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The following extract from "The Farmer's Companion by the late Judge Buel" embodies most valuable arguments in favor of the modern notions of improving worn soils. We are confident that our readers will derive instruction from a careful and attentive perusal of it.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW HUSBANDRY.

The new system of husbandry is based upon the belief, that our lands will not wear out, or become exhausted of their fertility, if they are judiciously managed; but, on the contrary, that they may be made progressively to increase in product, in rewards to the husbandman, and in benefits to society, at least for some time to come. It regards the soil as a gift of the beneficent Creator, in which we hold but a life estate, and which, like our free institutions, we are bound to transmit unimpaired, to posterity.

The principles of the new husbandry teach, that the soil is the great laboratory for converting dead into living matters—the useless into the useful—manure into plants, and plants into animal food: That plants, like animals, are organized beings; that they live, grow, and require food for their sustenance—have organs to take in food, to elaborate it, to transmit it through their system—organs of sexual intercourse, of reproduction, &c., all acting together to one end: That plants cannot, any more than animals, live upon mere air or earthy matters, as clay, sand, and lime, but that they require, for their growth and perfection, animal and vegetable matters: That the effect of growing off the ground, successive crops, is to exhaust the vegetable food in the soil; and that continued cropping will ultimately render it barren, and unproductive, unless we return to it some equivalent for what we carry off.

The principles of the new husbandry also teach, that by carefully saving, and suitably applying, all the fertilizing matters afforded by the farm; by an alternation or change of crops, and by artificially accelerating or retarding the agency of heat, moisture, air, and light, in the process of vegetable growth; by draining, manuring, ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, &c., we may preserve unimpaired, the natural fertility of our soils;—and that with the aid of improved implements of husbandry, and a good system of management, we may also greatly increase the profits of its culture.

These principles do not rest upon mere theory. They have been long reduced to practice, thoroughly tested, and their correctness amply verified. They have, in their practical application virtually converted Flanders into a garden, and rendered it so fertile in human food, that each acre is said to be capable of supporting its man. The system which these principles inculcate, has changed Scotland, in a little more than half a century, from comparative sterility and unproductiveness, into one of the richest and most profitable agricultural districts in Europe. It has increased the products of the corn harvest, in Great Britain, in sixty years, from 170 to 340 millions of bushels. It has doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the agricultural products of many districts in our own country. It has augmented the value of farms in some of these districts, twenty, three, and four hundred per cent.—from twenty and thirty dollars, to one hundred dollars and more per acre. It has made every acre of arable land, upon which it has been practised ten years, and lying contiguous to navigable waters or a good market, worth at least one hundred dollars for agricultural purposes.

We will state some cases of comparison, between the products of the old and new systems of farming, to illustrate more fully the advantages of the latter.

The average product of Flanders are stated by Radcliffe as follows; wheat, thirty-two bushels, rye, thirty-two and a quarter, oats fifty-two, potatoes three hundred and fifty per acre. Flanders has generally a flat surface, with a light, sandy soil, ill adapted to wheat. It is naturally very similar to the sandy district upon the sea-coast of New Jersey, Maryland, and the sandy plain in the valley of the Connecticut.

In the fertile districts of Scotland, according to Sir John Sinclair, and in proportionate seasons, "the farmer may confidently expect to reap, from thirty-two to forty bushels of wheat; from forty-two to fifty bushels of barley; from fifty-two to sixty-four bushels of oats, and from twenty-eight to thirty-two bushels of beans per statute acre. As to green crops, thirty tons of turnips, three tons of clover, and from eight

to ten of potatoes, per statute acre, may be confidently relied on. In favorable seasons the crops are still more abundant." Professor Lowe gives the average products of Scotch Husbandry somewhat lower than the above. It is to be remembered, that, sixty years ago, the average was probably not one quarter so much as it is now.

Loudon, states the average product of wheat in England, at twenty-four, twenty-eight, and thirty-two bushels per acre—mean average twenty six bushels.

The preceding references are made to old settled countries—to lands which have been under culture for many centuries—in lands which were once worn out by bad husbandry, but which have been renovated and rendered highly productive by the new system.

In 1790, General Washington, in a letter to Arthur Young, computed the average crop in Pennsylvania, then one of the best wheat growing States, as follows:—wheat fifteen bushels, rye twenty, barley twenty-five, oats thirty, Indian corn twenty-five, potatoes seventy-five. Mr. Strickland, who resided in Maryland about forty years ago, in a report which he made to the British Board of Agriculture, gave the average product of our wheat crop at twelve bushels the acre, and of Dutchess county, then, as now our best cultivated country, at sixteen bushels.

Bordley, about the period we are referring to, stated the average yield of Indian corn on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at fifteen bushels per acre.

These quotations are sufficient to show, that in our old-improved districts the crops do not in any wise compare with those grown in Flanders, Scotland, an England,—and this difference in product is owing entirely to the different modes of managing the soil; for wherever the new system has had a fair trial among us, it has been as successful as it has been in Europe.

We will illustrate still further the difference between the two systems, by stating the products of their value on the same lands under the old and under the new system of husbandry.

We are furnished in Rees's Cyclopaedia, with many statements, demonstrating the superiority of the new over the old system. We will quote some of them. The first comparison is made on a farm devoted to grazing, breeding, and tillage, of three hundred and fourteen acres, in Yorkshire.—Under the old mode of husbandry the net profit amounted to £316 10s.; under the new system the same lands gave a net profit of £596, making a difference of £279, nearly one hundred per cent., in favor of the new system. The second is that of a tillage farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres in Lincolnshire. Under the old system the profits were £130—under the new £452; difference in favor of the latter £322, or 250 per cent. The third statement exhibits the profits of an acre of land, being the medium of a farm of several hundred acres, in Yorkshire, for six years.—Under the old system the profit was £1 9s. 3d.—under the new £17 6s. 9d.—an increase of more than 1100 per cent. The medium value of the acreable profit in England is stated at from twenty-seven to thirty six dollars per annum.

We have spoken of Mr. Coke as one of the best farmers of the age. He owns a large estate in Norfolk, England, a portion of which he has been personally improving for half a century, the residue being occupied by tenants. The rental upon his estate has risen in fifty years, in consequence of the improvement in husbandry which he has introduced, from £5,000 to 40,000.

The Hottel Agricultural School farm, in Switzerland, under M. Felkburgh, comprises two hundred and fourteen acres.—Lord Brougham, after visiting this farm, and making inquiries of the principal, says he found the average annual profit of the pattern-farm alone, for a period of four years, amounted to £886 sterling, equal to about \$4,000, exclusive of the cattle concerns, which is kept separate.

The last case we will cite abroad; is that of the farm belonging to the Agricultural School of Morgeln, in Prussia, under Doctor Von Thuer. The school was established in 1809. In twelve years the value of the farm was increased from 2,000 to 12,000 six dollars, by the improved mode of cultivating it.

The cases we have quoted we admit to be extraordinary ones; yet they are not without parallels in our own country.—Agriculture has been in a state of progressive improvement in the valley of the Hudson, for thirty or forty years. The lands have been increasing in value in consequence. The change has been so great in some districts, that farms which twenty years ago were sold for twenty to twenty-five dollars an acre, have recently been sold for one hundred to one hundred and twenty dollars an acre; and in other cases, particularly on Kinderhook plains, farms which were bought thirty years ago at five and ten dollars an acre, have lately commanded fifty and seventy dollars. Few farms of valuable land in Dutchess, Orange, or other river counties, contiguous to the Hudson can now be bought at less than from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre, in consequence of their increased productiveness, caused by improved husbandry.

Doctor Black has demonstrated, in his prize essay, published in the American Farmer, that every acre of arable Land in New Jersey, which now sells at from ten

to thirty dollars per acre, is intrinsically worth five hundred dollars per acre; that is, if put under a judicious system of husbandry, every acre may be made to yield a net profit of thirty dollars per annum, equal to the interest on five hundred dollars at six per cent. And Mr. Johnson of Maryland, in a speech which he made in Congress in 1837, cites a case in Delaware near Dover, where land was bought, a few years ago, of medium quality, at thirty dollars an acre, by Messrs. Siple and Pennell, which has paid in its product for all outlay in improvement, and the owners are now receiving in the firm crops which it gives an annual clear income equal to the interest of five hundred dollars an acre.

We will offer but one other illustration in support of the great superiority of the new husbandry. It is that of John Robinson, Esq., an intelligent and industrious Scotch Farmer. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Robinson bought a farm on the banks of Seneca Lake, three miles from Geneva, at ten dollars an acre. The farm was consequently worn out. Mr. Robinson, with the aid of sheep, lime manure and good husbandry, has made it produce, over and above the expense of culture, and the support of his family, an annual income equal to the interest of one hundred and fifty dollars an acre,—and the farm is still in a state of progressive improvement. The income from four hundred acres is now \$4,000.—Mr. Robinson has refused \$100 per acre for the whole.

We might multiply instances of worn out lands being brought into a highly productive and profitable state, by the new husbandry, if it were necessary; but almost every old settled district furnishes examples in point. Enough has been shown, or may be shown, to justify us in saying, that under the new system of husbandry, every acre of arable land, if any where contiguous to navigable waters or a good market, may in a few years be made to yield a net annual profit, equal to the interest of two hundred dollars. And we may add that with such an income, and the industry and economy which belong to republican habits, there are few employments in life better calculated than agriculture to render a man independent in circumstances and in mind, and rich in all the elements of substantial happiness.

INDUCEMENTS TO BE FARMERS.

Each trade and profession has its advantages, its cares and disappointments, and no one pursuit would answer a good purpose, if all followed it. In selecting an occupation, we should endeavor to choose that one which admits of few perplexities and gives the greatest and most certain reward to honest industry. Here, the world is before us, and the history of mankind to guide us in every step; and judging of the correctness of a course by the numbers and abilities of those who have been its friends, we are compelled to admit, that no calling holds out so many motives to the man who can be contented with the honors and riches which bounteous nature affords, as the cultivation of the soil. Nature however, will yield but little without labor and attention, and "seed time and harvest" never fail, and every one procures a full subsistence, who lives in the use of the means afforded him. Other occupations may become fashionable, unprofitable and of course useless; but this, wherever the foot of man has marked the soil, has been both profitable and indispensable to human existence. It is the profession in which the man of taste and refinement may have ample scope for all his enquiries and amusements, the scholar delighted and profited, and the humble peasant obtain a competency. Health and vigor, are the constant companions of the husbandman of regular and industrious habits; but soft and enervated are the powers of the man of sedentary life. Honors and riches are of but little service to us, if we have not health to enjoy them. It is known that confinement in the study, workshop, counting room, &c. is the bane of many fruitful diseases, which carry to an untimely grave a large portion of the young, and some too of our most useful citizens. Illness also, is a fruitful source of much of the distress of the world. Nothing strikes us with more horror, than the idea of indolence, paralyzing a family's physical energies, and thus destroying a blessing for what are in truth, "the good things of life." Sufficient proof of this pitiable condition is manifested in seeing parents frequently hire their children to eat, sleep, and almost to live; and when we enquire into the cause, it is ascertained that a transgression of the ancient precept, "in the sweat of thy face, shall thou eat bread," has debilitated to some extent, the powers both of the body and mind, till by a loss of health and good habits, misery is entailed upon them.

The most vigorous, healthy and happy, are usually such as till the earth "in hope," and but seldom, if ever, fail to realize an ample reward for their exertions. He who drinks the balmy breath of morn, partakes of his daily food with willing mind and grateful heart, and sleeps sweetly with composed limbs and a good conscience at night. Not so with the merchant and speculator, who only labors, it is often to be feared, to fish from the unsuspecting farmer, with some semblance of remuneration, his hard earnings. This is not saying that the merchant, whose business is to exchange the exports of farmers for foreign commodities, is not useful, but it is asserting, that the greater part of those herded together in our villages and cities, determined to live "without work," press as a deadly

incubus upon the community. Scheming, trading, speculating, shaving, &c. &c., on a large or small scale, are the engrossing topics of a large portion of the citizens of one of the most productive sections of the wide earth. They are not the producers of any thing, and are worse than useless in society. The consequence resulting from a superabundance of traders, and few workers, is that our country groans under imports that far exceed our exports, and while this is the case, poverty, wretchedness and want must stare us in the face. This is verified by the constant failures of our traders. During the last three years many have been compelled, from sheer necessity, to cease operation, and they cannot be extricated but by the products of the genial earth. In the failures and troubles of the times, our farmers have generally stood unscathed amidst wreck. None perhaps, who have not engaged in some wild scheme to live without labor, have filled from year to year to meet every just demand. The husbandman who stays at home satisfied to wait for the soil to give him wealth, is always cheerful and independent. True, our farmers generally have done but little in the improvement of their farms and live stock; yet with their circumscribed views and injudicious management, they are in an infinitely better condition than any other class. By prudent management this will ever be the case. If with their scanty means our farmers are at present to be envied by all other professions, the inducements to engage in farming would be all-powerful, if our agriculture were conducted on scientific principles.

Mechanics and men of every other profession, look upon each other with a jealous and envious eye, but the Agriculturist feels and knows that all others are his fellows and helpers. If his neighbor succeeds, he is pleased and encouraged; for the time has not yet been, when all farm products could not find market. Not so with the physician, lawyer and mechanic, all of whom never succeed well. Each looks for his bread and support to come from public patronage, and where appeals are constantly made to the public, independence is never felt. Each knows if others of the same craft succeed well, it is not probable he can. This engenders unkindly feelings, and hence but seldom do shoe-makers, merchants, &c., speak well of each other, and the frequent study is to prejudice the public against others of the same occupation, and in their own favor. But the farmer delights to see his neighbor's corn, grass and stock thrive and grow, for he is well aware all will be needed and consumed. He rests happy under the consoling reflection, that the rest of the world may succeed well and it will not impoverish him.

It is not pretended, however, that the cultivator of the soil is free from care; but it is a good remark that real pleasure is generally obtained in the midst of cares. Situate us indeed without employment, and we are miserable. The cares though of the farmer, are unlike the cares of any other calling; for he has only to look to a judicious arrangement of his farm, and trust to nature's faithful laws to supply his wants, while the trader has to watch assiduously his negotiations with men, who are not always to be trusted. It is often said, one man has by his treachery destroyed the prospects of many; but it is never asserted the soil is unfaithful—for all who seek, find in abundance. Agriculture is then, the sure road to independence and affluence.

Another and not the least argument in favor of the farmer's occupation, is gathered from the fact that there are fewer inducements to vice on the farm than any where else. If we wish to find a community of sound morals, doubtless there is no class of our citizens that will compare, in this respect, with our industrious yeomanry. Tricks of vice are studied, and practised by even the children of our town, that are not so much as dreamed of in the country. The reason is not concealed, for most parents permit their children to run at large without restraint, and the maxim that "evil communications corrupt good manners," is too true to deny that bad examples are the corruptors and destroyers of our youth. But a small proportion of those brought up in town, are possessed of either constitution or good manners. Light-hearted, and feeble-minded must that father be, who is satisfied to rear his family in the midst of the vices and corruptions of the city.—With not a few of our youth, to labor is a disgrace and almost a crime, and when this is the case, morality and dissipation are the inevitable results. If the young were taught that labor is an indispensable virtue, it would be sought and soon rewarded with health, good spirits, good habits, and wealth. 'Tis the farm, top, that is calculated to employ the man of science and afford him pleasure. The scientific farmer can see a beauty in each leaf, spear of grass and flower, that amply repays for all the difficulties he encounters.

Better perhaps than all, the farmer gets a sure and full reward for all his labor. The same cannot, we are persuaded, be predicated of any other occupation.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

No mechanic can execute a neat piece of work without suitable tools, and no farmer can keep clean fields and raise good crops without implements adapted to each operation. One of the first impulses given to improve British husbandry, was the creation of better farm tools than they had previously used. By implements we mean every thing that is used in producing food for

man and beast, or in preparing it for use; such also as have any agency in the production of wearables, eatables, or articles for the gratification of the eye and convenience of life.

At present we will only mention such as are ordinarily used in the spring, and particularly in February. 1st. Every farmer has a plough of some kind, but the chief study of each should be, to have such as require the least force and effectually pulverizes the ground to a sufficient depth, and turning it over to the free admission and action of the rains, dews, sun and atmosphere.—There is no only science displayed in the construction of good ploughs, but it also requires equal judgment to follow the plough as it should be done. Farmers are much mistaken in the idea, that almost any little boy or girl, or backward woman will do to plough. If there is any portion of labor that demands the very best hand, it is that of ploughing. It is well known that in Europe prizes are awarded to those who are skilled in turning the sward, so as to be most favorably situated to receive the water and air. No thing is more common than ploughing matches. If the agriculture of Tennessee ever becomes sufficiently improved, we shall expect to see our most talented citizens, and most philosophical farmers, associating together to ascertain how to construct the best ploughs, and study the deep secrets of turning the furrow to the best advantage. As there is no pattern of ploughs which we can recommend in preference to others, we must request farmers who use such as are esteemed the best ploughs, to report to us their experience and success.

Harrows may be of different shapes and sizes, to suit the taste of the agriculturist as I work to be performed, but almost every variety is a useful auxiliary in the preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed, and also to cover them after they are sown. No farmer or gardener should be without them, for they are the best article for leveling the surface, breaking large clods, and effectually tearing up young weeds that infest the crop, which can be used.

Cultivators have been little known or used by farmers in the west, but those who have tried them, find them the greatest labor-saving machines that have been introduced. Bennett's Cultivator is decidedly the best we have seen. In the cultivation of Indian Corn or roots, double the work can be performed with it than with any common plough in the country. It may run very close to the young plants, so as to loosen the surface about the tender roots, cover noxious weeds, and at the same time completely clean the middles. For rendering the ground light permeable and well prepared to resist the scorchings of the sun's rays in the last working of the crop, nothing equals the Cultivator.

The Roller, though little known, yet is invaluable on a farm. It may be constructed with a cylinder of oak or ash, from 3 to 6 or 8 feet in breadth and from 16 to 20 inches in diameter, with gudgeons at each end. With these directions few men would lack mechanical genius to fix a frame or shafts to hitch the horse. "It is found to produce an excellent effect after the seed is covered; it unites and levels the surface of the ground, and is particularly useful for porous and light soils, and for those earths of which the constituent particles are fine and light. If such soils have not received a suitable degree of firmness from the roller high winds and rains are apt to carry off the upper layers and to leave bare the roots of the plants. Another advantage arising from the application of the roller is, that the soil which has been subjected to it, presents fewer obstacles to the use of the scythe, or of the sickle. When frosts have bound up the soil, and it has been again set free by thaws, the roots are left almost without support, as the earth scarcely adheres to them: the roller, applied to lands as soon as they are firm enough to admit of its being passed over them, is very useful, as it re-unites the earth to the roots, and repairs the injury done by the frosts and thaws."

These are among the articles of the farm which we trust soon to see in possession of every cultivator of the soil.

Agriculturist.

From the Southern Cabinet.
Notes on European Agriculture by a Carolinian.

NUMBER ONE.

The American Traveller who visits Europe for the first time, is introduced so suddenly upon such a variety of objects, equally new and interesting to him, that he finds it difficult to confine himself to any department of science or knowledge. Scarcely has he shaken off the tedium of a long sea voyage, and recovered the use of his legs, and the steadiness of his head, when his mind is distracted by a multiplicity of objects, all inviting his attention, and each claiming the precedence. He now visits for the first time, scenes of which he read in his youth, and which, from their antiquity and early recollections, have become classic grounds. He traverses the fields of tournaiments and battles—he climbs Ben-Lomond and the Alps—he ascends the Rhine and the Danube—he sails over the smooth waters of the lakes of Scotland and Switzerland—he visits the thronged cities of London and Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and finds a world of wonders in each,—and who, Mr. Editor, has time or inclination to attend to the dull sciences of Agriculture?

I confess that this was in part my own case. A very extensive tour during the short summer of 1839, enabled me only to take a cursory view of the Agriculture of Europe—other objects engaged the principal part of my attention. My notes were made hastily, and never corrected. Such, however, as they are, I will give you. But I must be allowed to do it in my rambling way and in my own time. I need not say that the Southern planter will find nothing in my notes that will throw any light on the cultivation of the staple articles of our Southern country. Cotton and rice, although abundant in the warehouses and manufactories, and although feeding and clothing half Europe, are not cultivated there, and Indian Corn (in consequence of the cool summers) I only saw growing at one place in Baden, and the stalks were not much larger than a quince. As in the cultivation of other articles—in the rotation of crops—in the system of manuring, and other modes of restoring and improving exhausted lands, we have much to learn from the older countries of Europe, where a dense population has taught them the value of lands, and the necessity of calling in the aids of science and the arts in their cultivation.

As a general remark, I am disposed to believe that Europe in general, and England in particular, is more favorable to the cultivation of wheat, and other grains, which go under the denomination of corn, than the United States, with the exception perhaps of the Western country; but that our own soil, can, by a proper system of tillage, be rendered twice as productive as it is at present.—That improvements in implements of husbandry can be more easily introduced among us than in Europe, where it is exceedingly difficult to induce the laborers to lay aside the old heavy ploughs and wooden-toothed harrows, which we have abandoned for half a century; and when I have seen the miserable hoes, spades, rakes, used by the peasants of France and Austria, I have sometimes wished that a revolution (not political, but agricultural) might sweep them and their wooden shoes into oblivion together, to be remembered only as the relics of a clumsy, if not a barbarous age.

In fine breeds of horses, humped cattle and sheep, suited to the different climates and pastures—and in the careful manner in which these distinct varieties are kept separate, Great Britain takes the lead of the world. The black faced sheep of Scotland differs so widely from the varieties found in the downs and low countries of England, that they would scarcely be recognized as the same species. The same may be said of the black cattle driven from the highlands to the markets of Edinburgh, and the Northern counties of England, when compared with the various breeds found in the Lothians of Scotland, and in the level rich counties of England. Each variety is confined to localities suited to its size and habits.—The mountain cattle and sheep would not succeed well in the low countries, nor would the breeds of the downs thrive on the mountains. No traveller in England, who knows a horse from a donkey, can fail to admire the distinct breeds of horses, each in their nature admirably adapted to the services required of them. The carriage-horse, the hunter, the dray-horse, and the racer, can be distinguished at a single glance. The dray-horse in the streets of Liverpool and London, as wild as the elephant, with a foot of the size of a peck tub, could scarcely be conceived to be the same species as the little Shetland pony, that is seen carrying the groups of gay travellers to the top of Ben-Lomond, climbing over the rocks and up the mountain like so many squirrels. I witnessed at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, one of the finest collections of horses I ever beheld. They were owned by the Prince of Taxis, whose expensive stables were more magnificent than many of the palaces of Europe.—fitted up with marble troughs—fountains of bathing—the name, country, and pedigree of each, placed in gilt letters on the wall. The number of groomers, and careful attendant, and other facilities, reminded me of what I had read of the honors paid to the sacred Bulls of India, or the white Elephants of Ava. Among these were horses not only from Mecklenburg, Saxony and France, but from England and Arabia; and to me the English course appeared not only the most elegant in form, but was admitted by better judges than myself, more active and fleet than those of Arabia itself.

In the preservation of seeds of grain and vegetables, infinitely more pains are taken to preserve the varieties distinct and undiluted than with us. In the mountains of Scotland, there are certain districts appropriated solely to the cultivation of Garden seeds—and no two varieties, that are in danger of becoming adulterated by being placed near each other, are allowed to be cultivated in the same district. I noticed, at Edinburgh, in the collection of Lawson & Son, Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland—83 varieties of Wheat, 62 of Peas, 51 of Turnips, 146 of Potatoes, and an immense number of species and varieties of Grass seeds, some of which may probably be adapted to our Southern country. In a subsequent number, I will endeavor to recur to this latter subject, and point out those species on which it would be advisable to make experiments.

The benefits of Societies for the promotion of Agriculture, in stimulating industry and ambition, I saw exemplified in Scotland, England, and at the Fair of Garmouth. The Highland Society of Scotland has existed sixty-one years, and from one of the