pay farmers to do their work with mares and raise mules. There is more money in that in canning. To raise colts a farmer should be provided with a shed and an acre or two of land, to prevent them from interfering with other stock.

Geo. L. Van Dibber said that he hesitated to air his ill-digested opinions before so many well-known experts. His farming was in a small way. If they wanted to know how to save sallsily seed or grow raspberries, he might throw some light on the subject. He did not think it would pay to raise mules except from well-bred mares. One member had remarked that he always bought his horses from neighbors. He had had some experience in that direction and the only satisfaction he had ever had was when he bought from a jockey in Baltimore. He finds it economical to raise his own garden seeds. It takes very little time and trouble and the seeds are better and more reliable than any you can buy.

S. A. Williams said he was well satisfied from observation that those farmers succeed best who raise everything they need. Those who do so live more comfortably and with less trouble. Their ability to do it depends upon their disposition and willingness to give attention to their business. Some men have time and disposition to look after colts. If they have not they will not find colt-raising a success. In Marshall's district a great many mules have been raised, for ten years past, and as a result, farmers being better supplied, mules will not bring the high prices there that they do in other parts of the county.

Otho S. Lee agreed with others that farmers should not buy anything they can raise. A farmer's capital is his farm, and if he turns his entire attention to one particular branch of farming, it will take all he can make to buy what he needs. Farmers should raise every year a colt or two, sufficient to keep up their farm stock. They should also raise hogs, poultry and calves. A calf at 3 years old will be worth $50, and you do not miss what it eats. Wherever a farmer can save a cent he should do it.

James Lee differed almost entirely with those who had spoken. A great many things, he thought, were cheaper to buy than to raise. In his case he could buy almost everything mentioned cheaper than he could raise it. A farmer must have a specialty to be successful. He may miss it occasionally, but in a series of 10 years he will make money. He had found it more profitable to buy cattle, graze them, keep them a year and sell them than to raise calves. The average crop of cloverseed is not over one bushel to the acre, and the amount of stuff cut off to get that bushel of seed impoverishes the land a great deal, and will only sow 4 or 5 acres.

Thos. A. Hays said it pays to raise crops either to sell for profit or to consume, either animal or vegetable. It does not generally pay to raise horses, because we have not the right kind of stock. It will pay to raise Short Horn cattle, but not scrub stock. It will not pay generally to raise cloverseed.

Alex. F. Hays had no doubt it would pay to raise some kinds of cattle. Cloverseed can be bought cheaper than you can raise it, but perhaps you get more weeds in buying it.

Geo. E. Silver believed that farmers can better afford to raise than to buy everything they use, because they have a home market. Some things we are forced to raise, such as small fruits and vegetables, and we should raise them even if it costs more than the market price to do it. He could not afford to raise oxen, on account of the time required to break them. In raising colts a farmer is likely to keep more than he needs, and they become consumers instead of producers. It may pay to raise some. While they may cost as much as it would to buy them, we do not miss the money as much. It will not pay to raise Jersey Bull calves, but it does pay to raise Short Horns. A diversity in farming is the only true and profitable method in this section.

Benjamin Silver, Jr., thought that location, condition of the farm, and a man's own disposition, go to decide the question. Some make money on a certain crop, while others lose. He believed in a specialty in farming as in other business. There is no money in raising colts or seeds. A colt at 4 years old will have cost say $240, and there is great risk in breaking it. A farmer had better buy the smaller seeds. We would be better off if we never sowed wheat but we are compelled to sow it to set our land in grass.

Harry Wilson said it depended upon the condition of a man's farm what he should raise and what he should buy. It is doubtful if it always pays to raise some small seeds, but cloverseed, although it does not always pay, will in an average of 10 years. It is advisable to raise young stock. It is only from the increase of their stock, that some farmers can make anything.

A. M. Fulford said he had come to the meeting of the opinion that there was nothing a man could not raise cheaper than he could buy, and was of the same opinion still. The club also, seemed to be strongly of this opinion. The subject should not be looked at from the stand-point of what some do, but of what can be done if proper attention is given. As to clover seed, he believed that when the rotation of crops brings it around, it pays better to save than to buy. He thought raising colts ought to be made to pay. Here in Harford, we don't raise the right kind of colts as work horses. If we don't get a trotter we get an unsalable horse. We have stock mares of good breeding and size, which if crossed with the Percheron, would give us larger and more serviceable farm horses. Instead of waiting 4 or 5 years to break them, they could be put to light work when 2½ years old. At 3 years, if sufficiently matured, they would bring a good price.

Judge Watters said if called upon to vote, he would vote with the majority, that it pays better to raise than to buy. There are certain things, however, the labor of producing which, in the small quantity needed, is almost as great as the labor of producing a larger quantity, and it therefore pays better to buy than to raise them. If a farmer only needs one bushel of clover seed, it don't pay to save it. If he has a field of 20 acres, it will pay him. He thought certain garden seeds, of which but a small quantity is needed, can be bought cheaper than they can be raised. It does not pay to raise a bushel or two of timothy seed. The hay is worth more than the seed. Buckwheat will pay in some localities—the Buckwheat patch, for instance—but it would not pay Deer Creek farmers. If a farmer can raise something he can sell for more than it costs to buy something he wants, it pays better to buy than to raise the latter. If a man raises an acre of wheat, for instance, and from that acre can buy as much buckwheat as he could raise on 10 acres, it is cheaper to raise wheat and buy buckwheat. Breeding horses interferes with ordinary farm work, but it is different with cows. It is always profitable to raise calves of good stock. He had heard farmers say it is cheaper to buy corn and wheat than to raise them. If so where is the money to come from to buy them? Where raising anything is in the line of regular farming business it is generally cheaper to raise than to buy it.

Wm. Munnikhuysen thought the answer to the question depended upon how a man is situated. A few things, garden seeds, for example, can be bought cheaper and better than they can be raised. Saving grass seed depended entirely upon whether we have a crop or not. If we leave a good crop it is better to save it and to sell the surplus. It pays to raise young stock if we have the right kind. It is not profitable to raise the males of Jersey stock but both males and females of Short-horn stock should be raised. If we had a breed of heavy horses they would at three years bring three times as much as our present stock. It is little expense and trouble to raise a little colt.

Dr. W. S. Archer thought a farmer should try to raise a majority of things he needs, but every farmer should have a specialty. Some farmers can succeed better with one thing and some with another. He was of the opinion that a cross of Percheron with the stock of horses now in the county, would make good farm horses. They should be dropped in November and fed grain as soon as they will eat it. He thought saving seeds and other things often consumes a great deal of time, which could be spent to more advantage in some other way. It pays a farmer to have a specialty—some of horses some of cattle and some even of buckwheat.

Leghorn Fowls.

To those who desire a supply of eggs only, no poultry is so suitable as the Leghorn, white, brown or black, all prodigious layers of well shaped eggs. The dark colored varieties will be best to keep in or near a city or manufacturing town, their plumage soiling less easily than that of the white sort. The white Leghorn lays a much larger egg than the others. All lay the same number of eggs, and if cared for well are the best of winter layers, but if not they fall behind the Asiatics in severe cold seasons. I do not mean that the Leghorn requires pampering in winter, but they need a nice weather tight place to roost in, and a shelter facing the South or East to run in during the day, with a nice dust heap in which to roll. My birds have a building to winter in which is walled one board thick all round, battened, and with a large sash in the east side. They thus get about one or two hours only of sun in depth of winter. I have an ample supply of eggs from twenty hens. My feed is wheat screenings, meat, tablescraps, and cabbage leaves and celery tops for green food, water put into the drinking vessel warm once a day, and a box of broken oyster shells kept always supplied. This last I find invaluable as an aid to digestion. Only in stormy or very cold weather do I keep my birds in.

As Leghorns are non-sitters, a few birds of another sort should be kept. Choose for this such as lay dark colored eggs, and thus when selecting eggs for hatching it is easy to avoid having mongrel chickens. Leghorns at ten to twelve weeks old make excellent broilers, but for a roast at any age they are not a success, and cannot, therefore, be recommended to those who desire both eggs and chickens for the table, but for eggs only they are the *very best*. This I do not hesitate to say after twenty years' experience with almost every breed of domestic fowl, and notwithstanding that I admire some other varieties more for appearance and as fanciers' pets. But for eggs first, last and all the time, keep the comely, if not strictly handsome Leghorn, and no disappointment will result.—*Observer.*

Errors in Management.

Many flagrant errors are made by poultrymen when they fall into the custom of keeping hens until they are too old for profit; perhaps in their days they were choice birds and good layers. A hen in any breed begins to fall off in egg production as a rule after her second year, and hens kept by market poulterers and farmers after they are two years old are kept at a loss.

The best plan by far is to raise pullets every year to replace the old hens. If this is neglected, disease will find congenial harbor to riot in, for as sure as fate the old hens will be the first to succumb to sickness and disease when the surrounding and conditions are favorable for their perpetuation. But if the practice of keeping only pullets is once followed we are sure no farmer or market poulterer will ever abandon it.

The young poulterer who hugs the delusion that when he starts in the fowl business with young fowls and makes it pay well the first and possibly the second year, that the whole thing is settled, and he has only to feed the fowls and they will go on forever laying eggs and raising chickens, makes a great mistake. Hens should be killed off after they pass their second year and cease laying. Before moulting is the best time, for they are in better condition and they will no longer pay for their keeping and must be replaced by pullets.—*Poultry Journal.*

Fattening Cattle on Cotton Seed.

The Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, once said, "that if cotton would grow as well North as it does in the South, farmers could afford to grow it for the seed alone." At first thought this seemed rather a wild theory, as the South had made but little money from the sale of cotton seed—at least the planter had not. But experiments made in 1882 in Canada and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, showed that fat or meat can be put on a steer at a cost of two cents per pound. For instance, a steer weighing 706 pounds was put to fatten on the 2nd of January, and fed on cooked cotton seed and hay for 52½ days and gained 260 pounds, at a cost of $553, or a fraction over two cents per pound; but as no credit was given for the manure, and so the hay was charged at $10 per ton, which is more than it cost on the farm in the South, the cost of each pound of fat was really less than two cents.

To put on the same amount of flesh in the Northern States will cost now about nine cents, if done during winter on dry food. For instance, I saw a lot of 800-pound steers put out to winter last September on these terms: The owner weighed the cattle to the feeder at 3½ cents per pound, and obligated himself to take them back next June at five cents per pound. Now, if these steers each gain 200 pounds, he will have to pay as follows: An 800-pound steer, at 3½ cents per pound, $28. When on the 1st of June, if he weighed 1060 pounds, he will have to pay for the steer back $53, or a profit of $25 for 260 pounds of flesh, or nearly ten cents per pound, while the same thing can be done in the South at a cost of two cents per pound.

In conversing with some farmers who were present, they said the feeder could not make money at it, and seemed to be amused when told them that in the cotton States it could be done for five cents per pound. The experiment made in Massachusetts showed that the steer gained five pounds per day for 52½ days, consuming about fifteen pounds of seed per day.

There are in a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds 1000 pounds of seed. This, if feed to a steer, will feed him 66 days putting on 330 pounds of flesh. Now, a thin steer weighing 800 pounds can be bought for $16, and when well-fattened will be worth five cents per pound, or $56.50; and if the soil is extracted from the seed will pay about $7 or $63.50, less first cost of steer, $16, and $3.00 worth of hay, or a profit of $44.50 for the seed from one bale of cotton, which is now worth net to planters about $40. The manure is worth the cost of attention and labor.

I hear everywhere of cotton-seed meal being adulterated. If the farmers would buy the oil-cake and grind it themselves there would be no chance to adulterate it. It goes from the oil-mills pure, and must be adulterated after it leaves the oil-mills.

I suppose the South will still make cotton, and at present prices it will soon break the growers, and then there will be a world of cheap land to sell down in Dixie. After that the cotton craze will be over and a new leaf turned.

J. H. MOORE.

Arkansas, Ark, in Germantown Telegraph.

The Woodland.

No part of the farm is better worth careful attention than the woodland, and, as a rule none is so much neglected. Year by year lumber of all kinds is harder to find, and higher in price when found, and firewood, excepting in the newest districts, is fast becoming a luxury, when on the farm. That this is true is owing largely to the extravagance, wastefulness and carelessness with which the woodland is treated. The farmer who has a hillside or back lot covered with trees, is to be envied his possession, and, if he is wise will bestow upon it care and attention, equal, at least, to that given to the best of his arable land. As a source of fuel supply a few acres of woodland may be made to serve a farm for generations by proper attention to selecting, and increase in value every year. Generally, when firewood is wanted, a certain district is over, taking all that will burn, good, bad or indifferent, and the land is subsequently "cleared" and put under crop, or suffered to grow up again, with but little regard as to what grows or how it grows. A better way is to carefully select from the whole area of woodland, such trees as from any cause are least adapted to any useful purpose excepting firewood, or having arrived at full majority, are a hindrance to the growth of some fine, thrifty young, hard-wood sapling which may stand near them. In addition to this, trees left standing should all be carefully and neatly trimmed of all branches as high as can be reached with an axe from the ground, taking pains to leave a nice smooth stub, cut as short as may be, that it may readily heal over, and not injure the growth of the tree nor leave a bad spot in the timber when it is cut for use at some future time. The brush may very advantageously be hauled out to the adjoining field, spread in a thin layer over the ground, and, when dry, burned. This will prove an excellent and cheap way of giving the land a dressing of potash. A little care and thoughtfulness in connection with the woodland will be found very profitable.—*Epitomist.*

The Cook of the Future.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The cook of the future will wear short hair and bangs, all combed and brushed the first thing each morning and be won't be woman. Woman is an anger in her way. Everybody knows that in a majority of cases her instincts and tastes are finer and quicker than man's. Woman, it would seem, is particularly fitted to do good cooking. But things are not always what they seem, even with women. It is an accepted truth that to a sensitive person the quality of flavor is materially and plainly perceptible in the mashed potatoes and the beefsteak. Some people have thought, indeed, that the special mood of the cook at the time any given meal is being prepared can be tasted in the food. That, of course, is drawing matters pretty fine; but there can be no doubt that a refined cook will get refined meals, if she has the proclivities, and a coarse cook coarse meals. Blood tells even at the gridiron and frying pan.

All this being so, the presumption touching the cook of the future would seem to be in favor of woman. But Punt has intimated that she ought not to wear short hair, not to speak of shingled hair, which is certainly to be the ideal arrangement for the future cook. Then, in respect of Paul, women that cut all the natural hair they ever grow and as much horse hair as they can possibly carry. Frequently it looks very nice. And if it be granted that ought never to be only or mainly concerned, not cooks at all events, no cultivated man ought to be meddling with their cranial decorations. He should either admire or keep quiet.

But human hair is one of the toughest things to masticate, worse than fish bones to swallow and it simply won't digest at all.