MOON'S PHASES.

First Full. Last C New.	2'tr. 4 h, 32 m	n. 12th,	Evening. Evening. Morning. Evening.
May.	DAYS.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Taesday, Wednesday. Thursday,	5.11. 5.10. 5.9. 5.9. 5.8. 5.7. 5.6.	6.43, 6.43, 6.44, 6.45, 6.45, 6.46, 6.47,

Agricultural Scraps.

-See notice in another column to shareholders of the Joint Stock Company just formed, which will have charge of the County Agricultural Fairs.

Agricultural Society on the 29th inst. Let Orangeburg be well represented! Cel. Paul S. Felder is to open the discus sien upon one of the subjects appointed for debate.

-Having published in a late issue an admirable letter from David Dickson, of Ga. We give below the answer of Dr. E. M. Pendleton, of Athens, who takes issue with Mr. Dickson on several points. Both letters are taken from the RURAL CAROLINIAN.

-We take the following extract from a recent work on Agriculture,-"How Crops Grow"-which professes to teach the ordinary farmer the usefulness of a knowledge of chemistry combined with actual experience in the field. It shows a radical defect, which exists in a majority of books for farmers, nowadays, in not recognizing that Agriculturists, as a class, are not scholars.

"Red Oxide of Manganese, M 2, O 3, or Mno, Mn 2. This oxide remains when Manganese or any of its other exides are subjected to a high temperature with access of air. The metal and the protoxide gain oxygen by this treatment the higher oxides lose oxygen until this compound oxide is formed, which as its symbol shows, corresponds to the magnetic oxide of iron, &c., &c."—exactly!

Reply to David Dickson, of Sparta.

In your last number, Mr. Dickson takes issue with me on several points, which I desire briefly to notice.

I stand corrected as to his consulting a chemist about plaster and potash, (not salt and plaster as he says). I remember the fact that Mr. Dickson wished to use potash on his lands, and was informed by chemists, or learned it by his own experience, or from reading that it ty of nitrogenous matter was the same as would not do to mix it with Peruvian in the seeds. Liebig says that this ex-Guano. He then had a mixture of plas- periment is well adapted to remove all ter and potash, (10 per cent. of the lat- doubt about the very important power ter to 90 of the former,) which he applied on his lands. I tested this mix- (ammonia,) of maintoining the vital proture on red land near Sparta. The first | cass in the plant, even where the mass of year it paid nothing. The second year the plant itself receives hofincrease." If it did much better, owing, no doubt, to this be true, ammonia "maintains the the fact that it had by this time formed vital force" without nourishment under a union with carbonic acid and thus become assimilable.

In reference to this experiment, Mr Dickson said it was worth 100,000 dol lars to the planting interest, as it showed clearly among other things, that good guanos would pay a good per cent. the second year.

The great difference between M. Ville's formula and Mr. Dickson's is, that former used the neutral phosphate of lime, and the latter the bi-phosphate, (dissolved bones.) As, however, M. Ville has recently changed his formula to the acid phosphate, we have nothing to say on that point, only that with this change, (as Dr. Smith's experiment shows) there is a vast improvement in results. The old formula, (the only one which I ever opposed,) utterly failed in my own hands, on cotton, because the phosphate of lime was in an insoluble condition.

Mr. Dickson says that "a heavy load of bolls early, will make cotton rust on thin sandy lands from exhaustion, if not well sustained with a good fertilizing compound."

My experience and observation leads me to change this proposition thus: "A yield of roots. The roots are troublea heavy load of bolls early, and if there gravelly or rocky soil, but turn in the is not plenty of vegetable matter in the hogs and poultry any from September and first-class stock which I am anxious should be examined soil will make it rust, especially on thin till spring and they will gather all the sandy land."

I agree with Mr. Dickson, that guano is suitable for cotton on gray land if it has a clay foundation. Much of his land has this important principle, but I wrote of the great mass of lands in South-eastern and Southwestern Georgia, when mch6-lyr

A. F. Browning.

MALCOLM I. BROWNING.

A. F. BROWNING

the clay is absent, and guano has generally proved a failure, at least does not act as favorably as on red lands. 1 know the fact, that farmers in the white lands of Georgia have, to a large extent, acandoned the more stimulating fertilizers, and I venture that the commission merchants of Macon will bear me out in for sale the assertion, that they do not sell onefourth as much guano to the farmers who cultivate that class of lands as they did three years ago, while in the red land section the trade was greatly incresed.

Mr. Dickson says "there is no such thing as stimulating plants," and yet he admits that they will die from exhaustion or rust. Has he never seen a plant hang its head under a burning sun and lack of moisture, and yet a cloudy day would revive it, "stimulate" it, or a shower would make it hold up its head, before it had time to receive a particle of nourishment from the effects of the rain. If a plant can become faint and exhausted, and be revived again, then it can be stimulated, and this may be done either -Remember the meeting of the State by food, (for food stimulates sometimes as well as nourishes,) or by stimulants that do not nourish them in the least.

What causes a man who is hungry and depressed to feel so strengthened and revived after eating? It is the stimulous of food, not its nourishing qualities, because it never performs this function until after digestion takes place, and the chyle is separated from the chyme, which is a slow process, and plan's are stimulated, I doubt not, by fertilizers, warmth, moisture and genial sunshine, just in the same way.

Plants perspire, or have a system of exhalation going on, water exuding from their pores like man. And Boussingault found, by an actual experiment, that whenever this transpiration ceased the plant ceased to grow; where it was most active, it grew most rapidly. It is clear to my mind that certain conditions of the atmosphere, as low temperature prcduces this unhealthy state, and ammonia not only feeds a sickly cotton plant during such weather in the spring, but gives it vigor to brave the season, and grow in spite of the weather.

The great difference between M. Ville's formula and Mr. Dickson's, is that the former used the neutral phosphate of lime, and the latter the bi-phosphate, (dissolved bones.) As however M. Ville has lately changed his formula to the acid phosphate, we have nothing to say on that point, only that with this change, (as Dr. Smith's experiment shows,) there is a vast improvement in results. The old daily absorbed and worked up increases, etc. If plants can be quickened, made more active, they certainly can be stimu-

In an experiment made by Boussingault, the weight of the plants produced was nearly three and a half times greater than that of the seeds sown, but the quantity of nitrogenous matter was the same as in the seeds sown, but the quantipossessed by the nitrogeneous matter, certain circumstances, then it must be by stimulation. E. M. PENDLETON.

ATHENS, MARCH 11, 1873,

CHUFAS FOR SHEEP, HOGS AND POUL-TRY .- A writer in the Southern Cul-TIVATOR, says that the Chufa will yield on impoverished, worn out land more nutritious food for sheep, swine and farm stock generally than any grain, grass or root crop we grow under the most favorable conditions of soil and seasons .-He adds:

"In April last I planted a half bushel of seed, costing \$5.00, on one acre of the poorest land on my place—a bare, bald knoll, so barren of fertility that it would scarcely "sprout cow peas"-and although the crop received but one working and the seed were planted three by two feet, double the distance required, the yield was over 100 bushels. The grass will grow two four feet high, uninjured by drought or heat, and is improved by pasturing with sheep; affording an abundance of rich, tender, sweet herbage until frost and an increased crop and more fatness too than they could get from ten acres of corn.

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FOUNTAIN PUMP!

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April 10, 1873

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ALSO, at a Bargain, 340 acres (150 cleared) within 1 mile of Rowe's Bridge;

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LONG Experience—a successful business career of more than eight years in Orangeburg, and a good knowledge of the DRUG MARKET, at Home and Abroad, will afford a sufficient guarantee that all goods sold or dispensed at my Establishment will be GENU-INE and RELIABLE.

A PPRECIATING the success which, in the past, has attended my efforts, I have determined to spare no pains to merit a continuance of the patronage sc liberally bestowed.

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Feb. 27, 1873,

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good fertilizing compound will produce some to gather for market, especially in As I am beyond the necessity of selling inferior articles. I have a well-selected

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March 27, 1873

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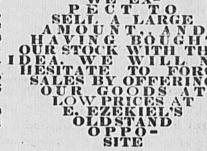
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