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[From the "Agriculturist,"
DURHAM CATTLE.]

It is a matter of no dispute at this day that Durhams are transcendently superior in all respects, to any other breed of cattle. To be sure, we find one occasionally who does not assent to this assertion, but we take it for granted that such are entirely inexperienced with the genuine stock. In a former No. we made some remarks on this subject, and we are inclined to think it is a question of so much importance, that it might be profitably discussed every month. The following are the superior qualities for which we strenuously contend in the Durhams, and which we shall continue to advocate till we are convinced to the contrary.

1st. From several years experience and observation, we are fully satisfied that Durham cattle will keep in better order, and be more thrifty on the same quantity and quality of food, than other varieties which we have seen. We do not intend to say that Durhams, or any other breed, will be profitable to the farmer without rich pastures, to which we believe that half-starved cattle are as unproductive as a dead horse. The secret of keeping cattle for any purpose, is to always have them in fat. It is a sad proposition to assume, that a fat animal may be kept so on the same food that a poor one will just make out to live; and we are sure that a thrifty cow in full flesh will hold it with the feed that a poor one would starve to death. It is then, in point of economy, to the advantage of the farmer to study, the first thing, how to get his cattle in good condition. Another advantage of fat cattle is, that they are the only ones that will furnish the family or market with beef. Good milkers are not such when very poor, but we admit that a deep milker is much more difficult to keep in flesh than a cow that is light at the pail, and we maintain that a well-fed milker is worth more for butter and milk than a dozen lean, ill-favored "strippers." For fear we may be misunderstood, we remark, that neither Durhams nor others are worth anything without a great deal of good food. We have heard farmers speak of late of importing Ayshire cattle into this country, because it is said that they will keep fat on the short grass and dry old fields that will starve others; but when this is tried it will be found a deception, when we fear it will be too late. So far as we have experienced, animals of all kinds are profitable in proportion to what they eat; that is, those that eat most, other things being equal, are generally best. Take, for example, two horses, one a puny, high-carrier, and the other a greedy and abundant feeder, and we venture that the latter will do double the work of the former. It is the same case with oxen; and if you see a cow that is always smiling and muzzling when she should be eating, you may rest assured she is of but little account; but see a cow that will drink up slops, and eat any and everything before her, without stopping to inquire whether or not it is very suitable to her, and you will scarcely ever be mistaken if you set her down as a good one. The question we commenced discussing is, no, whether each will live without eating, but whether or not Durhams will be profitable on the same food of other cattle. Here we have neither logic nor analogy to sustain our position; experience of our lives and others is the only testimony upon which we can rely. We say they are by far the best cattle, to the amount of food we know; so say all, if we are not egregiously mistaken, who have tried them.

21. That Durham cattle mature sooner than others we think none will deny.

31. That they are the best stock for beef, is apparent from the fact that they keep much longer and grow larger than others. From every account we have been able to glean, they are worth at least one third more for beef than others.

4th. For milk, we believe, Durhams are generally much preferable to other breeds. Though we find good milkers amongst most breeds; and, indeed, fine milkers depend a great deal upon the management with the first calf, as well as upon the particular stock. If a heifer is so boundedly fed as to dispend the udder, and she regularly and cleanly milked, it is safe to calculate that the large majority of cows may be made tolerable milkers. It is a general rule, that large cows secrete more milk than small ones; yet this rule sometimes has exceptions.

The chief intention of these remarks, is, to point out such distinguishing marks of the genuine Durham breed as to prevent impositions; and also to state such characteristics as are essential for the selection of breeders.

1st. Durhams are usually, if not univers-

ally, known by the color, and exceedingly fine coats of hair. Though it may perhaps be respectful to remark, that each of every color and tinge are scattered over the country claiming to be Durhams, and we doubt not their owners think they are; but it is known, that impositions of every kind have been palmed upon the farmers of Tennessee. It is a mathematical course of reasoning to say what is not true before stating the correct position; so of cattle: when we tell what colors are not Durhams, it will be an easy matter to see the right color. Durhams never have black about them, not even black hairs about the muzzle, flanks, or feet; and if he nose is black, the breed is a little doubtful. We occasionally see a few bled spots about the feet and legs of pretty well bred cattle, but in our opinion they indicate some impurity of blood. The breeder, who desires purely bred animals, should not purchase one that is darker than red anywhere about him. Does an pale reds are objectionable, and mixed with some foreign cross. Perhaps one half of the Durhams of the West are reds, or reds with a little white; but it must be remembered that most of this stock of Kentucky and Tennessee are crosses upon Mr. Saunders' importation of '17, and Mr. Clay's Herd of 18, and Mr. Patton's old stock; but where is a drop of blood of any of these crosses, the breed is not a Durham. They may be as stock men who own them say, "thorough-bred," but they are not "full bloods." They are great numbers of animals selling which are deep reds, a rather of a mahogany color, under the name of genuine Durhams; but such are not the true improved stock, and should not be selected, though they may have good fatness and sell at low prices. There may be some good animals mostly red, with white spots; but wherever the red predominates, we are firmly of the belief that it is a more cross of an inferior breed. It may be said, many of the imported cattle which have lately come among us, are red and red and white. This is true; but because they are imported, it is not absolute evidence they are genuine Durhams. We may suppose, at least, that men in Ireland and England are like others in endeavoring to send away their adulterated beasts to make room for good stock. Some of these dealers, too, who have gone from this country to England for cattle, have been entirely prompted by speculative considerations, and we cannot conclude they have paid the best prices, or brought the best animals to our country. We doubt very much if there are many genuine Durhams which have been imported into Tennessee, and not even in Kentucky or other States, unless it is where gentlemen have gone from this country to England for animals for their own use and for the use of their friends. We would, however, suggest, that most of the animals imported by Mr. Wait for Capt. Simon Bradford, are acknowledged to be the English Herd Book, and show clearly their superiority. While we think of it, we advise all our friends who buy imported cattle to look to their own interests, and in the Herd Book before they purchase. We urge this from the consideration that most, if not all, the celebrated breeders of England have their pedigrees recorded, as every one should. "The colors of short horns," says the Rev. H. Berry, "are red or white, or a mixture of the two, combining in endless variety and producing very frequently most brilliant effects. The white, it is very probable, is very often obtained from an early cross with the white breed, and whenever the color shows itself it is accompanied more or less by a red tinge upon the extremity of the ear, a distinctive character, also, of the white cattle. No pure imported short horns are found of any other colors but those above named." The combination of the red and white which Mr. Berry mentions, consists, as we apprehend, what we call cows, which with the white, is the only fashionable and approved color of the genuine short-horns. Either of the colors (red or white) is good, and neither, we suppose, can have a preference. Let the color, then, be white or red, with yellow nose and yellow skin, and the marks for Durhams are very strong. The coats of short-horns are usually fine, soft, silky and not infrequently, when the hair is pushed the wrong way, it will continue so for a short time. The skin of short-horns, when they are only in tolerable condition, is loose, so much so that it may be rolled up with the hands. Having noticed in detail the color as the first distinguishable point, by the glance of the eye, we proceed.

21. Notice carefully the nose and muzzle of the former is yellow, and the latter round, neat, and delicate, the marks are right.

31. The eyes should be lively and full, and the counter-eyecalm and pleasant.

4th. The head should not be very long, but moderately delicate, tapering, bony, and free from all superfluous of hair, particularly under the throat, which is a serious objection.

5th. The ears of good cattle are generally large and thin, but never loose and slovenly.

6th. The horns should be double, clear, short, and curved towards the muzzle, or bent round into the face.

7th. The neck, which joins the head, should be small, but gradually enlarge to the body. For a milker, the neck should be long, and thin, but such an animal is not generally of so good a constitution, or so thrifty as those of short, thick necks. Loose hanging skin under the neck, and large dewlaps, are unpalatable.

8th. If the object is to raise stock for beef, the withers should be broad, the shoulders large, wide, and the brisket very heavy. Here it may be well to introduce Earl Spencer's directions in the selection of a male. "In all animals," he says, "a wide chest indicates strength of constitution, and there can be no doubt that this is the point of shape to which it is most material for any breeder to look in the selection either of a bull or a ram. In order to ascertain that the chest of these animals is wide, it is not sufficient to observe that they have wide bosoms, but the width which is perceived by looking at them from the front, should be continued along the brisket, which should show great fullness in the part which is just under the elbows." It may be correct also to say, that Earl Spencer concludes that a bull should have a thick rising neck, and that general coarseness, perhaps, more than we have so far recommended, is a great strength of constitution. We have long observed the cattle with wide bosoms and projecting skulls, and horses, sheep, and hogs with deep, full, and wide chests, are more easy to take on flesh than those of a different shape. But we have to say, before leaving this part of the subject, that we do not recollect to have seen a cow that was a good, or even medium milker, with a heavy back and thick shoulders. We would therefore recommend, for a superior milker, a cow with medium fore-quarters, and not very weighty in the brisket.

9th. It is important to have a cow or any other animal, thick through the heart, to good constitution. To appear cut up from the brisket in the direction of the heart is a serious objection.

10th. The ribs should project as near horizontally as it is possible to find them. To know this is the case, the body should appear rounded or barrel shaped. Emaciated cattle are never thrifty, and should not be selected for breeders of better can be bred.

11th. The back should be straight and broad, and be very certain that it is not rounding in front of the hips. We are more specific on this point from the fact, that many of our cattle are deficient in this respect.

12th. Let the hips be wide in every animal. There is scarcely a better indication of a good milker or thrifty animal.

13th. Well formed cattle should not fall from the hips, or taper too much from the haunch bones to the tails. Those that are wedge-shaped behind, or single-rumped, should be rejected.

14th. A cow should be deep in the flank. One that is shallow, and has the haunch-bone to the lower part of the flank, and from the haunch back to the end of the rump, is well proportioned.

15th. The tail should be moderately delicate, short, and tapering. It is rarely, if ever, the case that a coarse tailed beast is well bred.

16th. "Another point to be attended to," says Earl Spencer, "not merely as an indication of a good constitution, but as a merit in itself, is that an animal should exhibit great muscular power, or rather that the muscles should be large. This is a usual accompaniment of strength of constitution; and it also shows that there will be a good proportionate mixture of lean and fat in the meat produced from the animal, the muscles being that part which in the meat is lean."

17th. The limbs of either cow or bull we like short, tapering, and delicate, though perhaps a little coarseness in the leg is indicative of good constitution. The arms should be large and muscular, but the haws we like small. The hind leg should be straight and broad.

18th. If the object is to obtain a milker, select a cow that is rather thin in the thighs for good shape; let the udder be square, and the legs of good size and length, and not protrude too close together. Very heavy, long udders are apt to be fleshy, and do not produce milk well. We like to see a cow's udder all skin when she is milked, but very large at other times.

19th. The bones should manifest firmness, and the joints should be close and round.

20th. The last, and one of the most important things in the selection of cattle, is to have good pedigrees. It is well known we esteem short horns the best stock of the country, and we would prefer them without crosses of any other breed. The disadvantages of adulterated animals is, that though we have animals that appear fine, yet in breeding we cannot always calculate that the offspring will show the same fineness. It is an established point, that cattle will breed back six or eight crosses. Thus, it is not infrequently the case, that we see cows of good form and fashionable color, have calves that are of a different color and shape from either the dam or sire, showing that there is some bad and perhaps distant cross of inferior stock. That a full registry of pedigrees is of considerable importance, is proved from the fact that breeders who take pains both in England and America, are able to sell at much higher prices than those who neglect it. Indeed, we advise purchasers to buy no cattle whose pedigrees and progress are not known, with others can be had with known ages and blood.

[From the same.]
DISTINCT CHARACTERISTICS OF BERKSHIRE HOGS.
If any people have been more gulled and more imposed upon with stock purporting to be well bred, that was not in fact as represented, than the Farmers of Tennessee, we are at a loss to know who they are or where they live. In a former number we made some partial allusions to this subject in relation to cattle, but from the "signs of the times," we feel in justice bound to speak more plainly than hitherto, in reference to the unarranged Berkshire hogs. That they are a breed distinct from all others, we think no longer admits of a doubt; but we see animals imported from England and the States a little north of us, of different colors and shapes, purporting to be the genuine Berkshires, which we pronounce impositions upon our credulity. This may seem uncharitable, but as conductors of a journal of agricultural truth, we are honorably and morally bound to expose every thing that would tend in the least to retard the progress of improvement in our delightful country. It will not do to say, let every man mind his own business and sell his own stock to the best advantage. To be sure we are more than willing that every man should mind his own business, and sell his own stock to the best advantage, but we do not attempt to sell inferior stock upon the hard fought credit of the best. We promised at the outset to point out, and recommend the best varieties of stock of all kinds, and expose impositions and we are determined to do it, regardless of consequences. But not to hint—Are we asked if there are any hogs in this country purporting to be Berkshires that are not? We answer there are. We spoke in the 11th number of some white hogs from England, and a few from Kentucky, with the specific name of Berkshires, that we felt were not as represented. Now we have made up our minds to state positively to our readers, that all white Berkshires or white hogs interspersed with a few Black spots are sure counterfeits. Some have come among us of this description already, and we expect to see many more during the approaching summer and autumn, but we lift up our voices against them in time, and pronounce all hogs not of the description we give in this article counterfeits, and challenge contradiction to our views. One more remark and we shall be fully at the point for which we started. If mixed blooded hogs, and these of course of inferior quality, are purchased by farmers, (see they sell a little lower than the genuine) the will undoubtedly fall very far short of what might be anticipated. Not only so, but these alloys will fall into disrepute and the character of the genuine, though untried, will be so much injured that farmers will have but little to improve upon. Do not purchase mixed blooded animals of any kind; if you want mixtures, buy the full bloods at a good price and make the mixtures to suit yourselves. The following we give as criteria of pure Berkshire Hogs:—

1st. Color. The present improved Berkshire hogs we believe, according to the latest English writers and all responsible Americans who have spoken on the subject, as well as from what we seen ourselves, are invariably black, with a few white spots, and not unfrequently a few hairs and spots of a reddish tinge interspersed with the black. There is a little, sometimes more and sometimes less, white in the face and about the nose. White spots are also scattered along the jaws and about the fore legs, and almost invariably one if not both the feet white. It is not unusual that they have much white on the sides or belly, but it is rarely if ever the case that we see a pure Berkshire without seeing some white about the flank and hind leg. Sometimes all, but most commonly two or three of the feet are the color of white. There are no large spots of any kind upon the loin and back, and the end of the tail, we believe, is invariably white and in most instances large and bushy. It may seem fanciful to the inexperienced, but from observation we have ever been led to believe there is a peculiar quirk of the tail in Berkshire hogs. We do not recollect to have noticed a straight tailed grown Berkshire, and very often the tail becomes so firmly fixed in its quirk, that to straighten it would be to break it. In addition to the black and white, we sometimes see the old Berkshire blood manifest itself in a few tawny spots, and a reddish tinge at the ends of the hairs, as if scorched by the sun.

21. Form. They are generally, if not always, of great length, with round bodies, straight broad backs, legs never too long nor too short, medium heads and light jaws, deep wide chests, broad in the shoulders and the haunch large, round, and well let down. Many who are but little acquainted with this variety of hogs, think that the ears are always small and erect but on the contrary we perhaps see as many of the purest bloods with large ears hanging over the eyes, as otherwise. So far as we have noticed, the ear is the only variable part of the animal. Sometimes from the same litter a part of the pigs have beautiful straight upright ears, and the rest are broad, heavy flapped ears. Sows and boars with light ears, and not infrequently profane pigs with big pendulous and heavy eared hogs often times give straight delicate eared pigs.

31. Size.—In this respect they vary somewhat and it is safe to say they are always of good size, and where the proper pains have been taken to breed and feed for weight, they are extremely large, at least weighing from 800 to 1000 lbs., which we cannot help but think is enormously large. But we would suppose, from all the specimens that have reached our State or been raised here, that they would average if fattened at two years old, from 250 to 500 lbs. The last importations of Mr. Wait are much larger hogs than those that we eat here previously.

4th. Disposition. Berkshires are remarkably easy gentled, and can soon be taught to follow their leader to any part of the premises by the accustomed call. They will lie down to be rub-

bed, and if well fed they will sleep most of their time, but when necessary they are as industrious to hunt food as could be wished. They are not usually ill disposed to their keeper nor to each other. When strangers are turned together, they commonly make a few moderate exertions to try their strength, after which the weaker vessels tamely submit, and the stronger do not to his authority, but all become companions. We have not heard of Berkshire sows ever eating their pigs, which is very common with the long snouted, uncivilized breeds of the country. They have large litters of pigs, and are invariably kind nurses. They are easily kept fat, but will not live without eating something, (as we have heard of the Chinese doing) and grow fast all the time. Young Berkshire pigs are among the most beautiful, plump, silky, happy looking creatures we have seen; and indeed the form, and every thing about Berkshires is so superior to other hogs, we are astonished that every body does not wish to obtain them as soon as possible.

Our chief object, as expressed in these remarks, is to point out the visible distinguishing traits of the Berkshires, that those who do not wish to be imposed upon, need not be.

From the American Farmer.

HENRY.—This is a new term to us and when we first noticed the article which is submitted, we were at a loss to define its meaning, but we soon discovered that it was upon a subject that is too much neglected by our farmers, and had it by for insertion in our paper. Our attention is again called thereto by the reception of a letter from one of the most eminent agriculturists in the United States, the proprietor of the Three Hills Farm, near Albany, who, in discussing of other matters, introduces the subject of Poultry, which we think worthy the attention of all who wish to enjoy the luxury emanating from the "Henery." It is also particularly worthy the attention of those residing near the markets, where they can obtain an average price of 1834 cents per dozen the year round for eggs, and \$24 to \$4 per dozen for chickens. Mr. Bennett observes:

"I am now paying particular attention to poultry, have built me a poultry house, and enclosed a yard for them to roam in. In this section considerable attention is being paid to poultry. Since I built my poultry house, several have followed suit, and I have no reason to regret the expense; for from 60 hens, we obtained in six months, 2600 eggs; whereas in former years, when I kept from 50 to 100 hens, 400 and 500 were all we obtained during the year. Besides they are not half as much trouble on the farm."

HENRY.—N. T. HENRY.

Henry says our neighbor Adams of the Temperance Gazette, is to hens, what piggy is to hogs, and as he is a hogger to hogs, and a henner to cows. We are glad to find him so learned in these matters, and especially to see him willing to turn his knowledge to a practical account.

During a late visit in Winthrop, he noticed the henry establishment of Rev. D. Thurston, which as he thinks it an improvement on the common method of keeping hens, he thus describes in the last Gazette:

"IMPROVED HENRY.

We are not sure that Henry is a dictionary word, but we suppose that our readers will understand it. If not, we would say that Henry is to hens, what piggy is to pigs, or rookery to rooks;—a place where these useful feathered bipeds congregate and perform the appropriate duties of their station. We lately met one of these establishments, which seemed to us so excellently adapted to its purpose, that we have thought it worth a brief description.

First, then in the upper part of the barn is an apartment 12 feet square, boarded so as to prevent the escape of what is put within it. Here the fowls are to roost, lay their eggs, and perform all their indoor work. At the distance of a rod and a half from the barn, on the borders of the garden is another apartment, about the same dimensions as the first, surrounded by a high fence, made of lathe stuff, sawed two inches wide, and nine feet long, and put on close enough to prevent the hens from getting out. These two apartments are connected by a covered way, which passes from the scaffold of the barn, in what some would call a slanting direction, to the fence, about three feet from the top, and is continued down to the ground in the inside of the yard. This is made tight at top and bottom, and on one side, but with open work on the other side. Through this covered way, the inmates of the establishment pass when they choose, taking the air and enjoying the prospect, and when they come into the other apartment, they find, ad libitum, in their favorite amusement of scratching dirt and devouring gravel.

The result of the whole is, they are kept under perfect control, and yet enjoy all the liberty which is essential to their health and comfort, and when you want a fresh egg, you have only to lift a lid over a row of little apartments, in which their nests are made, and you will find at almost any time of the day, a plentiful supply. The little chickens, too, as soon as they are large enough to make excursions abroad, will be ready to perform an excellent service in the garden, by devouring the grubs and insects. Thus the inhabitants of our village and of our cities even, who have "scope and verge enough" to possess a barn and a garden, can keep as much poultry as they choose, without infringing in the least upon the laws of good neighborhood. Those who may wish to inspect the establishment we have described, may be gratified by calling on the Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop."

The plan, doubtless, is a good one. By such an enclosure, the fowls are kept from doing damage in cultivated grounds, are prevented from roving to their own hazard and injury, and will, if properly fed, lay their eggs and rear their young better, than if they enjoyed a more enlarged liberty. Care should be taken, however, when they are confined, to supply them liberally with water, gravel, lime and animal food—such as fresh meat, worms, &c. In this way, people in large villages and cities can keep hens as well as if they lived on farms in the country. Indeed, it would be better for farmers if they would in certain seasons of the year keep their poultry in such an establishment.

We do not know as we understand the necessity or the benefits of separating the yard from the barn, by the distance of a rod and a

half unoccupied ground, connected by the "covered way," or tube leading from the barn to the yard. Our establishment differs from the foregoing chiefly in this particular. The yard is directly attached to the back side of the barn, from the wall of which a roof projects, under which are placed for roosts. This is a shelter from the rains and winds. On a level with the floor of the barn, two holes are cut, several feet distant from each other, sufficiently large to enable a hen to enter one and shut out of the other into the yard again if she wishes. The hens like secrecy in these important matters. Within the barn is a long chest, covered by a lid, having a communication with the yard by the holes above said. The chest is partitioned off into nests, where each hen is allowed to lay her eggs "alone in her glory," little suspecting, perhaps, that the top of her excellent place of concealment is liable to be opened, and her eggs taken away by human stratagem.—Maine Cult.

From the Agriculturist.

PRESERVING HAM AND SHOULDERS FROM THE INSECT FOR SUMMER USE.—In my travels I have long been of the Albany moon men, I have been always inquisitive on their mode of making Bacon, but found but a small variation from ours.—Bacon is a low rate of Bacon, it is almost my invariable practice when travelling and calling for breakfast or dinner, I would greatly prefer bacon home; and in my travelling tour through England and Ireland in 1839, I found their bacon superior to ours. I will state to you my mode. I have tried and seen tried in my neighbourhood, all the methods in practice of our country, and frequently fail, and I must prefer the one I have described (taken from the English) in England their mode of salting is very different from ours; as fuel is costly and not many ways to clean in a general way as we have the best of our water in a kettle and pour it on by small quantities and cover the pig over with straw so as to keep the heat on—hair modes differ—and when cleaned neatly and the animal heat is thoroughly out, then they salt it in earthen tubs and let it lie in salt from 24 to 48 hours; their salt is much preferable to ours; then take it out of the salt and brush off the loose salt and hang it up on hooks to their posts in the dwelling house; of peasantry there to dry in the air and about the last of February and the first of March, which is the time the fly (a large gray hair fly) deposits their eggs. You should have your sacks made of non-penny cotton—enough to slip over the hams and shoulders and will let the air pass and repels around the neck around the string that your meat hangs by and tie it tight to keep the fly out. These sacks will last many years by proper care of them. There is no such a thing as smoking of bacon and beef in England; they are very particular in curing off the feet so as to cut them off below the knee joint and hook joint, to prevent the air from getting into the marrow of the bone, and keep it moist—and in hanging their hams and shoulders up, always to have the hook end downwards to keep it from draining dry and the meat from losing its sweet moisture. Their beef is not put in sacks—trying stick is very neatly separated, as the seams through the flesh may show, and that prevents the insect from much of a place to do any injury.—This practice I have put in usage since I returned home. The sacks are three quarters of a yard long and half broad though the size will be owing to the meat—the cost of the cotton sufficient to sack all my family's summer needs \$250—much better than smoking, besides the danger of fire.—I do not approve of my meat lying in salt any longer than five or ten days if the weather is favourable for salt to dissolve—and if it is practice to be hung up I do so when the meat is not hurt by the impure salt that is used in our land. According to the old Virginia and Maryland's rules they let their meat lie in the salt from six to eight weeks, and that is enough to destroy all the juices that ever were in meat.—Hogs slaughtered in the latter end of November or at the first of December, and hung up according to directions will have nearly three months to dry in the pure air before it is requisite to put it in the sack—a high and vent lined meat house is much preferable. There has been many ladies and gentlemen to visit me, and their universal admiration of the fine flavour and red colour and mild taste—more particularly they speak of the dry best non-smoked beef—is just as good as a brood state. So I must draw to a close by saying if you found worthy to be placed in your valuable paper, you can do so.

Yours, truly, J. E. LETTON.

Extract of a Letter, dated

EDISTO, SEPT. 5, 1840.

"The crop must be short. The caterpillars, I believe, are on every cotton crop on this island. Whether they will destroy it early enough to injure the crops much I cannot say, but it is possible they may take half—their depredations on the weather. The crop cannot be near so good as the last year, under any circumstances, my own crop is tolerable on Edisto, the marsh not near so good as the last year. But three days at one time, we have been without rain since the first of June—generally rain three times a day. I have never known so much rain on any place in my life. The worms are taking the slips on the island also. Crops will be short all round, except corn."

POWERS OF THE ARAB HORSE.—Fraser, in his "Farar Journy," relates as an undoubted fact, that an Arab horse travelled 250 miles in six days; rested three days, and went over the same ground in five days.