Anderson Intelligencer.

THE NEW WAY OF FARMING.

A Thoughtful and Practical Address De-livered Before the Meeting Street Alli-auce by Mr. W. T. Walton. up to one bale per acre in one year.

From the Edgeheld Advertiser.

While we are striving, to exterminate following management: the evils that grind the farmer into the the dust of poverty we should not forget bushels of cotton seed in the winter, to correct and improve our methods of turning them under and subsoiling the farming as a strong means to better our finances. Among the evils to which the after ploughing and pulverizing the land, farmer has submitted in the past few years applied one ton of a compound guano. none have been worse than his system of The itemized cost of cultivation, manure farming. Our soil has been robbed of its wirgin fertility. Skeletons of hills, ars. I gathered from the two acres sixbroken and checkered with gallies, starvation ground for all plants, now remain sold for one hundred and sixty dollars. in many instances as the only stock in Each acre netted me forty dollars. This trade the farmer owns to to gain his livwas the proof that convinced me and ing from. I would appeal to our people should convince any one. as we move on not to forget to remove My advice to you is work less poor

this mote from their own eves.

I would like to see our own people become generally and thoroughly aroused to the advantages, the gains, derived from intensive farming. I would mation. This must accompany the other like to have them think of it, talk about reforms we are trying to work if the Alit and practice it. As I view the subject liance would be triumphant. it is a broad one, covering a reform of

our entire farming operations. That it is TO BLOW UP THE NORTH POLE. the only profitable system of farming at It Would Make the Arctic Region Habita the present is proved by the fact that those farmers who have adopted the Did nature intend the Arctic Sea to be

Intensive system of farming are making a good living, and I think I can say that they are about the only farmers who are making a good living.

to do? These points are discussed in a The intensive system is a business syspamphlet by Mr. H. A. H. Dunsford, C. tem. To succeed at it the farmer must E., which has just been published. not adopt a few reforms and retain most We need not suppose for a moment of his old methods followed under old writes Mr. Dunsford, how matters would "no system" plan. It is not the man stand if the ice cap were removed from who has his farm spread over a yast area the north pole. The two warm streams of gully-washed hills who makes money would in that case flow in exactly the by farming. It is not the man who fills same course that they now take, but is lot every spring with new mules instead of becoming chilled, as is the bought from the West, destined to be case at present, would flow past the staryed out, ridden and abused by carepole and southward as warm streams still. less tenants. It is not the man who has They would effectually keep the ice from his farm dotted with tenant houses filled eforming, and do away with the exceswith worthless tenants, spending onesive cold of the Arctic regions altogether. half of their time in idleness, pilfering Nature is, in fact, working toward that the country, breaking the laws and dis-turbing what good labor there may be in end, for the climate of the northern part of the northern hemisphere has been the country. It is not the man who steadily ameliorating ever since the gives up his farm to careless and commencement of the historic period. thoughtless tenants to manage. This is In the time of the Roman Republic the not intensive farming ; it is not business rivers in Gaul used to freeze over in farming. We will never prosper with such methods.

A great many get the idea that intensive Compare the climate at present enjoyed farming consists only in manuring lands by those countries with this description, heavily with bought manure. This may and it will be at once apparent how great be a necessity which is only one part of a change in climate must have gradually the system. Intensive farming means taken place. The records of the Hudpushing everything for all it is worth on on's Bay Company also show that the the farm. The farmer must study his field as the lawyer studies his case. He must watch his crops and business as the physician watches his patient. He must work and stick to his business as the marchant sticks to his counter. If this plan were adopted by our farmers in their business, farming would yield large returns; two blades of grass would grow time by Sir John Barrow, who regarded than others, and can use this knowledge where none grows now. Then farmers I appeal to you to stop least noticed, events in the history of the holding lands; but whenever it rains, old wiys and remodel your whole business system : think more, work harder, and stick closer to farming. But some say, "we are doing as our forefathers did and they lived." They forget that circumstances bave changed, their lands have changed. Others say "we'are doing as well as any one else, we make as much as our neighbor. We have not got tion, for if the warm currents can actually water is usually the very cream." reach the ice they will soon solve the the money to do any fancy farming. We are not able to change now. We will drag on as we are." This is a mistake present they do not reach it ; for the ice all all ?" and is about equal to the merchant's saycap blocking the way no outlet ing he has no time to brush his counter. and arrange his goods tastefully. "We don't believe these big tales about intensive farming. We don't believe the land will make it." I fear you do not believe that Mr. Drake made 255 bushels of corn ice to form the cold streams. on one acre last year. Think of this. The work to make this number of bush-As for the proposition that we can els on one acre was little more than the ice is not of great thickness, that we have work many of you expend to make five bushels per acre. Many of you do not now powerful explosives that are perfect- menced on this field this year. You see believe that four bales of cotton have ly effective when frozen, and that every how the land lies and the way I am been made on one acre with a small per cent, more labor than you expend on one acre to make 500 pounds of seed cotton. This has been done on land that was nce as poor as yours. It was done by men who used every thought, manner, and labor-by men who have no better chances than you have. The majority of us can make one acre produce what four acres now produce. Until we do this we they have given us are circumstantial will not prosper. When we look around us we see the same grade of land making a wide difference in yielding crops. It will be the belt of ice north and northis because the farmer whose lands make the superior yield spends more time in winter, making manure, bringing up poor spots in his field, working to prevent his lands from washing, filling in ed. The ice being caused merely by the places where washes have been made, freezing of the channel will be smooth, and selecting lands most suitable to grow not hummocky, and after the first snowcertain crops. It is because he uses his best skill in preparing these lands, and uses his undivided energy, push, and mines can be laid, enabling the ice over labor in working the crops planted any desired length of section to be broken thereon, having invested beforehand in up instantaneously so soon as the winter the best farming tools that he can use to

oats per acre from six to forty and fifty THE DRAINAGE PROBLEM. ushels, corn from five bushels per acre up to thirty-five. The same land which to Keep it on the Land. was yielding one bale of cotton to ten

open and the climate moderate? And is

t possible to do by means of dynamite

what nature has unaccountably omitted

acres when I began working it I brought I was thoroughly satisfied that I must closely, and being of a very inquiring find them richer and leveler. turn of mind, continues to progress as he adopt the intensive plan after a test with two acres planted in cotton under the grows older. For the past two years the the solution of the whole drainage prob-On the two acres I broadcasted sixty | nal theory as to a practical and econom-

perfected his plans to that point where land twelve inches deep. In the spring, they may safely be called a success, a few days ago he invited a reporter of the Enquirer to go out and see what he is doing. His farm is just within the inand gathering the cotton was eighty dol- corporate limits of the town, not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the En-

seen hundred pounds of lint, which I quirer office, and in company with the doctor, the reporter has taken occasion to accept the invitation. Dr. Walker's farm, like the larger por

tion of the lands in this section is decidedly rolling, and of a character requiring land, manure and improve your lands, the most judicious drainage for its conhire less unprofitable labor, give more tinued preservation. And it is this thought to your farms, and you will be in problem of drainage, which has so long good way towards a prosperous refor- puzzled the more advanced agricultur thing else ; collections have been so poor ists, that the doctor thinks he has solved. of late that we are too weak even to walk, On the road to the farm, Dr. Walker much less run for anything. So the remarked :

"When I was boy, nearly all the creeks in the country were full of deep holes. Take Allison creek, up here. It used to be full of fish-good big fishand every few hundred yards was a great hole that would swim a horse. But now you might hunt from source to mouth without finding more than one or two 1887 there were 377,997 misdirected letplaces you can't wade. Now, of course, there is a reason for this, and if you will just think about it for a moment you will see it. It is just this: The timber has been cut away; the lands have been put under cultivation, and whenever a rain comes, large quantities of loose dirt are washed right into the creek. There is too much to be carried off with the current, and consequently it just settles to the bottom of the stream all along, filling up the holes, clogging the channel with sand and utterly defeating the purpose for which nature intended the

"It is an alarming fact that our bottom lands are rapidly becoming worthless. Scarcely any of them will average a crop every other year, and the present outlook is that before a great while longer they will be fit only for pasturage.

creek

"Now this was not the case before the timber and undergrowth were cut away. winter, and Roman writers represent Then, when a big rain fell, the leaves Germany as a land of frozen morasses. and undergrowth absorbed a large quantity of the water, and, acting as a filter, collected most of the dirt and sand. In this way the creeks were kept clean. "But the lands have to be cultivated, and before they are cultivated they have winter on the shores of Hudson's Bay to be cleared-that's plain. So the queshas grown shorter at the rate of one day tion arises, 'What are you going to do in ten years, the season during which the about it?' The only practical answer sea is open for navigation being now given by most people is ditch; but that twenty days longer than it was 200 years | won't do. I've been watching the matter ago. About the years 1815-1818 the ice all my life, and I have never seen that barrier on the east coast of Greenland remedy prove entirely successful yet. began to break up, as was noted at the Some people understand ditching better one of the most important, though to corresponding greater advantage in world. All this is evidence that the ice just notice those muddy red streams rushbarrier is being steadily driven further ing toward the creek, through and across north and will eventually leave a channel ditches, like a mill sluice. They hold in by which the Japan current can flow solution your guano, your stable manure, unchecked through the Polar Sea and in fact, a large proportion of the best from Behring's Straits to the Atlantic, in elements of your soil. Every rain which case the existence of the remainder leach out more or less of your fertility, of the ice cap will be but of short dura- and that matter which goes to color the "From that, it would seem, Doctor question without human assistance. At that you don't want the water to run off "That's it. That's it. That's the for them (the warm currents being, of whole secret. You don't want one drop course, surface water.) and their course more water to run off your hill-sides is arrested long before they come near it than you can help. You want to keep it by a wide belt of cold water, for which standing right where it falls until it is there is no outlet except that the coldest absorbed in the ground, and that is just part of it escapes by flowing under the | what I am going to show you how to do?" By this time we had arrived at a long. sloping hill, falling about three feet in open the sea, we must remember that the twenty-five yards. "Now, see here. I have just commass of ice detached on the course of a going about terracing it. The idea is to stream flowing southward will float away build dams, so to speak, one to every of itself. I do not, of course, mean to three feet of fall. If the land falls three imply that it will be easy, but that it is feet in fifty yards, then you want them within our power to make a channel wide about every fifty yards apart. They enough for a part of a warm stream to should be thrown up as near on a level pass without losing all its heat on the as possible, so the water can't find low way. We may notice also that explor- places to break over. And you will ers have reported open sea to the north observe this doesn't cost any more, or of Greenland, and that the accounts that require any more labor than to cut ditches. All I have had to do here, was and cannot well be doubted. The main to run three or four furrows and throw barrier with which we shall have to deal the dirt on the upper side. "Now, what water falls on this side of west of Greenland. Of course, until it is yonder terrace runs down to this one and completed, the channel will freeze over is held here. They are close enough the removal of the ice thus formed will be | together, and each terrace having to hold so serious a difficulty as might be expect- only such water as falls within a limited space, there is no possibility of breaking over "That is the theory of the thing,"confall can be traversed easily by sledges or tinued the doctor. "Now, come over dog trains, so that surface or submerged here further and let me show you the practice." In another part of the farm we came to another series of embankments. They were from two to three feet high and be-The advantages to be gained by the coming covered with a species of blue opening of the sea and the amelioration grass. Explained the doctor : of the climate can scarcely be overesti-"I have been working on these for over mated. The rendering habitable of the two years now, and you see what has shore of the Arctic, and the growth there been done. The idea is to keep on of civilized communities; a direct route building the embankment up a little to the Pacific and an immense increase every year until you get it as high as STRICTLY PURE of trade with the Pacific coasts of Amerdesired. But just observe the practical ica and Asia ; lands suitable for coloniresults. You notice the surface of the zation, within easy reach of Great earth on the upper side of this embank-Britain, and which in great part belong ment has already been raised fully to the British empire; valuable fishetwelve incher higher than the lower side. ries ; a considerable and increasing trade And this accumulated soil is of the very in the Arctic itself; and comparative if richest. Why, just look at those cotton IT will be found WHITER, FINER not total immunity from storms in the stalks. They tell the whole story, get-North Atlantic, the principal if not the ing smaller as they get further away only cause of storms being the difference from this bank. But where would that in temperature between the poles and extra foot of soil be if it hadn't been for the tropics .- From the Pall Mall Gazette. that terrace? It makes me regretful to think about it. I feel as if I had been - The unveiling of the Lee statue in standing idly by, year after year, and Richmond, May 29, will be a notable letting hundreds of dollars slip through confederate event. Some of the northern my fingers and not able to help myself. papers are howling about it in advance. when if I had just thought of this simple - Congressman W. C. Oates, of Alabama, having been formally served with plan ten years ago, my whole farm would with it. See to it that your laborers are a notice by a district Alliance in the State now be a garden. Yes, sir; when you law-abiding subjects, and also that they to define his position on the sub-treasury have your land fixed in that shape, you receive the protection of the law. By so scheme, promptly replied that he consid- can rest content that all the manure that doing labor can be improved to the ered the proposition unconstitutional is not used in the nourishment of this

Not How to Run the Water off, But How that comes along would scarcely be sufficient to raise the river out of its banks. Dr. Wm. M. Walker, of Yorkville, is a And instead of our lands getting poorer good farmer. He works hard, observes and poorer, each succeeding year would

doctor has been developing a pet origi- lem. Take care of your uplands. Terical method of terracing, and having tom lands will take care of themselves .-Yorkville Enquirer.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve Hill Bros.

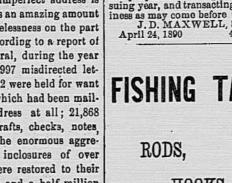
us; but we can't run for office or any offer is declined with thanks."



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economize labor.] will mention some indispensable requisites to profitable farming, which the intensive plan includes. First, you must manure and build up your lands in every way possible.

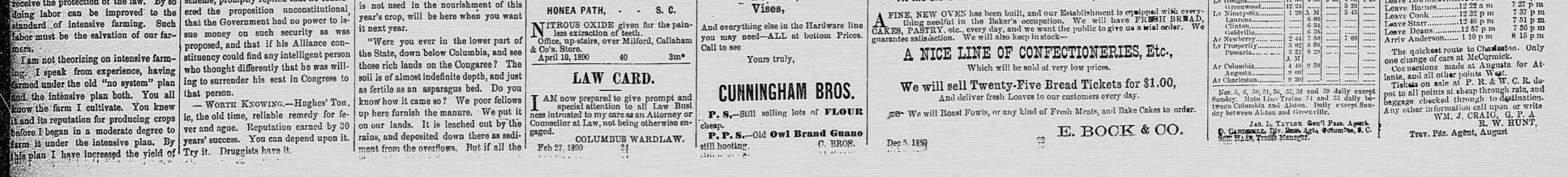
is over.

Second, you must have good stock suitable to pull plough deep and fast. Third, you must provide your farms with the best tools to do good and rapid work.

Fourth, you must secure good bands to correspond with land, stock and tools. Fifth, you must watch and attend to

your farm, giving it all your thought and time. Some of our farmers say our labor is

too poor to embark in intensive farming, and it cannot be improved. You can do only so much with it, and no more. Labor is like land-it is pretty much what you make it. To manage it successfully. you should not allow any to remain on your farm which you cannot control. You should pay your labor well, and see that it earns what you pay, or dispense



Bellows,