













## Farm, Garden & Household.

### Revolution in Southern Agriculture.

The "Turf, Field and Farm," of New York, conducted by a cosmopolitan, makes the following sensible suggestions to Southern farmers:

Your whole system of agriculture has been revolutionized. In the antebellum days you had at your disposal the best possible labor, because it was amenable to discipline, and, like a regular army, ever ready to obey the orders of the commander-in-chief. You have now lost, by the arbitrament of the sword, the control of the forces that made your broad fields laugh with annual harvests, and now you find yourselves burdened with an enormous unproductive landed property, which is more heavily taxed than when it filled your store-houses and granaries, and furnished nine-tenths of the foreign exchanges of the whole Union. What, under these circumstances, are you to do? Your labor is comparatively worthless, and your land, without labor, must inevitably, sooner or later, come down under the hammer of the sheriff.

We fancy the solution of the problem is to be found in one word, and that is grass. Get your fields in sod, and pasture upon them every grazing animal that has a money value. Depend less upon the plow and still more expensive hoe, and have recourse to the mow. If you have not the capital in labor, horses, implements and manure—natural and artificial—to get your land in grass in the speediest way, be not impatient or discouraged—have recourse to sheep; in time the very poorest land will put on a good sod of nutritious grasses under the fruitifying tread of a flock of sheep. It may be objected that negroes and vagrant curs will prevent sheep growing in the South. This objection has some weight, but is not insuperable. On the contrary, we may pluck safety from this danger, and be compelled to fold our sheep, a part of their management too often omitted, but should never be neglected under any circumstances.

By means of the fold you effectually protect your flock from night-prowling dogs and their masters, and the brier patches and galled spots in your fields will soon be cleaned or enriched by their tramping and their droppings.

Again, it may be objected that a small portion of the cleared lands of the South are not adapted to grass, and some of them not even to clover. To a certain extent this is true, but the fact is that Southern planters, absorbed in the cultivation of tobacco, cotton and sugar, have never given sufficient thought to other agricultural products quite as indispensable in their ways as the three above named staples. In the balmy days of cotton culture in Mississippi the planter who raised his own bread and meat was the exception. Most of them were corn buyers, and none of them raised pork. Most of them had cotton on the brain, and they all drenched pork as they would cholera, the boll worm and caterpillar.

Under the new dispensation you must of necessity give more attention to other possible farm products, and chief among these are grass and other foliage plants. It is generally believed that except on stiff clays grass cannot be grown with profit on the tide-water lands of the Southern States; but has it ever been attempted? Until the attempt is made and fails we must refuse to subscribe to the general belief. Where is the grass which makes a finer or closer sod than the Bermuda, growing in many horse yards in Mississippi, always green and growing under the hottest sunlight and heaviest tramping?

Who has tried the new grass called Japan clover, which has appeared in some of the cotton States since the war? Who among the Southern planters has tried the miraculous power of gypsum in growing clover and grass? Admitting that red clover will not stand the prolonged heat of a Southern summer, there is a plant of the same family, and a far nobler one, which will—a plant which flourishes in perennial verdure on the bleak mountains of Auvergne in France, and all around the Mediterranean, as far south as the cataraacts of the Nile, under the ferid sun of Egypt. This is the *medicago sativa*, the lucerne of Europe, and the alfalfa of California and South America. But Southern planters, and farmers neglected this, the most valuable of all the foliage plants, because in the days of slavery they could think of nothing but tobacco or cotton; and they neglect it now, and are deterred from its cultivation, under the erroneous impression that it must be drilled and cultivated with the hoe. Why should he not see the same in our Southern States? In conclusion we will say, purchase nothing you can do without; make your own bread and meat, and to do this successfully you must grow grass.

### The Kerry Cow.

They have been imported in small numbers, particularly in Massachusetts. They are mostly black, some brown or brindled; they are small and very hardy, but neat and trim-looking; almost wild, living in the roughest country on the slimmest sort of pasture, which it crops with the goat. They are emphatically the poor man's cow, yielding for her size an abundance of milk of a good quality, and fattening rapidly when required.

Spend and be free, but make no waste.

## An Interesting and Important Discovery.

Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, in a paper prepared for the American Pomological Society, has made public a discovery of great interest and importance to grape growers and particularly to those engaged in producing new varieties from the seed. It is a method by which the future character of the fruit of a grape seedling can be determined in the first year of its growth—years before it can be brought into bearing. The secret is this: in the taste, or flavor of the green tendrils of the vine may be found a true index of the character of its fruit. Although this is something that cannot be exactly defined, or accurately described, it may be acquired, Mr. Campbell says, by any one with a nice, discriminating taste. Go into a green house where foreign grapes are growing, and taste the tendrils of the Muscat flavored varieties, and of the Black Hamburg and Chasselas, and you will soon learn to distinguish the difference, which is as distinct as the flavor of the grapes themselves. Again, taste and compare the flavor of the tendrils of Concord and Hartford Prolific with those of Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, and Iona. You will find in each distinctive differences suggestive of the character of the grapes.

—Rural Carolinian.

### A Perpetual Hot Bed.

At Niederplanitz, near Zwickau, in Saxony, a vast bed of coal has been burning for over three hundred years. The ground above this subterranean bed of fire has become thoroughly warmed by this time, and an ingenious gardener has utilized it by planting upon it a large nursery garden. Here he raises tropical plants of all kinds, with exotic fruits, which flourish with a vigor and luxuriance in the open air that the best forcing houses could not insure. His specialty is pineapples, of which he has a great variety. There are subterranean fires in other parts of the world which have been utilized in a similar way. Would it not pay, in certain cases, to take a hint from these accidental examples of underground heating, and warm large plots of soil by means of steam pipes, running under the surface?—Rural Carolinian.

### The Value of Sundewers.

In the first place, the flowers abound in honey, and furnish food for bees. The seeds contain oleaginous matter and yield oil at the rate of one gallon to the bushel, which is but little inferior to olive oil. One acre will produce fifty bushels of seed. It is also valuable food for horses and poultry. It has been used for bread by the American Indians and also in Portugal. The leaves are excellent for cattle. The stalks while they are growing may be utilized as bean poles where they are scarce and difficult to be obtained, and when dry may be used as roofing, or set up against the fence to form a wind-break. They contain a large amount of potash, and are excellent for kindling. The seed has also been recommended for fuel. The reputation of the growing sundew to absorb miasmatic vapors and preventing fever and ague is well known.—[American Farm Journal.]

### Cure for Corns.

The safest, the most efficient cure of a corn on the toe is to double a piece of thick soft buckskin, and bind it around the toe. If in addition to this the foot is soaked in warm water for five or more minutes every night and morning, and a few drops of sweet oil, or rather oily substance patiently rubbed in at the end after the soaking, the corn will almost infallibly become loose enough in a few days to be picked out with a finger nail. This saves the necessity of paring the corn, which operation has sometimes been followed with painful and dangerous symptoms. If the corn becomes inconvenient again, repeat the process at once.—[Hall's Journal of Health.]

### Croscote for Warts.

Dr. Hainey, of St. Thomas Hospital, London, has written an article detailing the effects of croscote applied to warts. He applied it freely in an obstinate, warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for two weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the path beneath it quite healthy.

### A Healthful Exercise.

Friction of the body is one of the gentlest and most useful kinds of exercise, either by the hand, a piece of flannel, a tolerably coarse towel, or a flesh-brush. Friction cleans the skin, promotes perspiration, and increases the warmth and energy of the body. In rubbing the stomach, perform the operation in a circular direction, as that is most favorable to the course of the intestines and their natural action.

### Revaccination.

Dr. T. Snow Beck, of London, after careful investigation, declares "it is certain that the protective influence of vaccination becomes impaired during the period between infancy and maturity." In order to maintain the protective influence during life, it is essential to repeat the vaccination after the individual reaches maturity.

### How to Get Rid of Rats.

A correspondent of Colman's Rural says: Take ten cents' worth of calomel and mix it in one pint of corn meal, and scatter it where the rats and mice will be sure to get it, and I will guarantee it to kill at least three hundred rats, or a proportional amount of mice.

## SCIENTIFIC.

### How the Spider Spins His Web.

Most people have got too great an antipathy to spiders to spend even a few minutes in watching them. When a spider wishes to form a web, if he belongs to the race of geometrical spiders which build a wheel-shaped web, he selects some convenient place, and proceeds to lay the foundation by attaching the spokes of this wheel to proper objects; he then commences at the center formed by the crossing of these lines, and travels round and round, spinning his web, employing his feelers for guides as to distance. He always uses the outer web as a pathway, and every time he crosses one of the spokes he attaches his line to it. When he has finished he takes his position at the center, head downward, and waits for the unlucky insect, which he is sure will soon happen along. As soon as he perceives that some awkward fly has run against his delicate framework, he bounces out on him, and quickly ties him fast, hand and foot, so that he may devour him at leisure. But it is not alone for laying traps and tying fast his unlucky victims that the spider uses his web. If he wants to cross from one tree to another, or from one side of a stream to the opposite, he uses the web for a bridge. This he constructs by taking a favorable position, and then spinning a web, which he lets float in the wind. As soon as it strikes some object to which it adheres, he pulls it to see that it is secure, and then crosses on this single line. This is an achievement in engineering that far surpasses the suspension bridges built by human skill. Here is a bridge, oftentimes from fifty to one hundred feet long, spun by so insignificant an insect that we may have some trouble to find him, yet strong enough to bear his weight safely. When a spider wishes to descend from an elevation, he attaches the end of his web to some object, and then boldly launches off, spinning as he goes. When he gets down he cuts the line and leaves it, unless he wishes to return immediately, in which case he coils it up and takes it along as he ascends.

The Eucalyptus Glodulus or fever tree of Australia has attracted considerable attention of late. From the Albany News we learn that the Board of Trade of that place has ordered a pound of seed from California, the only place in America where it is growing at present, with the view of raising trees about Albany.

This tree is valuable because it absorbs moisture so rapidly as to dry up extensive marshy districts in which it is planted; it also relieves miasmatic atmosphere of its poison, so as to prevent fever and ague in places where they hitherto existed. The tree is cultivated in California for shading purposes, its rapid growth being a matter of great surprise. In a single season it has been known to grow from ten to fifteen feet. Its maximum height is about three hundred feet. It is well adapted to the climate of Georgia, and is peculiarly recommended for fine and marshy neighborhoods. The English government has of late planted the Eucalyptus in its domains in Africa and in many others of its countries where fever and sickness greatly prevailed.

The tree is indigenous to Australia and is known as "Australian blue gum." The seed are worth in San Francisco fifty dollars per pound. The tree will not grow from cuttings. We look forward with interest to the result of the experiment about to be made by the people of Albany.

It is a curious fact that if the same letters of the same size precisely are painted on two boards, the one white on a black ground, and the other black on a white ground, that the white letters will appear larger, and be read at greater distance than the black: This is owing to what is called the irradiation of light. It depends on this: that the impression made on the bottom of the eye by bright objects extends a little wider than the actual portion of the organ struck by the light, and, invading the space occupied by the darker objects, make the brighter appear larger than they really are.

It takes 65,000 cochineal insects to make one pound in weight, and the amount imported into the United States last year was 1,849,842 pounds. The annual slaughter of these harmless insects, to supply carmine for American ladies' toilets, and the various dyes and tints for their ribbons, feathers and dresses of red, crimson, scarlet, Magenta, Solferino and other similar colors, actually reaches 120,239,730,000 in number.—These figures are perfectly awful, but some of the uses of carmine are worse.

### Chancery Sale.

In CHANCERY, at UNION SPRINGS, ALA. Martha Thompson, et al., vs. Daniel G. Eitzpatrick, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in above stated cause, by the Hon. B. B. McOWEN, Chancellor of the Eastern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, at the Spring Term 1874 of said Court, held at Union Springs, Alabama, and for the county of Bullock, I will, proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house door of Bullock county, within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 1st day of June, 1874, the following described lands situate in Bullock county and State of Alabama, to-wit:

An undivided full interest in Section 24, W 1 of Section 18, S 4 of Section 28, N 4 of Section 26, S 12 of Section 26, S 3 of NE 1 of NW 1, NE 1 of NE 1, of Section 28, W 1 of SW 1 and W 4 of NE 1 of Section 26, all in Township 14, Range 22.

ROBERT A. FLEMING, Register 8th District East. Div. Ala. April 20, 1874.

## COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### H. T. CRIGLER,

At the old stand of the VIRGINIA STORE, invites the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, to his Large Stock of

### SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

now being opened, which have been recently purchased at low prices, and will be sold at small profits for CASH ONLY.

500 Doz. Best Spool Cotton, at 70 cts.  
5,000 Yds. Yard-wide Bleached Cotton, 12 1/2c, worth 16c.  
5,000 Yds. Best Calicoes, 10c, and 11c.  
Other Domestic Goods cheap in proportion. Dress Goods of all descriptions cheap. White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Parasols. In new styles, Llama Lace Points, Fans, &c. Good Two-Button Kid Gloves, at \$1.00, worth \$1.50.  
Extra quality Two-Button Kid Gloves, at \$1.50.  
Clothes, Cassimeres and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Suits made to order and warranted to fit.  
Best Coat-fitting Shirts. Large stock Shoes, made to order, and warranted not to rip.  
Everything at CASH PRICES. No trouble to show Goods.  
H. T. CRIGLER, at the Virginia Store, Columbus, Ga. feb11-7y

April 1, 1874.

### DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

### BOATRIFE & CLAPP,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

### NEW SPRING GOODS!

Best SPOOL COTTON, 70c! Prints and Dress Goods at very low prices.

4-4 Bleached Goods, 10@12 1/2c; worth 16c.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 25, 1874. feb11-3m

### WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, WAGON AND PLOW BRIDLES,

HAMES, BACK BANDS, TRACE CHAINS,

And all other goods in my line, for sale AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. All of my Goods are hand made, made at home, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REPAIRING done cheap and promptly. Will make any kind of New Work to order.

I positively will not be undersold by any house. Will give time to prompt paying customers. Patrons of Husbandry buying from me, buy from first hands. My Goods are manufactured in Columbus, Ga.

W. R. KENT, 102 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga. February 11, 1874. 6m

### T. S. SPEAR, Agent,

No. 99 BROAD STREET,

(Next door to Etnis' Hardware Store, and opposite Kyle's.)

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

### GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS.

SPECTACLES A SPECIALTY.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND CLOCKS REPAIRED PROMPTLY. ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.

February 11, 1874. 1y

J. RHODES BROWNE, President. GEO. W. DILLINGHAM, Cashier.

### GEORGIA HOME BANK.

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Stocks and Bonds.

Drafts Collected, and prompt returns made.

### THE GEORGIA HOME SAVINGS BANK

Offers the greatest inducements to those having idle funds, for which they want undoubted security, a liberal interest, and prompt payment when required.

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received. Deposits can be withdrawn in person or by check, by those of our patrons who live at a distance.

INTEREST allowed at Seven (7) Per Cent., compounded January, April, July and October—four times a year.

SECURITY.—By the terms of the Company's charter, the entire capital and property of the Company, and the private property of the Share holders, is pledged for the obligations of the Savings Bank.

### DIRECTORS.

J. RHODES BROWNE, President of the Co. N. N. CURTIS, of Wells, Curtis & Co. J. S. F. BOZEMAN, Cashier, Atlanta. L. T. DOWNEY, Attorney at Law. J. R. CLAPP, Manufacturer, Clapp's Factory, D. F. WILCOX, Secretary of the Co. Hon. JOHN McLENNY, Mayor. JOSIAH MORRIS, Banker, Montgomery. JAS. RANKIN, Capitalist. CHARLES WISE. mar4-3m

### BROADSTREET HOUSE,

COLUMBUS, GA.,

M. & G. R. CAR SHED.

Has established the greatly reduced charges following:

Meal, (single) ..... \$ 50

Bed, ..... 50

Supper, Lodging and Breakfast, 1 00

—Fare as good as any in the city.

E. G. RAIFORD, Proprietor. apr1-y

### THE RUBY

Restaurant and Boarding House,

under the Rankin House,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

THE RESTAURANT furnishes Meals, such as Oysters, Game, Fish, and all kinds of Meats, at all hours.

The Table of the Boarding House is supplied with the best this and other markets afford.

—J. W. RYAN, Prop. 1y24t

A. M. Allen, P. Proor, A. Jiggs.

### Allen, Preer & Ilges,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Fontaine Warehouse,

COLUMBUS, GA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

40-0m.

### W. J. CHAFFIN,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER,

And Dealer in

Musical Instruments, Chromos, Picture Frames, Mounting, and Croquet.

No. 92 Broad St., Columbus, Ga. Feb. 11, 1874. 1y

## A Medical Triumph!

### Dr. D. S. PERRY'S

VEGETABLE AROMATIC

### BITTERS!

These Bitters must become the universal remedy of the age. There is nothing like them or to equal them under the sun. They restore the weak, invigorate the feeble, and give new life and tone to the broken down system. In malarial and malarious districts they are worth a ship load of Quinine powders and pills. They are especially adapted to persons suffering from

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints,

Costiveness, Headache,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism,

Chills & Fever, and Piles.

To Delicate Females!

Ladies, old or young, will find these Bitters especially adapted to diseases peculiar to their sex. Nervousness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and General Debility, all yield to the magic charm of these inestimable Bitters.

Hear What is Said.

Hear What is Said.

"Wonderful effects have resulted from your Dr. Perry's Bitters."

"My Chills are gone. I can hardly believe it."

"Send me one case Perry's Bitters again. Nothing like them here."

"I enclose affidavit of my case. I had to do so to convince you of the wonderful cure."

"Surely they are the most delightful wine tonic in the world."

"Dr. Wilson says that you are a public benefactor."

"Hurrah! No more Rheumatism."

"No more headache, thanks to you."

We could fill this paper twice over with just such genuine extracts, but the above must suffice. Our Bitters are prepared under the supervision of Dr. D. S. PERRY, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, and of the Medical Clinic of Glasgow.

All orders should be addressed to THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER CO.,

84 MULBERRY STREET,

NEW YORK, U. S.

The Bitters are sold either by the Bottle or Case, at \$1 per Bottle.

Parties in sending letters for advice as to their diseases will confer quite a favor by giving name of County as well as Town in which they reside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.

The Perry Aromatic Bitter Co.

mar2-y

### COLUMBUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. J. BUSSEY, President. G. GUNBY JORDAN, Secretary & Treas'r.

OFFICE OF THE

### EAGLE AND PHENIX

Manufacturing Company,

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Paid up Capital, - - \$1,250,000.

TO INCULCATE THE HABIT OF SAVING ON THE PART OF THE OPERATIVES, and to provide a safe and reliable arrangement for the beneficial accumulation of the earnings of artisans and all other classes, this Company has established, under

SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

### A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

in which the following advantages are offered to Depositors of either large or small amounts:

1. PERFECT SECURITY. The assets of the Company were, on the 1st of January, 1874, \$1,704,459 43 and are steadily increasing.

The Reserve Fund is - - \$297,768 92

All of which property is SPECIALLY PLEDGED by act of the General Assembly, for the protection of Depositors; and in addition, by the same act, the Stockholders are made INDIVIDUALLY RESPONSIBLE in proportion to their shares, for the integrity of the Savings Department and its certificates of Deposit.

2. LIBERAL INTEREST. Rate allowed, Seven per cent. per annum, compounded four times a year.

3. DEPOSITS can be withdrawn at any time, without notice. Depositors residing out of the city can draw deposits by checks.

4. RULES and REGULATIONS of this Department furnished upon application, and all desired information given.

5. BOOKS CERTIFYING DEPOSITS given to depositors.

6. All accounts of Depositors will be considered strictly private and confidential.

### DIRECTORS.

N. J. BUSSEY, W. H. YOUNG, W. E. FARRAMORE, ALFRED T. YOUNG, of New York.

CHARLES GREEN, Pres't Savannah Bank & Trust Co. mar4-1y

### Dr. C. J. MOFFETT,

Wholesale and Retail DRUGGIST,

No. 74 Broad St., Columbus, Ga.

SELLS DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, GARDEN SEEDS, KEROSENE OIL, Lamp Glass, Perfumery, and all articles kept in a Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, YEAKS Low to Merchants and Consumers.

February 11, 1874. 8m

### Fleming Law,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

UNION SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WITHOUT A RIVAL!

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, AND BOWELS.

PREPARED BY

DR. E. C. HOOD

Columbus, Georgia,

PROPRIETOR.

### TESTIMONIALS.

ENON, Bullock Co., Ala., Jan. 10, 1873.

Dr. E. C. Hood, Columbus, Ga.—Dear Sir:—We take pleasure in saying that, after selling your Eureka Liver Medicine for three years, we have not found a single party but what prefer it to any other similar preparation before the public. It is certainly what it purports to be, the best Liver Medicine we know.

BANKS, CALDWELL & Co. COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 22, 1873.

This is to certify that I am using Dr. Hood's Eureka Liver Medicine in my family, with entire satisfaction, and believe it to be superior to any other.

Geo. A. PEABODY.

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