Farmers Gazette,

CHERAW ADVERTISER. AND

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### NUMBER 48.

By M . MAC LEAN.

TERMS :- Published weekly at three dollars a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum. Two new subscribers may take the paper at

five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. Four subscribers, not receiving their papers 'in town, may pay a year's subscription with ten dollars, in advance.

A year's subscription always due in advance. Papers not discontinued to solvent subscribers in arrears.

Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted 'or one dollar the first time, and fifty cents each to be worthy of all the praise that has ubsequent time. For insertions at intervals of two weeks 75 cents after the first, and a dollar if the intervals are longer. Payment due in advance for advertisements. When the number silk worms are incompetent judges of the of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged til erdered out.

The postage must be paid on lettersto the ditor on the business of the office.

### AGBROULTUBAL.

RAPID GROWTH OF SWINE.

Mr. Samuel Reed, of Abingdon, who appears to possess a large share of practical knowledge on various subjects, has four States of the Union. Speculators given us an account of a most rapid are still at work, and there is reason to growth in pigs, which, with the food and fear that larger sums will yet be thrown manner of feeding, we think will be useful away for unsuitable fixtures. to our readers.

to first learn the most successful result, process, has long been a desideratum .-and then learn the way and means of producing that result.

lhs each, live weight, into a pen about at Brighton, and were supposed to have the worms is now performed, in all the been littered the summer and fall previ- principal French colonies, by means of ouus. The were killed from September | what are termed paper nets, (papiers-filto the last of October, and weighed, dead, ets.) It appears that nets made of twine after being carried 20 miles. The average gain in these two hogs was two and versally superseded by these paper nets, a half pounds each per day, besides the great difference from live to dead weight.

If we reckon by the general rule, that would be, besides the gain of 2 1-2 lbs. of heen but 105 lbs. We think that few, if different articles on the subject, I think any cases, can be named of so rapid a they are made by punching a great num-

silk culturists. Befose I describe the pa- | worms when they are torpid; but, after per nets, the method of making them, and the manner of using them, I will quote a passage from a letter of Dr. J. S. Bell, (Journal of the American Silk Society, Volume II. p.ge 290,) which will show the opinion entertained of their value by intelligent silk culturists in France. I am now using two hundred and fifty paper nets; and, after several weeks' close observation, I believe them been bestowed on them in France. Persons unacquainted with the habits of value of fixtures designed for their accommodation; hence thousands of dollars have been expended by inexperienced theorists in the United States for the purchase of fixtures, that have subsequently been thrown away. The capital expended in this way, since 1835, would furefficient.

nish an ample bounty for the establishment of this valuable culture in three or

"It is well known that a speedy and To learn the best method of managing effectual method of clearing away the any branch of business, it is necessary litter from the worms, during the feeding The network hurdles were recommended for this purpose; but their inefficiency is Mr. Reed put nine pigs, averaging 150 now, I believe, universally acknowledged. It appears, from the pages of the 'Propathe first of June. 'The pigs were bought | gatuer,' that the operation of cleaning of were first used; but they are now uniwhich are much cheaper, and are said to he better adapted to the purpose. I regret that I have not been able to find any live weight is to dead, as 20 to 14, there description of these nets in the Propagateur;' all the communications take it pork to each hog per day, an additional for granted that the reader is already gain of 43 lbs., as the dead weight of acquainted with their construction. As each hog at the beginning would have far as I can discover, however, from the

the third and fourth moultings, when nearly all the worms are roused, they may be laid over them daily; and when the leaves are scattered over the paper, they will speedily extricate themselves from the litter, ascend through the holes and commence eating. The nets may he used with or without shelves under them; if without shelves, they can be supported by parallel slips of timber, about 20 inches apart; if placed on shelves, they must be raised about two inches by placing blocks of timber under each end. When these nets are used, disease cannot be produced by the accumulation of litter without gross negligence, yet no claim to infallibility is set up for them. Let silk culturists try them.

They will be found simple, (a child can apply and use them, economical, and very

LAYTON Y. ATKINS. Stafford County, Va , Sept. 1941.

### FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding ani mals, which however obvious they may be are too often passed over, or neglect Some of these will be specified ed. and

1st. The preparation of Food .- This should be so prepared that its nutritive properties may all be made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. 'The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods-the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he of the corn will be much felt-that the would swallow in fifteen minutes if the hogs would first take the corn lying on should be-the sheep that spends hours usually gathered for your barns. The in making its way into a turnip, when if it peas and pumpkins they have, also the bewas sliced it would eat in as many min- nefit of eating the young pea hams at the utes-the pig that eats raw potatoes, or same time. Mr. Little kills from twenty whole corn, when either cooked could be to twenty five thousand pounds of pork a eaten in one quarter now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given in a proper manner. he pickles 10 or 12 beeves through the All food should be given to a fattening winter, which, with the pork that is cured, animal in such a state, that as little time

for the exhibition of the stock on the first has seen. He was going down to Sussex Thursday in November next.

give their views and opinions upon the best mode of raising and attending cattle and hogs, and the cultivation of lucerne.

Col. W. J. Taylor stated that his hogs were of the Cobbett breed ; that he has for several years past, paid great attention to them, and finds by proper treatment and management, can make them a first rate hog .- Pushes them when young. He thinks a cross would be advantageous -and whilst the country is not yet well supplied with the best foreign improved breed, neighbors should exchange with each other to obtain that object.

Mr. Jacob Little, a gentleman of long experience, observed that he was satisfied that crossing the breed was necessary and were lazy and sluggish and became unprolific. Oat fields were indispensably necessary to the raising of hogs success fully and economically. The stock hogs and those intended for slaughter should be turned upon them-it makes them industrious and thrifty. If practicable, the larger should be separated from the smaller. An intelligent and trusty servant should have the management, and his whole time devoted to their care. Mr. Little further stated that the hogs he intends to slaughter in the winter are turned into the cornfield the latter part of August, or first of September, and that it is all a mistaken notion, that the destruction year, and there has been bought but one thousand pounds of bacon for the place he is living on, for the last nineteen years:

Several Committees were then appoint is the same figure as his famous sow, sition is the best remedy I have found.ted to make all necessary arrangements "Raven Hair; and although he does not I have tood it for more than twenty years fro celebrating the anniversary of the So- say " these are the finest swine in all with almost uniform and perfect succiety, and to make suitable preparations England," yet they are the finest that he cess. to find the largest hogs in the kingdom,

The President, in pursuance of a rule and if their apparent qualities warranted, commenced calling upon the members to would probable select a few to gratify the cormorant propensities of some of our wesdinate size can gratify.

The most extensive and scientific swine preeder he had yet found, was the Rt. Hon. Shaw Lefeyre, speaker of the House in Berkshire ; and noble dukes, earls, and furnace, or fire made on the ground on stock, with as much zeal as they enter into a plan to double the produce of their a. cies, or increase the profits of their mines.

When mind, in our country, is thus applied to the development of matter in agriculture, as unhappy for our true interests advantageous, inasmuch as he thought the it is not, then shall we witness equal sucsame old stock would degenerate; was cess and improvement, and then will the harder to keep up; took much more food, landholder take his true position in wealth one who delights in seeing fine healthy our country.

Mr. A. had made a few selections of Southdown sheep, and was shortly to visit the three days' fair of the Royal Agricultural Society in Liverpool, and after that, would return through the middle counties, te Bristol, and take passage for home on the 1st of September by the Great Western, where he will probably arrive by the 20th of the same month.

Blue, Rock, N. Y. Aug. 14, 1841. Very truly, yours, L. F. A.

OIL OF PUMPKIN SEED .- The Germans on the banks of the Wabash, in Indiana, grain was ground, or the hay cut as it the ground, which would rot before it is instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs, the seeds of their pumpkins, as i usually done, collect them and make an oil from them which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. One gallon of seed will give about hair a gallon of lamp oil. They may be pressed like rape and flax seed. Try it. Com. Far. Gazette.

> MEAL AND MILK FOR CHICKENS. We purchased a pair of unusually

BECTPE .- One part, say one quart, common tar. Two parts, say two qurats chalk, finely pulverized, and sifted. Put the tar into an iron kettle; heat it, and whilst hot stir in the chalk- Care should tern gentlemen, which nothing, but inor- be taken not to boil it too much, either when first made or when using it, as that

will make it too hard and brittle. Should it by accident become so, add tar, till sufficiently soft. When to be used, heat of Commons, who has an extensive estate it over either an earthen or iron portable right honorables, go into active competi- or near the place where wanted, so as to tion with the humblest citizens of the em; boil, or to be sufficiently soft, which a pire, in the improvement of their farming little experience will show, and apply it with a small iron or wooden spatuly, cor. ering the wood entirely with a thin cont and leaving no place for the water to get under the composition. It will remain on for years, but may be taken off whenever the bark shall have grown over the wood. It will be found upon exemination that there is no dead wood under it. Any and influence with the other professions of trees, after having once fairly tried the experiment, will never abandon its use. It is particularly valuable for covering the stumps when old trees are headed down. This composition was invented, and an account of it published, by some gentles to go into the cattle regions of Yorkshire man either of England or of Scotland, I and the north of England, from which he think Sir Authur St. Clair, soon after Forsyth first published the account of his composition for healing wounds in fruit trees, which is very troublesome to make, and still more so to use. It is, probably, known to many horticulturists, but ought to be known to all who cultivate fruit. trees; and if you think the publication of these remarks will be useful, they are at your service.

> A TRIAL OF FATTENING QUALTITIES OF WOBURN AND BERKSHIRES WHEN FED OT THE SAME ALLOWANCE.

"There was put under my care on the 14th August, by Dr. Martin and James F. Taylor, two Woburn\* and one Berkshire sows, for the purpose of being fed; and I received directions to give each one five pounds of corn a day, and to increase the quantity until I should find what quantity the mallest eater of the three would con-

that his success depended much on his excellent selection.

The following is the mode of feeding: The pigs were all put into one pen, and at first, their principal food was Indian meal and scraps; sugar beets, as soon as teur' he remarks : "The use of the paper big enough, were given raw, and when large, they were boiled. When apples in a great number of large and small eswere big enough, nearly equal quantities tablishments in the neighborhood, has of apples potatoes and sugar beets were been attended with such entire success boiled together, with about one quarter that I will hereafter confine myself to a part of scraps in measure. Making, in simple presentation of the testimony of measure, nearly equal quantities of the those culturists who have made use of four articles above. These articles were mixed with meal.

The hogs run in a pasture by a pond, which gave them a good opportunity, for exercise and bathing. They were fed about eight o'clock in the morning and again at five in the evening. They had a sufficient quantity of foud for some to any former season, adds : 4 owe this reremain in the troughs two or three hours from the time of feeding. Mr. R. considers this the best mode of feeding. It any of the hogs are not inclined to eat when the food is, put into the trough, they are not disturbed, but can go and eat at any time for a new hours, then the of the papor nets this year. Pierced accloyed by having food constantly by have worn very well; for I have had but them.

named was very cheap after the applies were big enough for this purpose. And out the country." it is evident that when particular attention is given to subject in order that ing and using nets similar to mine, which swine may have the best of food and management, there is a far greater profit than ascribed to the French nets. in feeding hogs so that they gain but slowly or moderately.

There is no doubt that a hog kept in such a manner as to gain only one half pound per day, would consumo more tran half as much food, perhaps nearly as much, as a hog of the same size that gainon the food expended. In one case hog may barely pay for the food, while per cent; and probably in feeding on the sheets of paper may be punched at once. food named, the clear profit was 100 per Double sets of these nets will cost but lit. cent .- Yankee Farmer.

From the National Intelligencer. PAPER NETS FOR CLEANING AND VENTI-LATING SILK WORMS.

the above named admirable labor-saving plished the third moulting, the nets may and ventilating apparatus to be the most may be laid over the worms daily, if the valuable invention for that purpose that culturist desires it, up to the time of

growth in swine, in a lot taken together, ber of small holes in a sheet of strong paand for so long a time, and as this may per, with an instrument constructed for and labor as possible, on the part of the appear incredible to some of our reagers, the purpose. When this paper is laid we say that the above statement is enti- upon the worms to be cleaned, mulberry tled to the utmost confidence, as it is leaves having been previously sprinkled from the best authority. We doubt not over it, the worms ascend through the that from the intelligence of Mr. Reed, holes as they are said to ascend through the meshes of the network hurdles, and the paper underneath containing the litter

can of course be removed. The inventor of this apparatus is M. Eugene Robert. In a letter te the editor of the 'Propaganets in the economy of Saint Tulle, and them, in order to recommend the adoption of my economical net.' He then cites,

among other testimony, that of a distinguished culturist of Brest in the department of Drome, M. Fame de Laforet, who, after stating that his success that year (1839) ad been greater than in sult to your paper nets, which I have used continually up to the time of mounting, to the number of 1,500, 2 feet wide and 4 feet long, corresponding with the size of my shelves. I have had a great many visiters who like myself have made use troughs are empty, that they may not be cording to the pattern of yours, my nets 10 or 12 of them injured. I have no Our readers will perceive that the food doubt that by another year the paper nets will be brought into general use through-

> I will now furnish directions for mak-I have found to accomplish well what is

These nets are made by providing a framework of light laths, 3 feet long and 2 feet wide, (this being the size most convenient,)-the two pieces of laths 3 feet long being united by three pieces 2 feet long, one at each end and one in the things, never be allowed to want for middle. The holes (five eights of an ed as above named. If this be the case, inch in diameter) are punched in sheets consider the vast difference in the profit of strong brown pader, 3 feet long and 2 feet wide, to suit the frames on which there may be a loss, or the gain of the they are pasted. The space between the holes may be about an inch. With an in the other, the clear profit may be 50 instrument called a wad-cutter, twenty tle more than shelves of rough plank ; and if the frames are well put together with wrought nails, they will last more than twenty years. This paper will require renewing in every period of six or seven Messrs. Gales & Seaton : Believing years. After the silkworms have accom-

animal, shall be required in eating.

2d. The food should be in abundance. From the time the fattening process commencess, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food .--Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food rather than by limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed

and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer. 3d. The Food should be given regularly .- This is one of the 'most essentail points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquirés a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in or soil, has an acre of it planted ; can be feeding, and how soon the influence, of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour, the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invi-

tation to eat. 4th. The animal should not be usedlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding .- All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact | need not be planted or renewed for ten or only to be accounted for by their greater | twelve years, stands drought remarkably quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms, and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well. than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until rhe hour of feeding returns .--Animals while fattening should never he alarmed, never rapidly driven, never be Society should meet oftener, and on mofed at unseasonable hours, and above all Cultivator. food.

From the Camden Journal. WATEREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of this Society was held at

Swift Creek, on Tuesday, the 9th instant. The President being absent, William, Sanders, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair. The Recording Secretary read the proceedings of the former meeting .- Mr. James Cantey was proposed and unanimously elected a member. Agricultural Society.

nakes a plentiful supply for the negroes.

Capt. B. Boykin observed that he aportance of a good cross, and that his plan did not deviate much from Mr. Little's -that he also turned his hogs into oat fields in July, and in the fall upon the corn fields ; that he has paid considerable attention to the raising of hogs ; that they have improved in appearance and number.

Mr. J. Arthur coincided, and was prepared to say that great benefit would reult from a rigorous prosecution of a systematic operation of raising stock of all kinds. Other members were called on, who gave pretty much the same state-

ments. Maj. A. H. Boykin was then requested o give information to the society touching the French Clover or Lucerne. He stated that it was an early grass; put forth much earlier in the spring, than other grasses that are indigenous to the climate cut ten or twelve times a year. The time for cutting is when it begins to bloom ; is fine for horses cattle and hogs; should be planted on a sandy soil, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. August the proper time, as it would require less trouble to get it ahead; but the spring would answer : was tender, and like the turnip patch nice treatment was necessary to get in a good growing way : when it has got possession, roots out other grasses ; is somewhat exhausting to land, therefore to be occasionally manured. It is a perennial, and well, as its roots penetrate nine or more feet. From his own experience and observation, thinks it superior to the common Clover, Timothy or Herds Grass, either

for hay or soiling, the yield being very great; as much as thirty tons have been obtained from the various cuttings through the year, and is satisfied that the general introduction of its culture by planters and farmers would tend much to the economy of raising stock.

tion, made by him, an extra meeting will be held on the first Thursday in October. Capt. B. Boykin then moved an ad-

journment, which was carried. J. BOYKIN, Sec'ry.

IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

By a letter received a few days since from Mr. A. B. Allen, now in England. I learn that he has made two shipments of select Berkshire swine to New York, where they will probably arrive before your September paper goes to press. He has travelled all over the great pork countries of England, and finds the Berkshires Major J. M. DeSaussure, from the to excel every thing of the swine family Committee appointed to prepare an essay in that country. But those of extraordior memoir to be submitted at this meeting. | nary size and perfection of form are scarce made a report, which, after being read, and high. A number of such, however, was approved and accepted with instruc he has found, and regardless of expense, tions that the same be sent up to the State has secured them for exportation to Am-

chickens from a country wagon a few greed with both the members upon the im- since, and had the curiosity to inquire of the seller how he succeeded in getting them so fat. His reply was that he fed them with Indian meal and milk. Merely take uncooked meal and wet it up with the Woburns (Patience) failed to eat all of coll sweet milk, and feed liberally, and your chickens will fatten as rapidly as can lame. (I suppose slightly foundered) no be desired. There is a pleasure in carry. ing fat poultry to market ; and all our farmers may enjoy this pleasure, by following the above direction in feeding.

> A Phenomenon in Grafting .- Van Mons, one of the most intelligent horticulturists that ever lived, once tried an extraordinary experiment in grafting ; that of inserting an entire tree on the stump of another.

A neighbor having in the spring season cut down an apple-tree, about fifteen feet high, which Van Mons considered a desirable kind, a good healthy tree, he immediately selected a stock of similar dimensions, and cutting it off near the ground, placed on it, by the mode of peg grafting, the foster tree; supported the tree by stakes; and excluded the air from the place of junction, by plastering it with clay, and afterwards heaping earth around it. The experiment succeeding perfectly, the tree becoming in the course of the second season nearly as vigorous as ever. This experiment was more curious than useful, but as a fact in natural history it is deserving of notice. Few men would

probably succeed in the attempt. Yankee Farmer.

SOLVENT FOR OLD PUTTY. In remov. ing old glass, spread over the putty, with about three thousand men at work on the a small brush a little nitric or muriatic a- | line of the New York and Erie Railroad. cid, and the putty will become soft.

CORN SUGAR -The subject of corn stalk sugar which we have before referred to as having been introduced by Mr. Webb at the Agricultural Meeting in this city, appears to be attracting considerable notice in various sections of the country-We understand that Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, is much interested in the subject, and that further experiments are about to be made by Mr. Webb .- Delaware Journal.

From the New York Farmer SUPERIOR COMPOSITION FOR TREES Extract of a letter from Hon. J. K. GUERNSEY. of Pitsford, to Wm. Prince

and Sons. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you the following statement, respecting the composition for trees.

Many inoculated trees are greatly injured, and finally lost, in consequence of the length necessary to heal over the selves. The Post office Department, stock, where it is cut off, when no means all its operations, should be conducted for are used to secure it from exposure to the the single purpose of accomplishing the air and wet.

The wood dies down to some distance. and although, after a time, bark and new so far as is practicable, be discon erica. He has a boar, "Windsor Cas- would may grow over, it finally rots, and from party politics. It was established The Committee on Cotton asked fir. the," bred near that place, which will destroys the tree. The same is true of for specified purposes of equal importance

same.

On that evening, I gave to each one of them two and a half pounds of corn, and the next day five pounds each, and on the 15th, nearly six pounds each; one of her allowance, and the next day was very their food was again reduced to five pounds each per day, until the 20th when Patience having recovered, it was gradually increased soas to give each one fifty-two pounds of corn in the ten days, when they were weighed, and the follow. ing is the result :-

Mr. Taylor's Black Berkshire sow 21 lbs. Belinda, gained Dr. Martin's Woburn Patience, gained Dr. Martin's Woburn Courten-30 ay, gained Clark, County, Ky., Ang. 28, 1841. JAMES WEATHERS, JR.

\* Mr. Duncan, who first accepted the proposal was sick at the tune, and his sow had some accident, so she was not fed.

A single experiment like the above is not conclusive. Two pigs of the same breed, and was of the same litter may differ in their propensities to grow or to fatten. Besides, the age and weights of the pigs at the time of commencing the experiment ought to have been stated.]

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser that there are at this time The disbursements of the Company for labor are now between two and three hundred thousand dollars per month.

' From the National Intelligencer. OFFICIAL.

TO THE HON. S. R. HORBIN,

ACTING POSTMASTER GENERAL. Sir: Information having been received in a form entitled to attention that the Postmasters at \*\*\*\*\*\*. Pennsylvania, and \*\*\*\*\*\*, Ohio, have so far violated the obligations which they implicitly assumed.on taking office under my administration, of abstaining from any active partisanship, or in any way connecting their offices with party politics, or using them for party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct; and if the charges against them are found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in places who will otherwise conduct. the important objects for which it was established. It should in an especial manner,

Col. W. J. Taylor thought that the

