ESTABLISHED 1855.

## YORKVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1907.

## THE PARTISAN

## A Romance of the American Revolution

By W. GILMORE SIMMS

capricious,

-the admiration of her neighborhood

reveling in power, yet seemingly all

unconscious of its sway. The rest of

his family in this retirement consisted

fore, he had brought from Santee, in

the hope that a change of air might

Studiously estranging himself, he had

no visitors, unless we may except the

officer of the British post at Dorches

ter. This visitor, to Colonel Walton

appeared only as one doing an ap-

pointed duty, and exercising, during

these visits, that kind of suveillance

over the people of the country which

seemed to be called for by his position

Major Proctor had another object in

his visits to "The Oaks." He sought

vor of the father, on account of his

lovely daughter; and to the charms

of one, rather than the political feel-

ings of the other, were the eyes of

to conceal the impression which she

had made upon his heart. The maid-

en, however, gave him but small en-

couragement. She gloried in the nam-

of a rebel lady, and formed one of that

beautiful array, so richly shining in

him with her own and the enemies

It was drawing to a close—that day

of events in the history of our little

squad of partisans whose dwelling

was the Cypress Swamp. Humphries

bridge, and on the same track with

himself. He sank into cover as they

passed, and beheld Major Proctor and

a Captain Dickson, both on station at

Oaks." Humphries allowed them to

pass; then renewing his ride, soon ef-

ton. As we have already seen, their

Though, as we have said, rather a

frequent visitor at "The Oaks," the

quarter had its usual stimulus dashed

somewhat by the sense of the business

which occasioned it. Its discharge was

"Colonel Walton does not now visit

does he often travel so far as the city.

Walton looked inquiringly at his

guest, as if gather to from his features

expression was unsatisfactory-per-

and sad with the consciousness of his haps that of care-so Walton thought,

momentary weakness, and apprehen- ally attended its arms heretofore.

now irremediable-vexed with his fortune for his country than had usu-

sullen with circumstances—his spirits now, and have not been in Dorchester

occasional calls of the commanding

He saw but few persons

CHAPTER XI. soldced himself in his family mansion "Now, this were sorry wisdom, to with the small cicrle which widowermy sword to mine own throat. If I hood, and other privations of time, had spared him. Nor did his grief pass without some alleviation in the com pany of his daughter Katharine-she And spare mine enemy? the high-born, the beautiful, the young

"The Oaks," the dwelling place of Colonel Walton, was one of those antique residences of the Carolina planwhich, at this day, there atthousand local traditions hang around of a maiden sister, and a niece, Emily taches a sort of historical interest. A them-a thousand stories of the olden and adventure. The estate formed one of the frontier-plantations upon the be of benefit to that life which she Ashley, and was the site of a colonial held by a tenure the most fleeting and barony. It had stood sieges of the Indians in the wars of the Edistoes and Yemassees; and from a block house station at first, it had grown to be an elegant mansion, improved in European style, remarkable for the length and deep shade of its avenues of solemn oak, its general grace of arrange ment, and the lofty and considerate hospitality of its proprietors. Such om its first foundation to the period which we speak, had been its reputation; and in no respect did the present owner depart from the good tastes and the frank, manly character of his to ingratiate himself in the fa

ancestors. Colonel Richard Walton was a gen tleman in every sense of the word; simple of manner, unpretending, un obtrusive, and always considerate, he esteemed and beloved by all around him. Born to the possession of large estates, his mind had been exercised happily by education and travel: and at the beginning of the revolutionary struggle, he had been early found to advocate the claims of his native colony. At the commencement of the war he commanded a party of the story of Carolina, who, defying horse, and had been concerned in some danger, and heedless of 'privation of the operations against Prevost, in spoke boldly in encouragement to the rapid foray which that general those who yet continued to struggle made into Carolina. When Charleston for its liberties. She did not conceal fell before the arms of Sir Henry Clinarmy, he had tendered his submission along with the rest of the inhabitants, of her country. Her reception of her despairing of any better fortune. The suitor was coldly courteous; and that specious offers of amnesty made by which her father gave him, though peace to the revolted colonies, and could not avoid perceiving was conwhich called for nothing but neutrality from the inhabitants, had the effect of deceiving him, in common with otherwise marked and still marks, his neighbors. Nor was this submission so partial as we have been taught neighborhood. to think it. To the southward of Charleston, the militia, without summons, sent in a flag to the British garrison at Beaufort, and made their submission. At Camden, the inhabi- who had engaged to meet Major Sintants negotiated their own terms of gleton with some necessary intellirepose. In Ninety-Six the submission gence from Dorchester, was already was the same; and, indeed, with the upon his way to the place of meeting. exception of the mountainous borders, and had just passed out of sight of hich were uninvaded, and heard only Ashley river, when he heard the aint echoes of the conflict from afar, tramp of horses moving over the

This considerate pliability secured Walton, as it was thought, in all the fected the meeting with Major Singleimmunities of the citizen, without subjecting him to any of those military duties which, in other respects, his necessity of avoiding a meeting with majesty had a perfect right to call the British officers was obvious, and for from his loyal subjects. Such, they kept close in the wood, leaving certainly, were the pledges of the the ground entirely to their opponents commanders-pledges made with designed subterfuge, and violated with present ride of Major Proctor in that as little hesitation. They produced the effect desired, in persuading to easy terms of arrangement the people who might not have been conquered but a matter of no little annoyance to the with great difficulty. Once disarmed Englishman, who was not less sensiand divided, they were more easily tive and generous than brave. It was overcome, and it was not long, after for the purpose of imparting to Colothe first object had been obtained, be- nel Walton, in person, the contents of fore measures were adopted well cal- that not yet notorious proclamation of

ill show of hostility ceased through-

out the colony-the people, generally,

seeming to prefer quiet on any terms

to a resistance which, at that moment

of despondency, seemed worse than the garrison, on their way to "The

Sir Henry Clinton, with which he de Colonel Walton, though striving hard manded the performance of military to convince himself of the propriety duty from the persons who had been of the course which he had taken, re- paroled, and by means of which, on mained still unsatisfied. He could not departing from the province, he planted be assured of the propriety of submis- the seeds of that revolting patriotism sion when he beheld, as he did hourly, which finally overthrew the authority the rank oppression and injustice by he fondly imagined himself to have which the conquerors strove to pre- successfully re-established. serve their ascendency over the doubtful, while exercising it wantonly with his accustomed urbanity; among the weak. He could not but alone when he received them; and the see how uncertain was the tenure of eyes of Proctor looked round the his own hold upon the invaders, whom apartment inquiringly, but in vain, as nothing seemed to bind in the shape if he desired another presence. His majesty, with power to appoint your obligation. The promised host understood the glance perfectly. otection was that of the wolf, and for he had not been blind to the freot the guardian dog; it destroyed its quent evidences of attachment which charge, and not its enemy; and strove his visitor had shown towards his est villainy-villainy and falsehood. to ravage where it promised to se- daughter; but he took no heed of it; cure. As yet, it is true, none of these and, with a lofty reserve of manner, ills, in a direct form, had fallen upon which greatly added to the awkward-Colonel Walton; he had suffered no ness of the commission which the granted by himself and Admiral Arabuses in his own person or family; Englishman came to execute, he simon the contrary, such were his wealth ply confined himself to the occasional in a condition of neutrality?" and influence, that it had been thought remark-such only as was perfectly querors, to conciliate and soothe him. habitual, and the predominant feeling Still, the colonel could not be insensi- at variance with it, the result of a riors. But does not the proclamation ble to the gradual approaches of tyr- calm and carefully regulated principle. declare these paroles to be null and anny. He was not an unreflecting It was only with a steady resolution, void after the twentieth?" man; and as he saw the wrongs done at last, that Proctor was enabled to to others, his eyes became duly open bring his conversation into any thing your superior violate his compact? to the doubtful value of his own se- like consistency and order. He com- Think you, sir, that the Carolinians menced, despairing of any better openthe British throughout the state should have become so general as to make he had in hand. independent of any individual So thinking, his mind gave Dorchester so frequently as usual, nor Think you, sir, that I, at least would new stimulus to his conscience, which now refused its sanction to the May I ask if he has heard any late decision which, in a moment of emerintelligence of moment." gency and dismay, he had been per-

sive of the future-his mind grew

from all the society around him, he you speak, sir?"

"The proclamation of Sir Henry "I am not so bound, Major Proctor sir-his proclamation on the ubject of protections granted to the solemn deliberation with me, and it ilitia of the province, those excepted will be long, sir, before I shall bring nade prisoners in Charleston."

Col. Walton looked dubious, but still coldly, and without a word, awaited the conclusion of Proctor's statement. But the speaker raused for a moment and then he again spoke, the subject seemed to have been somewhat changed.

"I am truly sorry, Colonel Walton, that it has not been heretofore in your power to sympathize more freely and openly with his majesty's arms in this in the West Indies; Lord Cornwallis, against his rebellious sub-

ects, of whom your phrase is rather dient of a stern necessity, and in this have suspended the active demonstration of principles which I am nevertheless in no haste to forget, and do not

"Pardon me, sir; you will do me the justice to believe I mean nothing of offence. However erring your thought, must respect it as honest; but this respect does not forbid that I should lament such a misfortune, scarcely less so to his majesty than to you. It is my sincere regret that you have heretofore found it less than agreeable to unite your arms with those of our army in the arrest of this unnatural struggle. The commission proffered ou by Sir Henry-"

"Was rejected, Major Proctor, and my opinions then fairly avowed and seemingly respected. No reference now to that subject need be made by

either of us. "Yet am I called upon to make a hope that what is my duty will not ose me, by its performance, the recounselled to remind you, sir, of that er-in-chief of his majesty's forces in the south, Earl Cornwallis. The proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton to which I have alluded, is of such a nature as opens fresh ground for the renewal of that offer; and in this packet I have instructions to that end. with a formal enclosure of seal and Proctor saw that they rested upon signature, from his excellency himself, which covers the commission to wall before them. you, sir, in your full rank, as engaged in the rebel army."

"You will keep it, sir; again it is my countrymen, and though I readi-Major Proctor, they were wanting in force to her mind, as she associated quires you to make the tender, you with an obtuseness not common with will permit me to say, that I hold it him, or he chose not to understand only an equivocal form of insult."

"Which, I again repeat, Colonel Walton, is foreign to all intention on is what Lord Cornwallis desires, and For himself, I surely need such attestation. He, sir, is persuadstrained and frigid-quite unlike the ed to the offer simply as he know warm and familiar hospitality which your worth and influence-he would secure your co-operation in the good even to this day, the gentry of that cause of loyalty, and at the same time would soften what may seem the harsh features of this proclamation."

"And what is this proclamation, sir? Let me hear that; the matter has meant not to take up the sword been somewhat precipitately discussed in advance of the text."

"Surely, sir," said Proctor, eagerly, the language of Colonel Walton's my duty." last remark left a hope in his mind that he might think differently, on the perusal of the document, which he now took from the hands of his comhope you will reconsider the resolve of the neighboring country-bound to which I cannot help thinking precipi- repress every show of disaffection, and tately made."

The listener simply bowed his head, and motioned the other to proceed. ontents to the ears of the astonished Carolinian. As he read, the cheek of Colonel Walton glowed like fire-his needed them, and lift them in behalf of her enemies, was fairly comprereached that climax which despaired of all ufterance. He started abruptly from his seat, and paced the room in strong emotion; then suddenly approaching Proctor, he took the paper from his hand, and read it with unwavering attention. For a few mo ments after he had been fully possessed of its contents, he made no remark then, with a strong effort, suppressing as much as possible his aroused feel-

in reality, those feelings were. "And you desire that I should embrace this commission, Major Proctor, which, if I understand it, gives me command in a service which this proclamation is to insist upon-am I

ings, he addressed the Briton in tones

of inquiry which left it doubtful what,

"It is so, sir; you are right. Her a colonel's commission under his own officers. Most gladly would I place it in your hands.

"Sir-Mai, Proctor, this is the rank By what right, sir, does Sir Henry Clinton call upon us for military service, when his terms of protection, buthnot, secured all those taking them

"It is not for me, Colonel Walton, unavoidable with whom politeness was was Proctor's reply-"it is not for me to discuss the commands of my supe

"True. But by what right does would have made terms with the in ing, with the immediate matter which vader, the conditions and maintenance of which have no better security than the caprice of one of the parties?

have been so weak and foolish?" "Perhaps, Colonel Walton-and ould not offend by the suggestion,' replied the other with much modera tion-"perhaps, sir, it was a singular something of that intelligence which stretch of indulgence to grant terms his words seemed to presage. But the at all to rebellion."

"Ay, sir, you may call it by what name you please: but the terms, haverror-and the more so as he esteemed and it gave him a hope of some better ing been once offered and accepted, were to the full as binding between the law and the rebel as between the "I have not, sir; I ride but little prince and dutiful subjects."

"I may not argue, sir, the commands and, gradually withdrawing for a week. Of what intelligence do of my superior, firmly, but calmly.

it is matter for close argument and myself to lift arms against my coun-

trymen." "There is a way of evading that necessity, Colonel Walton," said Procto eagerly.

The other looked at him inquir ingly, though he evidently did not hope for much from the suggested alterna-

"That difficulty, sir, may be over come: his majesty has need of troops with a due degard to the feelings of his dutiful subjects of the colonies has made arrangements for an exchange of service. The Irish regiments will be withdrawn from the West Indies, and those of loval Carolinians substituted. This frees you from all risk of encountering with your friends and countrymen, while at the same time it answers equally the purpose of my commander."

The soldier by profession saw

ing degrading, nothing servile in the proposed compromise. The matter had different aspect in the eyes of the South Carolina. outhern gentlemen. The proposition which would send him from his famly and friends, to engage in conflict with and to keep down those to whom he had no antipathy, was scarcely less painful in its exactions than to take up arms against his im-The suggestion nediate neighbors. too, which contemplated the substitution of troops of foreign mercenaries, to be fundamental in the production in the place of native citizens, was of corn in the southern states and inexpressibly offensive as it directly that power which aimed at the destruction of his people and his prinples. The sense of ignominy grew stronger in his breast as he heard it now, Colonel Walton, and I do so with and he paced the apartment in un mitigated disorder.

> "I am no hireling, Major Proctor and the war, hand to hand with my own sister's child, would be less this position attention is called to the shameful to me, however full of pain and misery, than this alternative."

"Ay, sir, but there is-there is an other alternative, Major Proctor; more than that, sir-there is a remedy." The eyes of the speaker flashed, and the broadsword which hung upon the

"What is that, sir?" inquired the to take up arms-to prepare for bat-

him, as he replied-

"Why that, sir, is what he seeks-i Your co-operation here, sir, would do more towards quieting discontent than any other influence." The manner of Walton was unusu-

ally grave and deliberate. "You have mistaken me, Major Proctor. When I spoke of taking up the sword, sir, I spoke of an alternative. fight your battles, but my own. If this necessity is to be fixed upon me, sir, I shall have no loss to know

"Sir-Colonel Walton-beware! A a British officer, in his majesty's commission, I must not listen to this language. You will remember, sir, that panion, Dickson-"surely, sir, and I I am in command of this garrison, and with the power to determine, in the last resort without restraint, should my judgment hold it necessary. I Proctor obeyed, and unfolding the in- would not willingly be harsh; and you strument, proceeded to convey its will spare me, sir, from hearing those sentiments uttered which become not the ears of a loyal subject."

"I am a free man, Major Proctor-I would be one, at least. Things must call by their right names, and as such. I do not hesitate to pronounce this decree a most dishonest and criminal proceeding, which should call up every honest hand in retribution. Sir hended by his sense, his feelings had Henry Clinton has done this day what he will long be sorry for."

"And what, permit me to add, Colo nel Walton-what I myself am sorry for. But it is not for me to question the propriety of that which my duty calls upon me to enforce."

"And pray, sir, what are the penal ies of disobedience to this mandate?" "Sequestration of property and imprisonment, at the discretion of the several commendants of stations."

The words fell unconsciously from the lips of the speaker; he half strode over the floor; then, turning upon Proctor, demanded once more to look upon the proclamation. again read it carefully.

"Twenty days, Major Proctor, I see have been allowed by Sir Henry Clinon for deliberation in a matter which eaves so little choice. So much is scarcely necessary; you shall have my answer before that time is over. Meanwhile, sir, let us not again speak of the subject until that period."

"A painful subject, sir, which I shall gladly forbear," said Proctor, rising; "and I will hope, at the same time, that Colonel Walton thinks not unkindly of the bearer of troublesome intelligence."

"God forbid, sir! I am no malignant, You have done your duty with all tenderness, and I thank you for it. Our enemies are not always so consider-

"No enemies, I trust, sir. I am in hopes that, upon reflection, you will not find it so difficult to reconcile yourself to what, at the first blush, nay seem so unpleasant."

"No more, sir-no more on the subject," was the quick, but calm reply. "Will you do me honor, gentlemen, in a glass of Madeira-some I can rec-

They drank, and seeing through the window the forms of the young ladies, Major Proctor proposed to join them in their walk-a suggestion which his entertainer answered by leading the way. In the meanwhile, let us go back to our old acquaintance, Major Singleton, and his trusty coadjutor, Hum-

(To be Continued)

AT Nothing is really settled that is not settled right. AT People who can talk about them-

very scarce.

WILLIAMSON'S PLAN.

Scientific Discussion by Professor Newman.

STUNTING FEATURE IS THE THING

The Clemson People Have Made Thorough Investigation of Mr. Williamson's Plan and They Have Given It the Seal of Their Approval-Prof. Newman Urges Experiments Next Year.

rom the Columbia State: Clemson College, Dec. 22.-The fol owing favorable discussion of the Williamson plan" of corn culture by Prof. C. L. Newman of the agricultural department of Clemson college, will make unusually interesting read ing for thousands of farmers. The discussion will be issued in bulletin form early in January. If the far mers follow the plan carefuly there will be a new era in corn raising in Corn growing by the plan advo-

eated by Mr. E. H. Williamson of Darlington county has become within the past two years a subject of much interest to the farmers of South Carolina and adjoining states. One of the main features of Mr. Williamson's plan is in direct opposition to both the theory and practice supposed many farmers are opposed to the plan and condemn it. This opposiaccept the "stunting process" em when corn has been once stunted i nal or average yield. In support of results from the stunting of pigs of calves-they are almost invariably undersized when mature. The caulilower has also been given as an example of the result of stunting. A cauliflower plant that has been stunt ed will produce what growers term a "button" and not a well developed cured or head.

Not a Fair Test

experienced corn growers have not only condemned the Williamson plan, but have ridiculed and styled it an absurdity, and in practice an impossibility and not deserv ing a consideration, having cited in stances coming within their experience proving the fallacy of the plan. However, when these are questionthe Williamson plan only in partthat more stress was placed upon the equent treatment; that the side ap plications of fertilizer were made too early or too late; that the crop was laid by at the wrong time; or that the other details were not followeddetails that are apparently essential to the success of the plan. On the other hand, when the plan was followed in every essential detail the verdict seems to be unanimously favorable and many who have grown a crop, or a part of a crop, in strict accordance with the plan, are not only enthusiastic but extravagant in their advocacy of the plan. Some twelve or fifteen farms upon which corn was grown this year by this plan have been inspected. Half as many more were inspected where the plan was only in part carried out. Where the plan was strictly adhered to the vield was double that secured from nearby fields of equal soil characters and where the usual methods of corn culture were practiced, and the own ers of the farms state that the yield from the Williamson plan was from two to three times greater than had been secured from the same land in the past. Where the plan had been

carried through only in part, the yield was reported in many instances as greater than expected and greater than the same soil usually gave, and was perceptibly better than that secured from similiar soils of adjacent fields where the ordinary method.

were practiced. Question of Rainfall

The 1906 rainfall was excessive and it is the belief of some that an abundance of rainfall was favorable to the Williamson plan and by others that it was unfavorable. With an abundance of rainfall at least a normal yield is expected and it is claimed by some that this plan secured unusually favorable conditions in 1906. On the other hand those who had fields growing under the conditions of the plan found it difficult to supply these conditions in accordance with the plan on account of the wet condition of the soil and claim that this unavoidable neglect or non-compliance with instructions curtailed the yield. In plan succeeded as well as in 1906.

1905 with a deficiency of rain this It will probably be instructive and interesting at least to quote a few expressions of approval made by farmers who have had one or more years experience in this method of corn culture. Each of the following statements were made to the writer while inspecting Williamson plan cornfields, and each was made by a different

Some Who Have Tried It. "Before I tried the Williamson plan

did not raise enough corn to feed my stock. I now have some to sell." "The problem of corn growing in the south has been solved. I can now grow corn cheaper than I can buy it." "I never grew more than 20 bushels of corn per acre until I tried Williamson's plan. I tried it this year

greatest discovery that has been made for years. It means an abundance of three inches and it has been an imcheap corn. The cowpeas grown With an abundance of corn for grain, cowpeas for hay and Bermuda for pasturage the south will become the equal of any other section in the proluction of live stock."

the more conservative expressions secured from advocates of the Williamson plan. Others were more ex- use for it again." This is sound doctreme. Several who grew one or two acres by the Williamson plan this year declared their intention to grow duce well themselves, but will not altreme. Several who grew one or two trine in theory, principle and practice.

Comparison of Fields.

Of the fields inspected where the Williamson plan was followed closely. only three varieties of corn were found to have been used. All of these corn except two. One of these two grain; the other was planted in Mariboro Prolific. This last named variety grew alongside of the Williamson corn and gave a slightly heavier yield water are required to of grain on shorter stalks. The ears on the Williamson corn stood about Mariboro Prolific grown by the Wilfected as regards number of ears to with the same variety grown in the ordinary way. Twenty-five stalks that had been subjected to 6. Intenti

ordinary way. Twenty-five stalks t bore 48 ears in one case and the same number of stalks 45 ears in another. The Williamson corn habitually bears one ear to the stalk, and the ears, when grown by the Williamson plan are from six to eight niches long and seven and a half to ten inches in circumference. The type is intermediate the Standard Dent. The grains are thick. The cob is usually red (the grain white) and from four and a posure of a greater soil surface to the urements being taken one-third the cob length from the butt. A hundred pounds of ears shell from 82 to 96 pounds of grain. Eighty-five to 100 ears will shell a bushel of corn.

Two Notable Facts. A close scrutiny of Mr. Williamson's article will reveal at least two matter careful and intelligent attention and study, and that he is orthothe application of the Williamson like is one of the most expensive elements in corn growing and many farmers and for producing 100 bush in corn growing and many farmers and for producing 100 bush in difficult to dispense with. If the same work can be done by one plow the labor of six or eight hosphands is saved.

It is one of the most expensive elements and for producing 100 bush in difficult to dispense with. If the same work can be done by one plow the labor of six or eight hosphands is saved. twentieth century idea of crop producion. Leaving out of consideration, for time being, the "stunting" or retarding examine closely Mr. Williamson's description of his plan and note how thoroughly he has brought to focus the

I. He recognizes the value of avail-able plant food, makes what would at the expense of the grain. The these fertilizer ingredien ed, it is found that they have followed ply the commercial fertilizers in such manner and at such time as will se- drought the annied plant food by the erop. Recognizing the two facts that ter the the character of soil and quantity of rainfall have a tendency to dissipate plant food and that the demand of a able plant food, just as the ear-ma corn plant for food is cumulative up to the time the ear is produced, he adjusts his cultivation and fertilizer application to suit.

2. While the quantity used and the time of application of commercial fertilizers are important factors in the vegetable matter in the soil is fully recognized and Mr. Williamson says: "The place of this (vegetable matter) in the permanent improvement of land can never be taken by commercial ferilizers, for it is absolutely impossible to make lands rich as long as they are lacking in vegetable matter." It is confidently believed that every agricultural authority recognizes humus as the prime requisite and most universal deficiency in southern soils, and of the greatest need in southern farm practice and that a large majority will agree with Mr. Williamson in designating the cow pea as the most important source of humus for the south

Preparation of Land. 3. "Land should be thoroughly and the time in a system of rotation to deepen the soil." The character of plowing done in the south is notoriously poor and the lack of system of

4. "A deep soil will not only produce more heavily than a shallow soil with good seasons, but it will stand more either north or south of the point This is aphoristic and needs no com-

5. "In preparing for the corn crop land should be broken broadcast during the winter one-fourth deeper than vegetable matter is being turned under it may be broken one-third deeper. 't may, however, be subsoiled to any lepth by following in bottom of turn justly comparable. Mr. plow furrow, provided no more of the subsoil than has been directed is turned up." The broadcast breaking The writer once collected 119 of corn land in the fall or winter isby no means a common practice in the south and the gradual deepening of the Rocky Mountains to Maine on the followed. It is hoped that every farther soil as advocated above is the exception. Subsoiling is opposed by many farmers and practiced by few. Broadcast plowing, fall and winter plowing (particularly the latter in the south) and subsoiling are operations that now are given almost universal endorsement by well informed and your own seed" does practical men. If done at the proper time and in appropriate association with prevailing conditions, results from

6. "Break with two-horse plow if possible, or better, with disc plow." It is a painfully acknowledged fact that the one-horse plow is the rule through a very great portion of the south and that this implement is more frequently drawn by an animal weighing less than 900 pounds than by one and made 38 bushels per acre on land of greater weight. The actual perthat ordinarily would make between formance of the one-horse plow might more often be designated as "scratch-"I consider the Williamson plan the ing" than plowing. The depth to which it works averages less than portant factor in bringing about the with the corn will make rich land. washed condition of soils so noticeable where cotton is king. The introduction of the disc plow is one of the longest forward strides ever made in southern agriculture. Unfortunately, it requires two animals to draw it.

these operations cannot help but bear

fruit.

Sound Doctrine. 7. "Never plow land when it is too wet, if you expect ever to have any

their entire next year's crop by this low you to make the pea vines, s necessary to the improvement of the and" A comparison of the ears pro duced by the Williamson plan with ears of the same variety grown by the ordinary method shows that there is lize at planting time and cultivate rapidly, have corn twice the size of out slight difference in size or in quan- yours. fields were planted in the Williamson tity of corn to the cob. the difference being apparently about nine and a was planted in a variety similar to half per cent in favor of the ordinary son plan has a little more than the Williamson corn ears, but with plan. More of the large stalks failed stalks per acre against a little to produce an ear than did the Williamson corn ears, but with plan. More of the large stalks failed stalks per acre against a little longer cob and shorter and broader to produce an ear than did the Williamson plan stalks. The ordinary plan stalks were from two to four times pound of corn dry matter, it is evident that the large stalks more rapidly exhaust the water supply and as a con-sequence would not only be first af-fected in dry weather, but would se-riously interfere with the growth of cultiva-Williamson plan. It was a noticeable

he full treatment of the Williamso "Corn should be planted from four to six inches below the level and laid by from four to six inches above." It necessary that the corn be planted about five inches below the level to carry out the conditions of the plan if, however, it is laid by four to six inches above the level of the soils surface, the base of the stalks would be from eight to twelve inches in the from eight to twelve inches in the ground, a condition that might be unavorable in some characters of soil Further, the surface at the row would be more than four to six inches above the center of the middles, and this ex-

effect of evaporation would probably have a detrimental effect in dry se sons. Planting four inches deep many soils in the upper part of the state is not advisable on account of he nature of the subsoil.

Hoeing Is Expensive. 10. "No hoeing should be necessary, and middles may be kept clean until time to break out by using harrow, or by running one shovel furrow to center of middle and bedding on that, with one or more rounds of turn play." Since the control of the co plow." Since the corn is planted in the water furrow and at least four inches below the ground's level, it is not a difficult matter to kill all or very nearly all of the weeds in the row by covering them with earth by using ome kind of horse power. Hoeing "In the middle west, where 11.

corn is so prolific and profitable, and where, unfortunately for us, so much of ours has been produced, the stalk we come south its size increases at the Mexico it is nearly all stalk (witness Mexican varieties)." It is a well es-tablished fact that as the tropic is Mexican varieties)." It is a well tablished fact that as the tropic is approached the size of corn stalks into the ground would add \$24 worth the ground would add \$25 worth the ground would produce the ground would add \$25 worth the ground would produce the ground would add \$25 worth the ground an immense quantity of water in ex-cess of that needed in the development developed its maximum leaf area pre- to the soil between manding a large plant food. The ontemplates the application of avail begins and after the size of the stalk had been controlled. Some cor rowers do not, endorse the necessity and are of the opinion that the should be kept in a uniformly vigor growth, allowed to develop to a normal to the variety and then ous growth, allowed to develop tion of fertilizers in conformity to Mr. Williamson's plan. A number of experiments based on this idea have seen executed but no remarkable re sults or conclusions have followed The late application of fertilizers fo application of fertilizers in the drill before planting has gen hown an increase in a majority of

palance the cost of the late applied fertilizer. Big Stalks Not Desirable.

of cases reported was not sufficient

Not only does the tendency of corr seem to become less prolific as the stalk is increased in size beyond what to be normal for any partic opment of stalk also seems to carry ith it an increased tendency towards parrenness. nave developed in the south or that of consecutive years been grown here habitually are 3. "Land should be thoroughly and large stalked. Varieties brought deeply broken for corn, and this is south from the north increase rapidly in size of stalk. The experimen station this year grew Mexican June corn from seed imported from Mexico side with the same variety dinary and the Williams grown in Texas. The stalks of the former were 14 to 17 feet high and grown in Texas. of the latter seven to ten feet.
12. "Plant your own seed." It has

repeatedly demonstrated that where seed are to be planted will no ed grown under soil and climatic conditions to which farmers devote intelligent attention o the breeding, selection and care of their seed corn, many find that their nome grown seed produce better than timated rather than actually the high-priced seed procured from ed. In a number of cases the yield in distance and discredit the advantages 1906 from the Williamson plan was of breeding and selection by drawing compared with the yield secured from conclusions from comparisons not the same land when it was last in justly comparable. Mr. Williamson corn, the compared crops not having not only uses his own seed, but practices careful selection and has selected his seed for a number of years. ples of corn from localities scattered now enthusiastically from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico on the one hand and from odd varieties and were planted and grown under conditions as nearly similar as possible. Four out of five highest yields were grown from home grown seed and the other many years grown on very nearly the same parallel of latitude as the point where the test was made. "Plant your own seed" does not mean that to have wil lo, but presupposes that the variety has been grown for severa years and that the grower not only started out with a good variety, but has annually improved it by breeding selection and good care, its adaptability to surroundings. Such a variety should be grown on every

arm in the state. The above numbering of items was done for convenience, and items refer, in the main, to approve and accepted though not necessarily ollowed corn culture practices. Whil they enter into and become a part of Williamson's plan, they are not peculiar to it.

Williamson Plan Features The peculiar or essential Williamson olan features are:

1. Deep and thorough preparation of The soil is not only broken o fully twice the depth to which it is but is broken much nore thoroughly than is the custom, 2. Deep planting of the seed. placed four or six inches be low the soil level and almost or quite to the usual depth. stunting" or retarding the growth of duces more corn than any other state: the young corn and of grasses and veeds as well, since very nearly all the soil proper has been plowed away from the corn row and into the middles, and no fertilizer has been ap-

3. Infrequent and partial cultivation

ost difficult point in the whole

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE-

be worked the third time. The stalk has been checked or "stunted" as de-sired and the fertilizer is applied when the plant needs it for the de

growth of the stalks until its educed one-half or one-fourth its nor

above the level, there is e twelve inches of the stalk bel twelve inches of the stalk below the soil surface. The stalk roots or brace roots are below the surface when the crop is laid by and probably perform their nutritive functions better than

would be if a part of them were ex-posed to the air.

Fertilizer Per Acre.

Mr. Williamson recommends the fol-

200 pounds of cotton seed mea 200 pounds of acid pho 400 pounds of kainit

For 100 bushels of corn per 400 pounds of cotton seed meal 400 pounds of acid phosphate 800 pounds of kainit 300 pounds of nitrate soda

If the cow pea crop grown with the would add to it about \$12 worth large stalk demands and transpires the value of the cow pea hay for fe of the grain. The occurrence of drought when the ear making is in progress and when the corn stalk has all the excreta is saved and returns

uld pay for both. Efforts at Just Comparison Considerable effort has been made to orn yields that might justly be comnethod. It is highly desira time and that the treatment and sur ndings of each differ in no way exeatures of difference existing some three dozen farmers who have year given the Willis thave been brought to eration, but 28 reported either a co secured this year from the son plan and yields secured ordinary plan in the past on land. The two lowest yields and ten bushels per acre. The two highest yields reported from the same method were 45 to 50 bushels per method were 45 to 50 bushels per Varieties brought from the Williamson plan were 27 and orth increase rapid- 30 bushels per acre. The two highest els per acre for the former and 56.42 bushels per acre for the latter. These crease of 142 per cent. It cannot, howthe actual differe the coming crop will be subjected the actual difference between the Wil Notwithstandig the fact that very few liamson plan and the ordinary method

> Two Crops Instead of One. An abundance of South Carolina grown corn yielding twice as two staple crops instead of one. In 1905 South Carolina produced on 1,878,-20,480,860 worth \$15,155,836. There is an unfor tunate inconsistency in the fact that South Carolina holds the record for the largest yield of corn ever pro luced on one acre, there is only one state that produces a lower average acre yield. The average acre yield for ten years ending 1905. and 9.33 bushels per acre for Florida average of 10.9 bushels per acre, worth mber 1, 1905, 74 cents per bush-10.1 bushels per acre worth on the same date 66 cents per bushel. On the same date the average farm price of corn was higher per bushel in Arizona (97 cents per bushel), Callior-

er hand, a large majority of farmer

is the sensation in the communitie

nia (76 cents per bushel), and ming (75 cents per bushel). The following data compiled from a recnt report of the bureau of stafor 1905, shows South Carolina compared with the six principal corn producing states of the country. If South Carolina should produce as much corn per acre in 1907 as was acre would be greater with 1905 prices in contact with the subsoil but covered maintaining, than the acre farm value This aids in in Illinois for 1905, and Illinois

Value Indiana .... Illinois 11.83 owa ..