## WHEAT CULTIVATION.

Interesting Paper by Commissioner Stevens of Georgia.

Editor Intelligencer: We take pleas- PROPER DEPTH TO COVER WHEAT. ure in handing you a copy of letter of Hon. O. B. Stevens, commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, on the subject of wheat culture. We think your readers will find a careful reading of it will pay them, as we consider the excellent advice given to the planters of Georgia applies with equal force to our people. What the planters of Anderson County need, perhaps as much as those of any part of the country, is to diversify their crops. Raise your own supplies of every character possible and thus become independent and able to buy what you cannot produce, on a cash basis, and you will prosper.

Yours truly, D. C. BROWN & BRO., Agent for Va. Car. Chem. Co.

The wheat crop for this year, owing to several adverse causes well known to all of the wheat growers of Georgia. did not come up to the average. But this partial failure should no more cause a diminution in the area devoted to this valuable grain than an unfavorable season for corn or cotton should cause a falling off in the acreage of those crops.

The same reasons which led to the great revival of wheat growing in Georgia in 1899 and 1900 still prevail. One of the chief arguments in favor of wheat growing, so persistently urged at the time, was that the negro farmer expense than is required by the white man, and hence can afford to sell his cotton at a lower price.

Therefore the competition between the white and black planter would prove disastrous to the former unless he could be self-supporting and have cotton for his surplus money crop.

A farmer's life should be one of financial independence; but, unless he can live in the main at home on the fruits of his own industry and supply the market with those products that are ever in demand, he is in danger of becoming a hewer of wood and drawer of water to his more enterprising neighbors. If he raises enough to live upon, he can hold his cotton for

An attractive looking home, a well filled storehouse and ready cash for himself and family are necessary, if would bind the affections of his wife and children to their country home. Diversity of crops is an absoand no crop that can be raised adds more to the domfort of a home than pran supplies one of the most wholeome feeds for stock.

No good farmer in North or Middle eorgia should fail to set apart a poron of his land for wheat. What if here is an occasional short crop? Can e raise anything that is not liable to he same misfortune?

Those States of our Union and those ountries of the world are the richest bose farmers raise abundance of heat and oats, and grass for pasturge and for hay. Raise abundance of ese things for man and beast and id to them plenty of corn. Then have the best of poultry, hogs, eep, beef and dairy cattle, and all our cotton will be a money crop, with hich to purchase the comforts that THE VARIETY OF WHEAT TO USE. Knowing well the many conditions lecting the yield of wheat, we would ain advise that you select a variety then applied, is very valuable. ost capable of withstanding the lving a strong, stiff stem and posssing the greatest power of withbe preferred. SOIL FOR WHEAT.

tain phosphoric acid, potash, lime amercial manure is the best. The must be dry, under-drained, if ne-

red clay.

We have from time to time given to the readers of these talks the results of experiments made to determine the proper depth to cover wheat. The results of these experiments caused us in one of our letters to advise that it is better to harrow the wheat and fertilizers in from one to three inches deep, according to the character of the soil, remembering that a thinner covering is required in close, heavy land than in that which is light or sandy. A better plan, when practicable, is to important source of American wealth. use the wheat drill after having first Various causes, among the chief of thoroughly plowed, fertilized, harrowed, raked, pulverized and rolled the land. This process leaves the land in excellent condition for the propagation of the growth of the wheat plant, and gives, moreover, a smooth surface, so important for future har-

Mr. W. J. Bridges, one of our most how he raised 65 bushels of wheat to the acre, said that he put it in with a drill, using about 400 pounds of a specisl high grade potash fertilizer at the same time. In planting the wheat he put in 105 pounds, or one bushel and three pecks, to the acre. The bluestem variety is considered by many the best. It is claimed by those who have tried it that the soaking of the wheat in bluestone will prevent smut, rust. The bluestone should be disby reason of his manner of life can solved i boiling water, and about a make a living for his family at far less gallon of this water should be used for every two bushels of wheat, about one pound of the bluestone being required for each galllon.

BEST TIME TO PLANT WHEAT.

The experience or our best farmers is, that the wheat should be put in as late in the season as will allow it to throw out a system of roots and leaves large enough to cover the entire surface of ground before the coming of the cold blizzards. Our best Georgia farmers plant from October 1st to November 1st, according to latitude, soil and climatic conditions. Some of our most successful Middle Georgia farmers think that wheat should never be sown until after the first big frost in November, as it will then withstand more successfully the ravages of the Hessian fly or small grub. Of course, the farmers of North Georgia plant earlier. NOW TO PRESERVE AND RESTORE THE

TERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

After the wheat has been harv ft is an excellent plan to plant the entire acreage in cow-peas; for there sheat, which in its flour gives that is no crop, as far as we know, that will erred to every other kind, and in its upon the soil. By this method the land is put in good condition for the next crop of wheat.

Much of our land in Georgia has been run down by unwise cultivation in the past. These exhausted lands need nitrogen and available phosphoric acid and potash, and, especially, lime. To restore these elements to our wasted lands, sow cow-peas after grain and turn them under in the fall after having first broadcasted barnyard manure, ashes and lime. The repetition of this process from year to year will steadily increase the fertility of the soil and the wealth of the farmer.

BEST FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.

Some soils are naturally so rich that no fertilisation is required; but these are the exception, and even the most ould be found in every home, and to of these will, after a few years, require wide a support for declining years. some sort of fertilizers in the form of plant food. These should be in a form for immediate use. Barnyard manure, if pulverized very fine and

The planting of clover on wheat any drawbacks attendant upon the lands in some sections, but of cow-ltivation of this grain. A kind peas in most parts of Georgia, and plowing these under several weeks before sowing the wheat, as has been ading extreme cold weather is the said, will prepare the land well for st. All other things being equal, this crop. In England, and in our at which has a thin skin or bran is Western States, the droppings of the sheep and cattle have added much to the productiveness of wheat lands. A soil, whose predominating char- But the majority of our farmers are teristics are loam and clay, and that not stock raisers, and need a fertilizer ving also an abundant supply of that is immediately available. Thererogenous matter with sufficient fore artificial fertilizers, or commerosphoric acid, potash and lime, is cial manures, must be used, for the st adapted to the growing of wheat. reason that farm manures cannot these elements are lacking, use always be had in sufficient quantity aty of harnyard manure, if availa- and are rarely applied in a mechanical and concentrate it. Ten tons to condition to be readily assimilated by acre will not be too much. Also the wheat plant. But the commercial ply plenty of wood ashes, for these manures have been scientifically prepared with special reference to the soluble silicia, all essential ele- needs of different kinds of soils and ats for the growth of the wheat crpps, and, though they involve some at. For most land some high grade outlay of money, the increase of the crop will well repay the expenditure. Experiments have frequently proved tary, for wheat cannot be made on that a judicious application of \$10 excellent soil for wheat is a gray often bring a return of from \$20 to \$30 wife to snatch him bald-headed. by top soil, with an under soil of worth of grain.

In the management of the Depart | eyes and some acquire them.

ment of Agriculture, it has ever been my aim to subserve the best interests of the farmers of Georgia. After mature reflection, I still advise: Do not diminish your wheat acreage. Persevere and cultivate your wheat lands after the most approved method. Tuzo not back, but go forward in this good work, feeling assured that the final outcome will be increased prosperity for yourselves and for all the interests of our beloved Georgia.

O. B. STEVENS, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Silk Culture.

The recent address by Mr. Louis Borris Magid, in which he advocated the introduction of silk culture on a large scale in the Southern States, and more particularly in Geargia, has drawn general attention to an industry which was well established in this country during its colonial period and once gave prominence of becoming an which was the introduction of negro slave labor in the regions of the South best adapted to the culture, brought about the practical destruction of the

Mr. Magid is convinced that the time has come when the culture of silk can be revived and made an exceedingly valuable addition to Amerisuccessful Georgia farmers, in telling can resources. He is proving his faith by his works, or, in other words, he is backing his opinion with his money. He is a German by birth, who has familiarized himself with the conditions favorable to silk culture in the countries of the world where it is most largely and successfully pursued, and as a consequence of his studies has fixed on the State of Georgia as the place where the experiment of its American introduction can best be a disease more to be dreaded than made. Going from New York, he acquired in the neighborhood of Tallulah Falls, in Georgia, a tract of land 1,500 acres in extent, and there he plans to develop the industry on a flarge scale. In that climate the mulberry free thrives so greatly that it has come to be looked on by the farmers as a nuisance; and generally in all that region of the South, including besides Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, he describes the conditions as particularly favorable to the growth of the mulberry tree and consequently to the production of silk.

Mr. Magid's project is interesting also because it involves the attraction to the South of an immigration which would be peculiarly adapted to its climate conditions. Mr. Magid proposes to divide his Tallulah land into small farms and to invite thither farmers from Piedmont and Lombardy, so celebrated for its silk growing. The greatest volume of immigration to this country from any single European State is now from Italy, but it is chiefly, almost wholly, from the Southern provinces of the peninsula. Whether Mr. Magid can induce the emigration from Northern Italy which he needs. will depend, of course, on his making his experiment successful, but he seems to have no fears on that score.

Mr. Gerald McCarthy, the biologist of the department of agriculture of North Carolina, it seems, will be making simultaneously an experiment of silk culture in that State. He will have the assistance of an appropriation by the Federal Government of \$10,000 for such experiments. Mr. McCarthy has gone so far as to import silkworms from Italy, and to distribute them among farmers' wives in afraid to go outside, lest father might North Carolina.

The silk manufacturing interest, now so great in this country, does not lies. Mother always said she never seem to look on these experiments hopefully; but both Mr. Magid and life before. We girls lived with Mr. McCarthy are full of confidence that they are the beginning of a culture which will rapidly develop into living. My home is anywhere I can prosperous activity. This is the greatest silk consuming country in the world, and these gentlemen contend that nothing except intelligent utilization of our climate advantages for the culture is needed to enable the United so until eternity and the hidden things States to become also the greatest silk | then stand revealed. producing country.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

- One of the most curious clocks in the world perhaps is that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little backwoods town, and which was constructed some time ago. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands and lever, is connected with a geyser, which shoots out an immense column of hot water every thirtyeight seconds. This spouting never varies to the tenth of a second. Every time the water spouts up it strikes the lever and moves the hands forward thirty-eight seconds.

Put your stomach, liver and blood in healthy condition and you can defy disease. Prickly Ash Bitters is a successful system regulator. Evans Phar-

- When a married man is caught which has an excess of water. worth of the proper fertilizers will red-handed in a flirtation it is up to his - Some men are born with black

Mysterious Disappearances.

The number of people who go out sight and never return, leaving their families and friends in anguish and dismay, increases every year. It is angmenting, like the suicide

Such an occurrence was extremely rare in ante-bellum times, but occasionally it happened.

Before the war a splendid New York lady was sojourning in our house for several months. She was in reduced circumstances and came South to teach. She was an elegant, cultured won an-a perfect lady.

She told me of the shadow that lay on her own life, caused by one of these mysterious disappearances.

She said : "Our childhood's home was in Philadelphia. Our family consisted of father, mother, one brother and three girls. Our parents decided to move to New York city, if a suitable location could be found for our father's business, and father prepared to buy. Father concluded to take brother, a boy of 12 years with him, and as railroad fare was high in those days, they were to stay a week and let the boy see the sights.

"Never was there a more enjoyable plan proposed for the dear boy, and we bade them good-bye without a thought of any trouble, unless is might possibly come as a railroad accident. Our father told us of the little hotel near the river where they would stop and we kissed them farewell with smiles and no tears.

"They reached New York one morning, took a room, as proposed, at the hotel and by night the little boy was tired of tramping and sightseeing.

"Father woke him when he arose the next morning, and said: "Son, you are so tired, I want you to sleep longer. I will dress and walk around until breakfast time, and you can get up then. If you are dressed before I fice and wait for me, and we will go to breakfast together.'

"Oh, Mrs. Felton!" cried the dear life that morning forevermore. We if the earth had opened and swallowed | six acres, having threshed 961 bushels.

look for a letter or listen as footsteps came up the walk and generally as This communication is deted July 1 twilight approached she would watch 1902, and properly signed by the judges. t the door looking up and down the dreet. Nobely knows what such anxiety means until they have it. We could not prove his death, so it interrupted all settlements in business. And our whole lives have been shadowed by the dark cloud of uncertainty. It cost a great deal to prosecute a search, and we had the river dragged.

"My! my!! how pitiful was the home-coming of pool little brother ! The child had been so tortured by grief and anxiety that he did not look like himself. He sat in that hotel office on that dreadful day until near dinner time, looking and waiting, come in and think he was lost. And ours was one of the happiest of famihad an hour's trouble in her married mother until she passed away, and then we had to scatter for earning a get employment now."

These mysterious disappearances are things against which no solution may ever be expected or conclusion arrived at. They must remain ever

Ever since I witnessed the heart agony of this dear New York teacher my sympathies have been keenly excited when I read of such a disappear-

Refore the war, one of our nearest neighbors had a man servant to disappear. Advertising did no goodsearch was unavailing. Months, maybe a year or more, passed, and there came a big freshet in the river.

Afterwards 'possum hunters saw something strange looking fastened to a great heap that was composed of tree limbs and rails washed down and lodged out on a sand bank. Hanging on this debris was a human skeleton, bare of flesh, but the bones were encircled with a pair of home-knit woolen suspenders with blue and red knit into the length of them, The dead negro's old mistress identified the suspenders as a pair she had knitted for him, and the wool had stood the strain while the cotton clothes had rotted off. But for that circumstance no one would ever have known where that poor soul perished until after the secrets of life and death are revealed. -Mrs. W. H. Felton, in Atlanta WHEAT GROWERS.

Anderson, S. C., Aug. 1, 1902. To the contestants for the prizes offered by the Anderson Fertilizer Company for crop of 1901-1902 :

We find that T. M. Welborn, of Pendleton, S. C., has won the first prize for the yield of 108,937 bushels from six acres, and the first prize for yield of 54.266 bushels from three acres, and the first prize for the yield of 181 bushels from one sore.

This crop was grown on land previously planted in cotton; was prepared by turning with a two-horse plow, followed by a two-horse subsoil plow. One bushel of Blue Stem wheat was sown per sore with a wheat drill, applying at the same time 800 pounds of Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company 10-2 acid and 200 lbs. cotton seed meal per acre.

This test is duly signed by the three judges, and dated July 1st, 1902.

The second prize for the best yield on six acres is won by Mr. Allen J. Sullivan, of Sullivan, S. C., for the yield of 1081 bushels.

This crop was grown on land previ-ously planted in cotton; was turned by a two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow to an average depth of eight to ten inches, then harrowed with Tarrant's harrow, then sown with Farmer's Favorite seed drill, applying one bushel Ken-tucky Red Wheat per acre, at the same time applying 340 pounds of Standard Fertilizer per acre, manufactured by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co. Mr. Sullivan says that he used acid on another piece of ground, but got better results where he used Ammoniated Fertilizers.

This is dated July 9, 1902, and prop

erly signed by the judges.

The second prize for the best yield on one acre is won by Mr. M. B. Richardson, of Pendleton, S. C., being 16; bushels. Mr. Richardson grew this crop where he previously had cotton. He plowed up the stalks, and ran over the land with a cutaway harrow; then turned deer with a two-horse plow applied 600 pounds of Anderson Phosphate and Oil Co's. 16 per cent acid to an acre, and ran the smoothing harrow over it; then sowed three-quarter bushel of Blue Straw Wheat to the acre, applied 200 pounds of meal to the acre, and plowed in with side harrow, followed with smoothing harrow. This communication is dated July get back, come down stairs to the of. 7th, 1902, and properly signed by the

judges.
Mr. L. O. Dean, of Deau, S. C., is the winner of the third prize for the best yield on one acre, having threshwoman; "Father walked out of our ed 15! bushels from one acre. He is also the winner of the second prize for never heard of him again. He was bushels. Mr. Dean is also the winner seen to go outside the hotel door, and of the third prize for the best yield on the three acre contest, having raised 48

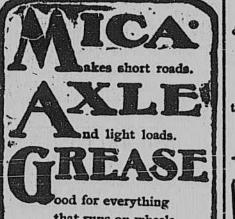
him up, he could not have disappeared more certainly. It was an awful time.

Mr. Dean raised this crop where he had oats and peas sown the year before.

The land was turned with a two-horse The poor little boy never got over the turn plow five or six inches deep, then shock and strain; we girls, with poor harrowed with a 20-inch solid disc harmother, had to take up the hard life of row. This was followed with an Acme orphanage and widowhood unaided. We always supposed father was knocked down, robbed and thrown in the harrow, which was followed by a plank drag. He then applied 200 pounds of Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company's 16 per cent. Acid Phosphate and 150 river, as he had considerable money, and that was, of course, gone forever. ers' Favorite Grain Drill on Nov. 5th; "Poor mother! She never gave up the same application was made on Nov. looking for father to return. Not a 6th, and then on Nov. 12th he sowed day passed that we did not see her 11 bushels of Blue Straw Wheat to

ours truly.

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Williamston, S. C. July 30, 1902



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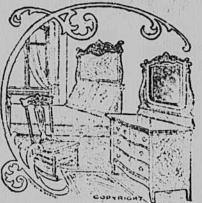
Notice of Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, Administratrix of Estate of Jas. H. Ellison, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will on Monday, 22d day of September, 1902, apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, S. C., for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from her office as Administratrix.

MARY JANE ELLISON, Adm'x. August 20, 1902

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