

# Farmers' Gazette,

## AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VII

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

NUMBER 14

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 15 lines inserted on 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 till ordered out.

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

### AGRICULTURAL.

CONTENTS OF THE SOUTHERN PLANTER. VOL. II. NO. 1.

**Soils.** Gen. Steinberger's opinion of the value and proper mode of managing light soils; **Blue Grass.** Its value as an improver; **Grubs.** A remedy for; **Plaster.** Results of experiments with, on corn; **Quercus.** Agricultural propounded; **Ornament.** The profit of ornamental improvement; **Ayrshire Cattle.** With a cut; **Legislative Action.** Depreciated as far as agriculture is concerned; **New Grounds.** Hints for clearing; **Plaster.** When it should be applied to wheat; **The Horse.** Rules for the management and treatment of; **Fencing.** A new machine for making; **Cattle.** Should be kept warm in winter; **Horned Cattle.** Improved plan of construction; **Agriculture.** Offers a fine opportunity for investment. The practical part of the pursuit neglected; **Alpaca.** A description of, with a cut; **Coffee.** A recipe for making; **Paint.** A request for directions in mixing, &c.; **Compost.** How to manage; **Hauling.** The only sure test of an animal's fattening properties; **Transplanting.** Directions for removing large and difficult trees; **Manure.** The value of liquid excrements; **Premiums.** A list of those offered for the coming exhibition of the American Agricultural Society; **Virginia Fanning.** Mr. Brown's opinion of, with comments; **Tobacco Prize.** Cut and description of a premium one; **Corn.** Inquiry for the best mode of cultivation; **Manure.** Should not be allowed to ferment; **Papers.** Agricultural, noticed; **Miscellany.**

### CURE OF MANGE IN DOGS.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.  
In the last "Southern Planter," a writer gives us a remedy for the mange in dogs. Although in common life things which are considered valueless are compared to a dog, yet the fidelity and affection of that valuable domestic animal have always made him an object of gratitude and care with man. If we should disregard his comforts, or neglect to alleviate his miseries, we should be wanting in those noble qualities in which he has set us the example.

Some years ago, when residing in the upper country, I had a very beautiful and favorite pointer. He became mangy over his whole body, and very much reduced, so that I expected to lose him. I had a friend residing in the neighborhood who owned a tan-yard. He was kind enough to take my dog for a week or ten days, and dip him in the tan-vas several times each day. He was then rubbed well with a mixture of tanner's oil and tar, and sent home. In the course of a short time the scales began to peel off, and new hair to grow out. He soon became the sleekest and prettiest animal I ever saw, and was never again affected with the disease, or even visited by vermin for a year or two. I often thought, by his playful antics, that he was conscious of his obligations, and wished to express with kindness a gratitude which he felt; but the obligations were transferred to me, for he lived to afford me many an hour of sport and many a nice dish of game.

The disease is evidently infectious, and those that are subjects of it should not be permitted to consort with those that are not.

I hope the few brief remarks above, may lead to the relief of many a valuable animal for the mutual protection and enjoyment of himself and owner.

W. J. DUPUY.

P. S. In the case above related, I first resorted to the usual remedies, such as sulphur, &c., without effect.

### TO KEEP SKIPPERS FROM BACON.

It is stated in the "Plough Boy," an agricultural paper recently commenced in South Carolina, that if a small piece of sulphur is thrown on the fire every day the bacon is smoking, it will effectually prevent skippers and bugs from entering. We consider this an important matter, and we are strongly disposed to believe the remedy a good one.

### Exchange paper.

The remedy may be, and no doubt is, a good one, but we doubt its propriety, believing that the fumes of the brimstone will impart a bad flavor to the bacon.—Ed. KY. FAR.

If the remedy be effective in preventing skippers, no fear need be entertained of a disagreeable odor remaining. We have heard that a good effect may be

produced by throwing a few pods of red pepper on the fire once in two or three days during the smoking of the bacon. The latter plan has been tried several years in our own house-keeping; and whether that or some other cause operated, there were no skippers in the bacon. In one case, salted fish in barrels, placed in the meat-house after the smoking was finished, was full of skippers, while the bacon remained free.—Ed. FAR. REGISTER.

Whitney's Cotton Gin seems likely to be superseded by a new machine for cleaning cotton and wool, which appears to have been introduced with success at Lowell, Mass. The Courier of that place gives the following account of it.

The machine has been invented and patented by W. W. Calvert, of Chelmsford, and Alonso Crane, of this city. It consists of a common feed apron from which the cotton passes through the rollers and thence taken by a common picker and thrown into comb-teeth arranged on a solid iron cylinder, and thence is taken from under a revolving floated wheel guard. The fibres of cotton are then doffed from the comb-teeth by revolving brushes, and turned out from all foreign substances. The secret of the success of this machine in cleaning cotton, lies in the ingenious arrangement of the floated wheel guard, in connection with the comb-teeth.

The advantages of this machine over Whitney's cotton gin, may be easily seen. The latter has been in use successfully ever since its invention, but does not leave the cotton perfectly clean, and injures the staple in some degree. With this machine, there is no chance for foreign substance to pass through; and the operation of it shows that the cotton is much better cleansed by it and with far less injury to the staple. Even cotton waste, no matter how much dirt it contains may be perfectly cleaned and rendered fit for use.

The inventors have already taken out patents for their machine in Scotland, England and her colonies. One of the inventors is now in Europe, with two of the machines, which are now probably in operation at Leeds or Manchester. This machine will thus be brought to the notice of manufacturers in Europe, and if they examine into its operation, they cannot but feel satisfied that it is to their interest to adopt it. It is intended to take the place of Whitney's cotton gin, which has gained the inventor so much fame and been so useful to the world, and with all the marked advantages it possesses over that machine it must necessarily do so. From its operation, every one must feel satisfied that it is a far better machine than Whitney's.

The new machine has been in successful operation at the mill of the Lowell Company for six months, and has been perfectly successful. From rough estimates, it has been ascertained that a three foot machine of this description, will gin from one thousand to fifteen hundred lbs. of cotton per day, leaving the cotton quite clean, and without any injury to the staple. It has been used also for cleaning wool of burrs and other foreign substances, and has operated with perfect success.

### EXTRACTS FROM MISS HECHESTER'S TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

**White Wash.**—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises, as painting or whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following receipts for whitewashing, have been found by experience, to answer the same purpose for wood, brick, and stone, as oil-paint, and are much cheaper. The first is the receipt used for the President's house at Washington, improved by further experiments. The second is a simpler and cheaper one, which the writer has known to succeed in a variety of cases, lasting as long and looking as well as white oil-paint.

**Receipt.**—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting; and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with a painter's or white wash brush.

**Another.**—Make whitewash in the usual way, except that the water used should have two doublehandfuls of salt dissolved in each pailful of the hot water used.—Then stir in a doublehandful of fine sand, to make it thick like cream. This is better to be put on hot. Coloring matter can be added to both, making a light stone color, a cream color, or a light buff, which are most suitable for buildings.

**To Wash Wollen Yarn.**—Wash in hot water, putting a teaspoonful of ley to half a pail of water, and no soap. Rinse till the water comes off clear.

**To Wash Black Woollen or Wollen Hose.**—If new, soak all night; then wash in hot water, with beef's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail of water. Rinse till no color comes out. Then stretch on stocking-frames, or iron them when damp on the wrong side.

**To Wash Printed Muslin.**—Wash in

one or two portions of luke warm suds made with white soap. Rinse twice in cold water, putting in the last rinsing-water a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol, or pyroligneous acid. Stiffen with rice water made by boiling a pint and a half of rice one hour, in a gallon and a half of soft water, and strained. Stretch and dry in the shade, wrong side out. Then sprinkle and roll one hour before ironing.

**To Cleanse Gentlemen's Cloth Coats and Pantaloon.**—The writer has tried and seen others, try, the following method with remarkable success, on all sorts of broadcloth articles of dress. Take one beef's gall, half a pound of salutaris, and four gallons of warm water. With a clothesbrush dipped in this mixture scour the article, laying it on a table for the purpose. The collar of a coat and the grease spots (previously marked by a stitch or two of white thread) must be brushed with this mixture repeatedly. After this take the article and rinse it up and down in the mixture. Then rinse it up and down in the same way in soft cold water. Then without any wringing or pressing, hang it up to drain and dry. When dry, dampen with a sponge and iron on the wrong side, or else spread something between the cloth and iron, ironing till perfectly dry. It is best to rip out pockets and linings, if the articles are worth the trouble. Also brush the article before washing. It is often best to iron no part but the skirt, and press the lapels and cuffs.

**Another Mode of washing Broadcloths.**—Shake and brush the article. Rip out pockets and linings. Wash in two portions of strong suds, putting a teaspoonful of ley in the first. Do not wring but roll them tight and press the water out. When entirely dry sprinkle them, and let them lie all night. Iron on the wrong side or with an intervening cloth, till perfectly dry. For light woollens white soap must be used. Iron on the right side with an intervening cloth.

**To wash Merinos, Bombazines and Chilies.**—Take out all gathers and plaits.—Free the article from dust. Make a suds of warm (not hot) water and white soap, adding a spoonful of ox-gall. Then wash in a weaker suds, adding for dark things a handful of salt, and for light things a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol. Do not wring but fold and press the water out on a table, catching it in a tub beneath. When nearly dry, roll in a damp towel and let it lie an hour. Iron on the wrong side. Do not let them remain damp very long. For black bombazines, put in ley instead of ox-gall.

**To prepare Beef's Gall or Ox-Gall.**—Send a bottle or jug to the butcher, and request that it may be filled with beef's gall. Perform it with any strong essence that is agreeable. Keep it corked and in a cool place. If eventually it smells disagreeably, the smell will be removed by drying the articles in the fresh air.

Massrs. Editors.—I am well aware that many who are engaged in cultivating the soil, frequently remark, that they have a very poor opinion of book farming or the study of agricultural periodicals.—Of such I would ask, were they intending to make a son of their's a physician, would they set him up in practice before he had learned the theory of his profession; or a lawyer, would they place him at the bar to plead a case before he had learned the laws of his country; or a mechanic, would they not desire him to serve apprenticeship, that when he goes into business for himself he may be able to honor his profession; or for instance, an artist, would they not have him learn to sketch before proclaiming himself an adept in portrait painting? If in the above professions and all others, it is not absolutely necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the theory of a profession before going into practice, then it is not necessary for a farmer to have a knowledge of the science of agriculture, in order to pursue his occupation with any degree of success. But if it be of advantage to the professional man to have this theory of his profession in order to be prosperous and attain any degree of eminence, then it is necessary for the farmer to have a good knowledge of agriculture. This he may obtain through the agricultural periodicals of the day. Then he has theory combined with practice, and experiment after experiment; observation on the different soils and their numerous adaptations; on manures, and how to apply them to profit; on the different breeds of farm stock, and how to manage it properly—how others have obtained large crops of grain, together with all the information necessary to constitute a first rate farmer. But I am of opinion that were the science of agriculture properly understood by the farmer, he would rise and occupy that station in society to which he is justly entitled; and that station would not be lower than the highest, in as much as all other occupations and professions are dependent on him; and even the nation's prosperity and defence are attributable to him and his success. Then let us no longer belittle the pettifogger in the profession of law, or the quack in the practice of physic, but be thorough, practical and experimental farmers. But says one—are you one of that number? I frankly acknowledge I am not in all respects, but I think I know better now, how to manage my farm to greater profit than I did, before I had learned something of book farming.

At that period when but a boy, and the old wooden plow was in use, and the custom of plowing two or three times for a crop, and the continual cropping of the same piece until the land was wholly exhausted, was in vogue, I thought it was really earning bread by the sweat of the brow; but since I have derived some information from agricultural journals and other publications, I obtained my bread with one half the sweat, and obtain at least twenty-five per cent. net profit more than before; and now the wooden plow and many other bungling farming utensils are no more, I regret that many who pretend to be farmers, do not keep pace of improvement with those mechanics who have made such improvements in farming utensils. Such farmers, instead of seeking improvements, content themselves with the benefits they obtain from the mechanic. But the spirit of improvement is abroad, and it is to be hoped that the hindmost now, will, ere long become foremost in the ranks. Yours respectfully,

L. HAMES.

### From the Central New York Farmer.

**GREAT YIELD OF BUTTER.**  
The following statement of the product of butter from a single cow, has been furnished for publication in the Farmer by Stephen Brooks, one of our oldest and most respectable farmers in the town of Steuben:—

I made from one cow, after supplying my family, consisting of three persons, with butter and milk, in the year 1839, Three hundred and one half pounds of butter, which I sold.

In 1840, with the same number of persons in my family, I made Three hundred and twenty pounds of butter, after using for my family butter and milk as we wanted. The cow was fed 11-2 pecks of potatoes boiled, with the sour milk mixed with it, from 20th September to the 20th May. The cow had two calves during this time. She was a cross between the English and our common breed of cattle.

STEPHEN BROOKS.  
Steuben, Dec. 29th, 1841.

From the American Farmer.  
**THE SIGNS OF A GOOD HUSBAND.**  
Montpellier, residence of Dr. P. Thompson.

September 8th, 1841.  
To the Editor of the American Farmer: Here, Mr. Editor among the mountains, in one corner of Rappahannock county, in the old dominion, I am overtaken by a late number of your paper, wherein "Q in the corner" promises to give his signs of a good husband, as a set-off against his signs of a good house-wife. This rash promise is thrown up to me at a moment of exultation and excitement, ill-adapted to grave discussion—it finds me one among the happiest, as well as one of the most concerned of a very large company, in attendance on an old-fashioned Virginia wedding frolic!—a regular "plumb" blow out, which promises to last, who can tell how long; for every body knows that in true hospitality and the love of fun and merry-making, "old Virginia never tire."

Were my plain matter-of-fact "grey goose quill" equal to the task, it would be out of place here, in a sub-agricultural journal to describe the festivities that followed the solemn ceremony. How should I portray the beauty of the blushing bride, the gallant bearing of the too happy groom, and the graceful and seemingly deportment of the twelve bridesmaids and groomsmen, many of whom had come from far distant points to be anxious witnesses of the most interesting epoch in the lives of their two young friends and old schoolmates. But in regard to this locale, with all the appointments of this magnificent residence, the well-known hospitality of its proprietor, the unaffected and graceful affability of the accomplished hostess, the joyous and delightful company, so in harmony with the scene and the occasion—it requires no stretch of the imagination to conceive one's self to be sojourning for the time in the midst of that happy valley which the policy of antiquity dedicated to the residence of the Abyssinian Princes, as described by Dr. Johnson; for, though one may not say literally that every blast shaketh spices from the rocks, and every month drops its fruits upon the ground, yet, with so many lively and gentle young ladies, displaying among them every graceful and charming variety of person and character, with hospitality at once so luxurious and refined, with a climate pure and delicious, encircled on all sides by a well-defined, undulating line of mountain scenery, it would be scarcely any exaggeration of my own feelings at least to declare, that in this temple of health and gaiety, the blessings of nature seem to be collected, and its evils extracted and excluded—that every thing is present which can contribute to make seclusion pleasant, to fill the vacancies of attention, and lessen the tediousness of time.

But to my promise. Some may think it would be more appropriate to give for your farming paper the signs of a good husband-man, but let them remember that these "signs" are to be hung up in the "Ladies Department," as a Rowland for your Oliver in a late number. Between a good husband and a good husband-man there is an obvious distinction. A man may be a good husbandman, or concern himself such, who is a very cross-grained

avaricious, ignorant, and ill-tempered husband—one whose great delight is to "bully his children and hoard his cash!" But no man can at once be a bad father and a good husband, for ignorant or cruel treatment of children implies a base disregard of the feelings of the wife.—My promise to indicate the signs of a good husband extends only to the relationship established by marriage between the groom and his bride; and the unreasonable of expecting her to make a good housewife, as described in your paper of a late date, if her aim and efforts to keep all things in order are not encouraged and sustained by him.

Let us take him up, then, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

In the first place, then, I hold it to be out of the question that a good husband should be a late sleeper! Can any one imagine any habit more unmanly, not to say unclean, than to see a full-grown man lying snoring in bed, to "dumb forgetfulness a prey," long after "the glorious king of day" has risen in the east? Such an example of improvidence and sloth is unseemly in itself, and yet more pernicious in its effects upon all around him. As when the "cat's away the mice do play," so servants are quick in learning to take advantage of the slothful ways of their master, and with late rising and laggard servants, how can the best housewife, even Mrs. Glass herself, have her house made clean and all things kept decent and in good order? No, sir, he who rises late has to run after his business all day, and can scarcely overtake it at night, as Poor Richard says; and even were the habit of late rising in the husband reconcilable with any just notion of health or of economy in other countries, in ours, where property is so often divided and where every man, therefore, must be the architect of his own fortune, there are few, if any in whom it is not absolutely culpable to lie abed after sunrise. Not only is early rising then, a sign of a good husband, in a degree to render it an absolute and indispensable virtue, but if he would have for his own gratification a nice breakfast, in good season, he will take care to have his house-avenue up, and doing at early dawn. He will so systematize matters that the cook and washwoman shall have always at hand a supply of good wood and water for kitchen and laundry, not leaving them, as too many husbands do, to the last moment, without these indispensable materials.

While, however, early rising and personal cleanliness are insisted on as among the signs of a good husband, I do not refer to his outward habiliments. The fashion and texture of these may, in my judgment, be set down as matters of the least importance. Only let him keep his head combed, his beard close, and his person and garments in immediate contact therewith always clean; and all the rest may be of "leather or prunella" for me. To extend the sketch of his homely and practical duties, on the observance of which he must depend for that great blessing, a good housewife, they may all be more easily comprehended by asking ourselves what is expected of her. Is it a clean house from garret to cellar? then let him provide her with good servants, industrious and docile, with good brooms and brushes, water convenient and abundant, and what is too often not to be found, a good strong scraper at every out-door, for the feet of all who enter thereat, that the snow, and mud, and dirt which are brought in, may be left outside the house.

If it be his pleasure to see himself reflected by his shining brasses, let him not grudge a pip's worth of rotten stone to polish them; though for my part I would banish brasses and all other costly and superfluous furniture, besides first cost, requires daily labor to keep it in order, without contributing any thing to our real comfort; and the money saved in this item should be expended in additions to the family library. But this a digression, so we turn to our signs. If the husband have a taste for good bread, let him remember that, for that he must have the whole wheat family flour; and after all, what is the difference of 50 or 100 cents in the barrel, compared to that between a beautiful, light, spongy roll, or snow white biscuit, and that other and very different thing, which we too often see—a round, dark, solid, heavy substance or commodity called a hot roll, which, if given to a beggar, he might well complain, "I asked you for bread, and you gave me a stone!" Has my good husband a relish for a nice fresh egg or a fat broiled chicken at breakfast, then he must take care to have a warm, tight poultry house, with a good lock on it, and a woman to attend to the fowls, with abundance of food and water convenient, and so with every other comfort or luxury, the good husband will see that all arrangements are made which depend on him. He must see that an ample stock of good things is laid in, in good time; for bacon he must have his hogs of suitable age and size, and well fattened on corn, and this requires some foresight and good management, and when killed, they should be well cleaned and cut up, and "salted away" under his management.

You will see the good husband looking after his meat tubs behindhand, that they may be thoroughly covered and tight to

hold the brine—the meat house will be secure and of the proper construction, and the hickory wood, if to be had, ready for smoking it. Then his garden will be to him an object of particular attention; without going, unless he can well afford it, to any extraordinary expense for green-houses and hot-beds, he will yet see that he is not unprovided with at least half a dozen kinds of palatable, wholesome and easy raised vegetables, as cabbages, potatoes, beets, peas, beans and onions, not forgetting tomatoes and rhubarb, the most useful and convenient of his vegetable family—besides strawberries and raspberries; and he is not to be accounted a good husband who lives in the country and yet fails in enabling his wife to place on his table a few choice fruits—such at least as apples and pears and grapes, for the entertainment and gratification of family and friends. And again, what to my own knowledge is so often overlooked a good husband will be ashamed to leave his wife without a good, respectable and safe convenience for going abroad, either for occasional interchange of visits, with genteel well informed and hospitable (not envious, prying and scandal-mongering) neighbors—also for visits of civility to the poor and for going to her own church.

In too many cases is the wife left, not only without a plain, decent carriage, but even the necessary bridles and saddles are wanting, or never in repair, or immediately out of use. Ten to one but the wretched wife, a girth a crupper or stirrup leather; while the bride, though it have better than that latch nor curb, would do well enough, except that it has no reins— and all because this sort of a late rising husband, without system or forecast, has appropriated no particular place or person to keep or take care of such things. Thus have I pointed out a few of the signs of a good husband, every day signs and duties of a good husband, such as the wifery may read; but let the gentlemen not suppose that I have done with him yet.—From this sketch of his common-place obligations, let us turn to the morals of the future!

Let no man embark on the voyage of matrimony, under the idea that the wife is to be a forever calm—the sky is always serene. Let poets write, or lovers swear what they may, we have not found women, more than men, in the shape of angels to rule over us, but if the husband be not a man of overbearing selfishness and dogged temper, he will look to his faults and imperfections of a good wife as accidental blemishes, that sometimes appear on the surface of the most beautiful and lovely creature, which time with its alterations, or softening remembrance, without recurring to the knife of calumny, will, as it were, to a man of generous heart and enlarged views of humanity, where, for instance, can he find a field for the exercise of that moral power, which is the fruit of the super or knowledge, so gentle to his own feelings, and so flattering to a just and honorable pride, as when he sees the mind and character of her who is the object of his sworn affection, growing stronger and more perfect from being always beloved, she grows at last to be an idol of his own creation, so perfect that it were scarcely a sin to worship it.

Having now, Mr. Editor, adverted to some of the plain obligations belonging to, and out-door arrangements necessary to be made by the master of the house, in every good system of indoor economy, and having recommended in all his deportment that spirit of benevolence and liberality which will touch him in heart with those ingratiating smiles, sometimes betrayed by the best of wives, as occasional breezes are seen to stir the surface of the smoothest lake, the impatient gentleman, reader, may think I might here conclude; but even then are not all the signs of a good husband, on which we have to insist—such a one will be careful, after marriage, not to discountenance those little attractions and coquettish, which in the aggregate, constitute in a great measure the business and happiness of the conjugal state.

Any abatement of the ardor which animates the lover, the considerate husband will make up by tender and respectful watchfulness over all the smaller details of conjugal intercourse, which may contribute to her personal comfort, or gratify any innocent peculiarity of his wife's disposition. And does any man expect—does any intelligent husband wish, to have a wife devoid of peculiar tastes and propensities? If so, and his object is to have all talking to himself, while she can barely say check, "let him go for such an automaton wife, to that price of conjugal—old Meazel himself!" Some wretched miserly husbands there are who neglecting essential things, go about poking their noses and prying in kitchens and closets, where they have no business meddling with things with which they have no concern; but one of good taste will be at no loss to distinguish between that out-of-place officiousness and family