Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VII — CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1842 — NUMBER 8.

By H. 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 subsequent 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 of insertions is not marked on the copy, the advertisement will be inserted, and charged til ordered out.

☞ The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

ECONOMY OF FEEDING STOCK.

From an Address by J. Shelby, before the Tennessee State Agricultural Society, at its third annual meeting, on the 13th of Oct. 1841

At our last annual meeting we discussed the "Philosophy of Breeding." We propose at present to give our opinion upon the Economy of Feeding, as being intimately connected with the other. We do not intend a minute detail of the different articles of food that are in common use amongst feeders. Our principal object is to call your attention to the period of animal life, that requires our most particular attention, and especially those animals intended by nature for the consumption of man. It is proper to promise that all animated nature is made up of a series of vessels, even the solid bone, and sinewy tendon, are congeries of vessels so delicate in their stucture that they cannot be discovered by the naked eye. The stomach is the great receptacle of food; here it undergoes the first digestive process. It is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and distributed to the other parts of the system. From this it is evident that the growth of the animal depends as much upon a liberal supply to the absorbents, as to the stomach. The well established principle, that self-preservation is the first law of nature, is as clearly shown in an animal that has been stingly fed, as it can be by any evidence that could be adduced.

We all know that an animal that has been furnished with about one-half of what it could consume and convert into nourishment, has a stomach and head disproportionately large for the balance of the system. The stomach being the depositary, takes care of itself before it divides with the other parts, then the brain comes in for its share, because the brain supplies the principle of vitality to the stomach, through the ear vangum or eighth pair of nerves; hence those parts grow in preference to the other parts of the animal. The stomach, in return for this kind office, sends the brain a portion of its scanty allowance and if any parts of the system are to suffer, it will most certainly be those parts most remote from and least conducive to, the operations of the stomach and brain.—The intimate connection and dependence betwixt the stomach and brain,—their reprocity of feeling and interest, has been satisfactorily established by the experiments of Spallenzoni and Dr. Phillip Willson; they separated the eighth pair of nerves in rabbits and dogs, for the purpose of demonstrating that digestion was dependant upon them, and in every instance digestion was suspended and a lingering death was the consequence. This being ascertained, it goes to prove, very satisfactorily—to my mind at least—why the stomach and brain continue to grow, in preference to the other parts, in badly fed animals. And it cannot be otherwise until we alter our present system of managing and feeding stock.

Let us take a hasty view of the general management of that most invaluable of all animals, the milk cow. The common practice in this country, is not to feed her during the summer, and but very little during the winter, unless she is giving milk—and even then her allowance is very sparingly and grudgingly dealt out. As for her poor calf, it is generally tied to the fence until the mother is stripped of every drop, it is then let loose, to annoy the cow while she is voraciously swallowing a few rotten nubbins of Indian corn, or some filthy mouldering straw or cornhusks. At the termination of winter they are turned into the woods to shift for themselves, and a poor shift it is, for not more than two-thirds, and perhaps not more than one half, survive the second winter. When winter comes round, if the old cow has a calf, she receives the same *kind of treatment* of the previous winter, and it may be that she will get a morsel of bran, and as a great treat, an occasional turnip peel or pumpkin rind, but the young yearling is generally chunked off by the boys, until the old cow licks her morsel from the ground, provided the old sow and pigs don't get the better half—but the poor yearling get nothing until the dead of winter—and it is called the dead of winter with great propriety, for it is certain death to many a starved calf, stinted pigs or neglected lamb. When this killing period arrives, the yearling is allowed to have a morsel of the *dainties* that were laid up in store for his mother. It is thrown upon the ground, and generally upon the road side, it would seem, if the object of the owner was to have the creature annoyed as much as possible, by travellers of passing stock—or it is thrown into the stable lot, where every animal, horse, cow, sheep, and hog, are fed together, each contended for his share of the cunty allowance. This is the general course of treatment, to a creature that yields us milk cream, butter, cheese, beef, light for our eyes, and more luxuries than all other domestic animals,—besides shoes and boots, as also many articles that are manufactured from her horns and bones. At the end of six or seven years, depending in some measure upon the wants of the owner—*I cannot say feeder*—this calf that we have before mentioned, is turned into the corn field to fatten for beef, generally in the latter part of August, where he usually remains until Christmas or New Year. During this period he consumes by eating or trampling under foot, as much as would have fed him bountifully for two years of the early part of his life, provided it had been judiciously prepared and administered. Sometime in the Christian holidays he is slaughtered, and if he weighs 550 lbs. and yields some fifty or sixty pounds of tallow, it is called a good turn out, but with due deference to those who adopt this plan of feeding and raising stock, I beg leave to say, that I call it a very poor business in every respect, and it never can be otherwise under such a system of feeding and management.

Let us look at the opposite side of the picture and see what can be done by a different mode of feeding and management. I will give you a case or two directly in point. Mr. J. C. Rudsill, near Raleigh, in the Western District of Tennesee, says in a letter to the editors of the Agriculturist, "On the 4th of last January I purchased of J. Shelby of Nashville, a cow of the Short Horn Durham breed, in calf to his splendid bull Frederic. She had her calf on the 13th of March, at 36 hours old it weighed 85lbs. On the 13th day of April, at one month old, I again weighed him and he weighed 171lbs., having gained 86lbs." He says nothing of the management of his calf, but from the fact that he gained within a very small fraction of 3lbs. per day, at the early age of one month, it is very evident that he could have had nothing but milk. This case goes to prove very satisfactorily what the absorbent vessel, will accomplish, when they are all put to work, and it shows further the great importance of bringing them into action as soon as practicable after birth. It may be urged that milk is more digestible, and therefore more readily converted into fat or flesh, and will produce a greater result than any other food that can be taken into the stomach; this I will not undertake to gainsay. But I am of opinion; that there are other articles of food, if properly prepared which will produce as great an increase, in the same time, in an animal *that has been well fed from its birth*, after it is of proper age to masticate those articles. Judging from the result that I have obtained from other articles of food, I am well satisfied that three pounds per day can be gained, from the time a well kept calf quits sucking until it attains its full size, but at what age it will attain its full size, but at what age it will attain its full size I am not prepared to say. It is true I have never fed with a view to ascertain what quantity an animal could accumulate in a given period. I have weighed several of my calves at birth, but not afterwards, to know what they had increased except Indian Chief, a red and white bull by imported Champion, out of a full blooded cow, dropped on the 29th of January 1837, rather an unfavorable time of the year for rapid growth. For the first month he sucked addlibitum; after this he was allowed three teats night and morning until he commenced feeding, after this two teats until he was weaned, which was at about ten months old. After this he was well fed, with calves of his own age, until he was sixteen months old, but with no special care or attention to make him increase rapidly. At this time I separated him from the other calves and weighed him, he weighed 1100 lbs. I then placed him under the superintendance of a confidential boy, with instructions to take good care of him, that I should weigh him again in six months. I saw him generally two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener, and instructed the boy how to proceed. He had an acre lot to run on, though there was very little grass that year—was fed upon cut oats or rye straw, mixed with corn cobb crushed in a common bark mill, pumpkins and crushed corn, green corn tops and fodder and husks cut with a straw cutter, and mixed with crushed corn and cobb. At the expiration of six months he weighed 1520 lbs., having gained 420 lbs, or two pounds and a third per day. I have always thought if, I had taken him under my particular care and keeping, and varied his food, and instead of so much crushed corn and corn cobb, substituted corn meal, beets carrots, and parsnips, or even turnips, and cooked the whole, that he would have gained three pounds per day. Many other cases could be adduced to show the great advantage of early feeding, and I think it very questionable, whether a single case of great increase, in any animal can be adduced where the animal was not well fed in early life. Nor do I believe that we could, by any process of feeding, induce an old animal that has been stingly fed in early life, to take on 520lbs. in six months. It is like putting new wine into old bottles; the bottles will burst and the wine will run out, but if you put new wine into new bottles, and the wine fermenteth, the bottles will stretch, so as to suit the fermentative process. A bullock of seven years old, that has been badly raised, will consume more in any given time, than one of the same age that has been well fed from his birth, and will not improve as much. He can take as much into his stomach as the other, but it will pass out by the draught. He has not the same capacity of the absorbent vessels, to suck up the thinner particles of nourishment, and distribute to the external parts; he will void more excrement, and it will be found to be much richer than the excrement of the other. It may be urged that the two cases cited above were both Durhams, and that the same results cannot be obtained from the common stock under any system of feeding; grant it if you please—but I apprehend there cannot be more than a hundred per cent. difference betwixt the common stock and the Durhams—if not, an animal of the common stock, fed as the Indian Chief, would yield 760 lbs. gross at 22 months—old—deduct 260 lbs. for gross, and you have 500 lbs. of fine tender mahogany beef, that is beef that has the fat well interspersed with the lean or muscular part. Now let me ask how many of the common cattle, under the present system of feeding, will give you 500 lbs. of good beef at five years old? I leave the answer with you. There is another very decided advantage that early feeding has over the present protracted system, if your object is only to raise for beef. According to the present system it requires six or seven years to raise an animal that will bring forty dollars; during the whole of this time you incur the risk of his dying, you consume more time in feeding than I will in 22 months, and you are lying out of the use of your money; whereas I have sold my calf, am clear of risk, can employ my time in some other way, and have my money to shave upon, by which process, at the present rate of lending, I could more than double it. These are matters—some of them at least—that should not be lost sight of by the stock raiser and feeder.

Having taken a hasty view of the management of horned cattle, we now propose to say something in regard to the management and feeding of hogs. The hog deserves our sympathies and our care. We derive most of our animal food from it; we ought not to pass him by unnoticed. The common treatment in this country has been heretofore, very much like the treatment to our horned cattle, but I am delighted to say that our sympathies has been awakened and our care greatly increased in some portion of our State, toward this valuable animal.

Still we find a majority of farmers travelling the beaten track—my dada did thus and so, and he knew how to do things about as well as most men—he raised as big hogs as his neighbors, and I dont see how I can expect to do any better. This may be all very well, but as this is the age of improvement, let us try to do better than our fathers did, and let each one by his good precepts and examples, stimulate his neighbors to improve in all things, especially in doing to him as he would be done by. The practice, yet too prevalent amongst us, is to feed them very stingily or grudgingly during the first winter,—in the spring they are turned into the woods to "root hog or die." If by good luck or hard labor they should live through the summer and fall, they receive the same scanty allowance and niggardly attention during the second winter. The next spring and summer they have to provide for themselves, as they did the previous spring and summer, and the fall following they are hunted up and gathered together, some having gone to neighbor B.'s some to neighbor C.'s, and some to a third place, to see if their hogs were any better treated.

When all are collected, some without an ear, some without an eye, and frequently a broken thigh or leg, the owner tries to console himself by thinking they are not *much worse* than my neighbors, and I am in hopes *I shall be able* to kill as much meat as will do my family. I wonder if there is any one present that has ever caught himself soliloquizing in this way. If so, I hope he will excuse me for drawing a picture that portrays his management with too much accuracy. From two to three years old they are "put up," (as we say in common parlance) to fence to fatten. At this time there is not more than one in ten that will weigh over 100lbs., and generally a large majority fall below 80lbs. The enclosure where they are to be fattened is always made in a hurry, without any regard to comfort and the first rain that falls after they are put up, they are to their bellies in mud. Corn is now thrown to them in profusion—they eat more than they can digest—become feverish, and thrive but badly, because their absorbent vessels have not the capacity to take up the thinner particles of nourishment from the stomach and other bowels, and carry it to the cellular membrane, where it is converted into fat. At the end of ten or twelve weeks the hogs are killed, a majority weigh about 125, some 150, and occasionally one will reach 175lbs.; whenever this happens, the owner says, this was always a more thrifty pig than the others. When they are opened, their livers and mesenteric glands show evident signs of disease. Owing probably to an inability in those parts to separate a healthy fluid from the blood, because the blood is much richer, and has more gross matter infused into it than when the animal was sparingly fed. It very frequently happens that a shoat slips into the pen with the fattening hogs, and remains until they are killed. He fattens faster than any animal in the pen, and rather than turn him out to get poor, he is slaughtered with the others; when opened, he presents a very different appearance from the rest, his flesh is white and beautiful, has more lard or fat over his kidney and about his bowels, and his lungs, liver and messenteric glands are all in perfect health. The absorbents are young, elastic, yielding, and have capacity and vigor to take up and carry to the different outposts of the system, the fluids that were necessary to accumulate fat and increase his weight.

Much has been said through the columns of the Agriculturist about feeding pigs. If we turn to the remarks of Mr. T Fanning, and the several communications of Dr. Martin, of Kentucky, we will find what can be done by a luxurious course of feeding. In addition, we have the testimony of Mr. Odom, of Sumner county, Mr. W R Elliston, and Mr. ———, of Davidson, each of whom have fattened pigs to weigh two hundred pounds at six months old, and I understand that Mr. ——— has one that weighs two hundred and sixty pounds at six months old. But amongst all the feeders, we have not a single case of an animal that was stinted until two or three years old, and afterwards fed freely for the purpose of showing what amount of flesh and fat could be packed upon his carcase, and I will venture to predict, that whenever the experiment is made, under the most luxurious mode of feeding, that he will not increase two hundred pounds in six months. My reason for this opinion is, that the absorbent vessels of every creature that has been stingily or sparingly fed, until two or three years old, have closed up and become obliterated—or if they are not lost to the system, they have circulated so little fluid through them, that they *have not grown* in diameter, so as to have capacity sufficient to carry the fluids to the several parts of the system, to make adipose matter. We all know that the flesh of an animal of three years old is much tougher than one of six months old. I would ask then if the flesh is so, are not the vessels so likewise? Most certainly. Every one that has ever opened a hog and taken out the bowels, must have noticed the large artery, lying lengthwise and in contact with the backbone, and when this artery was cut, he must have perceived that it was more like osseous or bony matter than the integuments or parietes of the abdomen, that the knife passed through in entering the cavity. I admit that this vessel is amongst the strongest in every animal, and of course one of the toughest, but all vessels partake of the same properties of matter, and all are governed by the same principles and laws. They become fixed and inelastic, and unyielding in animals, after a certain age, therefore you cannot distend them, as you can the vessels of young animals—moreover the circulation is more rapid in the young than the old, the heart, the arteries, the veins, and absorbent vessels, all circulate their several fluids with more rapidity in young than in old animals, consequently a greater accumulation of matter can be made upon the young than upon the old in any given period. It may be insisted by the advocates of the old plan, that the pigs that were fed by Messrs. Fanning and others, were Berkshires and Woburns, and that the same result cannot be obtained by feeding common stock: this is certainly so, but by adopting the economy of feeding herein proposed, you will find the common pig at twelve months old, much superior to the adult hog at three years old, raised after the old plan. As an evidence that I *believe* what I have here stated, I propose to give a silver cup worth ten dollars, at the next annual meeting of the Davidson County Agricultural Association, to the person, *male or female*, who will produce the best pig of the common stock not more than twelve months old, and another cup worth ten dollars to the person who will produce the best yearling calf of the common stock.

I have said in the previous part of this discourse that all animated matter is made up of vessels. These vessels require to be nourished, just as much as the stomach, and unless they are supplied with a proper quantity of nourishment, they cannot grow, and will eventually close up, and the parts that nature intended them to supply will never be developed. Every one that has attended to the fattening of beef cattle and hogs must have discovered that it is much more difficult to fatten an animal that has been badly raised than one that has had sufficient food to keep him growing from his birth. Nature has appropriated a set of vessels to each organ in the whole economy. The stomach and lower intestines are supplied with absorbents, to suck up and carry to the other parts of the animal the thinner particles of food. This food is converted into blood, urine, perpirable matter, &c. &c., and after these secretions are all supplied, the balance is converted into fat. That the fat is the last part made out of the food is very evident, from the fact that we find blood, urine, &c., in poor animals. By supplying these absorbent vessels with a due quantity of food, they will increase in size and strength, and suck from the crude aliment as it passes through the stomach and other intestines, a great deal of what would otherwise pass into the draught or excrement and be lost. And if the whole of the absorbents are not equally supplied with nutriment, those having their origin in the stomach will get more than any other part, because the aliment is applied to them first. Whereas those of the lower bowels, which carry nourishment to the hips, thighs, and hinder extremities, remain unemployed, unexercised, undilated—in short, they are not supplied with fluid, of course cannot grow themselves, and in after life, if they should be so fortunate as to get food, they have not the capacity to supply the parts to which they belong by the arrangement of nature, so as to make *them* equal to the other parts of the animal—hence it is that calves, or colts, or hogs, which have been badly raised, are always more defective in the thigh or ham than any other part, and invariably more deficient in those parts than animals which have been fed from their birth.—To conclude my remarks upon this all-important subject, I have only to add, that the best economy of feeding (in my opinion) is to commence with our young stock as soon as they will take food, and give it in such quantity and quality as to keep them growing—never suffer any one to retrograde if you can prevent it. I would not advise that those animals which are designed for *breeders* should be kept fat, for the reason that the powers of the system are all concentrated in the process of making fat, all the secretions are carried on to accomplish this great object—they are transferred from every other part to the adipose membrane, and the secretions of the genital organs are suspended in obedience to a law of the animal economy, that two great actions or secretions cannot be carried on at the same time. We might say many things about the pleasure we enjoy in looking upon fine, sleek, well kept stock, and a great deal upon the mortification and regret that every one, of any sensibility, must feel, when he looks upon poor half-starved creatures.—*Tenn. Agriculturist.*

[The Physiology of Mr. Shelby is not always correct; but this defect does not impair the value of his practical views, and his important facts.—ED. FAR. GAZ.]

From the American Farmer.

THE BADEN CORN.

Nottingham, Md. Oct. 29, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I have come to the conclusion that there can be no impropriety in informing you, and through you the public, of an experiment I have made this season upon the corn known by the name of Gourdseed, and Mr. J N Baden's prolific. I made choice in the spring of a small piece of ground, and in order that each sort should have the same advantage relative to the fertility of the soil, and should have the same share of cultivation, I thought it would be best to plant one row of the Baden, and another of the Gourdseed, through the lot, making of each kind an equal number of rows.—Last week I gathered and carefully measured the Gourdseed, and obtained 17 bushels—I then gathered the Baden corn, and it measured 28 bushels. As the difference is so great, I will say that if any one should entertain a doubt of the correctness of it, it can be removed by such testimony as he may reasonably desire.

Mr. Baden's corn not only yields by far the greatest quantity of grain, but nearly double as much fodder as any other I ever cultivated—of this fact I am so well satisfied that nothing could induce me to plant any other.

Yours respectfully,

J. HOLYDAY.

[The Baden and Dutton corn with similar varieties are adapted to rich but not to poor soils. One stalk and one ear to the hill will produce more corn in poor land—ED. GAZ.]

List of Acts passed by the General Assembly of South Carolina at the Session of 1841.

1. An act to Raise Supplies for the year commencing in October, 1841.

2 An act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1841.

3 An act to prevent the citizens of New York, from carrying slaves or persons held to service out of this State, and to prevent the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime.

4 An act to annex the Equity District of Sumter, to the fourth Circuit, and to change the times of holding Courts therein, and to establish a Court of Equity for the Districts of Chesterfield and Marlborough.

5 An act to extend the Bounds of the Jails of the several Judicial Districts of this State.

6 An act to extend the right of challenge to Jurors.

7 An act to prevent the Emancipation of slaves, and for other purposes.

8 An act to make the unlawful whipping or beating of a slave, an indictable offence.

9 An act to suspend the election of Members of Congress from this State.

10 An act further to regulate the offices of Comptroller General and the Treasurer of the State.

11 An act to amend an act, entitled an act to provide for the repairing the Court Houses and Jails in this State, passed on the 19th day of December, 1827.

12 An act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.

13 An act to authorize the erection of a Toll Gate, on the State's Land near the Saluda mountain Turnpike Road.

14 An act to provide against trespasses on the Saluda mountain Turnpike Road, and to punish trespassers.

15 An act to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Caw-Caw Swamp-Creek, and to appoint commissioners of Fish Sluices for the same.

16 An act to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Lynch's creek.

17 An act to incorporate certain Villages, Societies, and Companies, and to renew and amend certain Charters heretofore granted, and to establish the principle on which charters of Incorporation will hereafter be granted.

18 An act to incorporate the Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the relief of the children of its members.

19 An act to incorporate the Cokesbury Female Institute of Abbeville District.

20 An act to increase the number of commissioners of Free Schools for Marion District.

21 An act to provide for the copying of old and defaced Books of Record and Indexes in Charleston District.

22 An act to organize a Board of Fire Masters for Charleston Neck.

23 An act for the better regulation of the inhabitants of Charleston Neck, and to amend an act entitled an act for the better regulation of the Commissioners of Cross Roads of Charleston Neck, passed on the 18th December, 1840.

24 An act to vest the title of the State in certain escheated property, in John Baskins.

25 An act to appropriate the Fine imposed by the Court on Julius Pardue, for killing Daniel Price, to the use of the Heirs of the said Daniel Price.

26 An act to confer on George Frederick Holmes, an alien, the privilege of applying for License to practice in the Courts of this State.

27 An act to reduce all acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Militia of this State to one act, and to alter and amend the same.

DISTRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Extract from a letter to the New York Sun, dated LONDON, *Decr. 3d.* 1841.

I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that the general depression in all kinds of trade still continues, and there is little hope that any alteration will take place for the better during the winter. Many of the larger mills in the manufacturing districts are working short time. Several have been shut up altogether, and failures are numerous and for large amounts. The consequence of all this is, that the operatives find little or no employment, and their situation is truly a melancholy one. Ruin and misery stare them in the face, and they see no relief in the future. On the contrary, the cold and chill winter is coming, when their sufferings will be increased, and it is really alarming to contemplate their condition. In the middle of the winter, unless some measures are taken for their relief, thousands must perish from want. Meetings are held in the metropolis and the large towns for the purpose of raising funds, but where there are so many thousands out of employ, and on the brink of the grave from long and severe privations, it will require an immense sum to keep them from starving through the winter. In Paisley, where the distress appears to be so very severe, thousands of persons are subsisting upon the scanty allowance of *two and three cents per day!!* Government has proposed *emigration* on a large scale, by which hundreds of thousands of the miserably poor may be sent out of this country to some other where they can obtain the means of subsistence by labor.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The following is a statement of emigrant departures from the port of Liverpool, between the 1st January and 31st October 1841—British Colonies of North America, 3,870; United States of America, 34,928; Sydney, New South Wales, 5,748; Port Philip, 1,439,117; giving a total of 1.452,653

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURY REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

I. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure.*

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount