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AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

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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 at 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 till ordered out. The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Farmers' Gazette.

LUCERNE.

Mr. Editor: I presume you have not forgotten my promise, of the last year to advise you of the result of my experiment on Lucerne. I do this the more readily as I am informed several neighboring Planters intend making the like experiment. You will recollect that my communication stated, that I sowed on the 25th of April, and that I thought it a month too late, at least. Of this I am now convinced, though my experiment is far from being full, it has been entirely satisfactory in one particular, that is, we can cultivate to profit.

I will first state the errors I committed for the purpose of enabling others to avoid similar ones. My rows were 22 inches apart, they should not have been more than 16 at the utmost, perhaps 12, would be better. The land that I sowed upon was not dry enough, though it was pine land, it should be a very dry soil, one that quickly absorbs water. It should be trenched (as recommended by Arthur Young) to at least the depth of 12 inches, and filled with the best undecomposed manure for two thirds of the distance from the bottom, the seeds should be sown thick, the most regular and expeditious way is, to put them in a bottle with a quill through its cork. These are some of the errors that I committed—having the rows too wide apart; not having a sufficiently rich and dry soil; and sowing the seeds too thin. It is a waste of time and money to attempt cultivating Lucerne without a very rich and dry soil, kept entirely clean of every thing that might obstruct its growth, though when once firmly rooted it would be difficult to eradicate it, yet in its earliest stages it is a very delicate plant, I pulled up about the 1st of January a sprig that had a root more than 12 inches in length, the lateral roots were very short, and few, and hence my conclusion that it will admit of being planted very close, and should be made very rich to a considerable depth.

In looking over some old papers some time since, I found a very small pamphlet, entitled "A treatise on the culture of Lucerne in and about Richmond Va. by Jacquelin Amler Esq." which is at your disposal, to make any extracts from it at you may think interesting to your readers. Yours,

A PLANTER.

Marlboro, March 14, 1842.

[We thank our correspondent for the offer of his pamphlet and shall be glad to receive it. EDITOR.]

For the Farmers' Gazette.

MEETING OF THE PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 22nd February 1842.

The President Gen. James Gillespie, called the Society to order, and the Secretary read the proceedings of the former meeting. Dr. M. McLean the Anniversary Orator, then arose and delivered a very interesting address. After this, it being the proper time for the proposal of new members Mr. John W. Leak, and Alex. McQueen, were proposed and elected. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year: when

JOHN N. WILLIAMS of Society Hill was elected President,

JOHN McQUEEN of Marlboro, JOSIAH J. EVANS of Society Hill, JOHN J. MARSHALL of Cheraw, and DR. M. McLEAN of Cheraw, Vice Presidents,

WILLIAM T. ELLERBE, of Marlboro, Recording Secretary.

DR. THOMAS E. POWE, of Cheraw Treasurer,

B. F. PEGRUS, of Chesterfield, Corresponding Secretary.

Gen. J. McQUEEN, of Marlboro, Anniversary Orator.

In the absence of the President elect Gen. McQueen, took the Chair, and appointed the necessary Committees to award the premiums offered at the last meeting. The committee on Upland Corn made a report in favour of Mr. A. P. Lacoste as producing the largest quantity, being 43 bushels per acre. The report was not adopted owing to a want of fullness in its statements as required by the Society and was laid on the table.

On motion it was Resolved, that a meeting of this Society be held at Marlboro' Court House on the first Monday in August next.

On motion it was further Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to fix the rate of premiums for the next two succeeding meetings.

The following composed the committee, W. T. Ellerbe, James Gillespie, John J. Marshall, Thomas E. Powe, and M. McLean. The Committee were granted an extension of time to make their report and publish the same as the act of the Society.

On motion of Maj. Blakeney the Society then adjourned, and repaired to Mrs. Stinemetz's to partake of the excellent dinner served for the occasion.

W. T. ELLERBE,
Secretary.

The Committee appointed by a resolution of the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, to fix the rate of premiums for the two succeeding meetings, make the following report.

Premiums for the meeting in October next.

For the best yearling Colt, a silver cup, value	\$5 00
For the best yearling Mule, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Bull over two years old, a silver cup, value	10 00
For the best yearling Bull, a silver cup, value	10 00
For the best Milch Cow, a silver cup value	5 00
For the best Boar over a year old, a silver cup, value	6 00
For the best Sow over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Ram over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the best Ewe over a year old, a silver cup, value	5 00
For the greatest production of Hay on a half acre, a silver cup, value	6 00
For the greatest production of Forage on a half acre, a silver cup, value	5 00

The following premiums are offered for the Anniversary meeting 22nd February 1842.

For the greatest production of Upland Cotton per Acre on any quantity of land, not less than one half an acre to each effective hand, nor in any case less than five acres. The land to lie in a body, and be capable of producing without manure not more than 500 lbs. per acre, a silver cup, value	\$30 00
Low grounds not more than 800 lbs. a like premium;	
Upland Corn not more than 10 bushels, a like premium;	
Low grounds not more than 30 bushels, same premium.	
All to be regulated as the first on Upland Cotton.	
For the greatest production of Sweet Potatoes on an acre a silver cup, value	10 00
quantity not less than 350 bushels.	
For the greatest production of Turnips on a half acre, a silver cup, value	5 00
quantity not less than 200 bushels.	

From the Temperance Advocate.

LIME.

* * * In the spring of 1835, I planted a field containing twenty five acres of land in corn; this field was a light and sandy soil, and had been in corn, oats, and pasture, without any admixture of clover, or manure, successively for a number of years; four hundred and seventy-five bushels of corn was received from this field this season, which was considered an uncommon large crop; the following spring this field was sown in oats, which at harvest was in some places scarcely worth cutting; the following fall it was sown in wheat, and in the spring following, I sowed it in clover; the result of the wheat crop was, that I did not receive as much as was sown, and thinking the clover not worth keeping for the scythe, it was pastured until fall.

Profiting by former experience, I now determined to apply lime to this field; accordingly in the spring, 1838, I had it well ploughed, and 800 bushels of stone-lime carefully spread upon twenty acres of the same. It was then harrowed well until in good order, after which it was struck out lightly four feet square for planting corn, which was done from the first to the fifth of May. My reasons for adopting the above method, was that the land being poor, and having, the fall previous to liming, been manured. I thought, by flushing it in the spring, and spreading the lime on top and harrowing well would be the best plan to produce a good crop of corn, as well as to improve the land speedily; and I would observe that the corn was not cultivated so much as I wished, owing to a storm which knocked

it about so as to render it impossible to continue cultivating it. I was careful in leaving but two stalks in each hill. The corn on the twenty acres, which had been limed, suffered but little if any, from the severe drought which took place this season, but the corn on the five acres having no lime on, suffered very much. The corn was cut up, and shocked in the month of September, and hauled out and measured in November. The corn was very dry and good. The result of which was 743 bushels from the twenty acres which were limed, manured, &c. and 30 bushels from the five acres having no lime on, making in the whole 823 bushels of corn. It is the conviction of many farmers, that the corn crops this season would have been much larger, had not the drought taken place.

It will appear then, Mr. Editor, that I have received this season 363 bushels of corn more from twenty acres of this field than the former crop, which was received from the same twenty acres. Or, taking in the five acres which had no lime on, I received an overplus this season of 328 bushels, there being that number of bushels of corn from the field, more than at the former crop.

R. M. BLACK.

From the Plough Boy.

Mr. Editor:—By giving publicity to the following letter, you will confer a favor on those who feel an interest in improving their stock of cattle. It is superfluous to add that the great skill and acknowledged success of Col. Hampton, in rearing the finest stock in the State, entitle his opinions to be regarded as of the highest authority; and the liberality with which he has communicated the results of his experience, entitles him to the thanks of the community. J. T.

COLUMBIA, Jan. 21, 1842.

My Dear Sir,—Without detaining you with an apology, for so long a delay in answering your favor of the 31st ult., I proceed at once to the subject matter of your inquiries. All cattle imported from England, the North and the West, are very liable to be attacked by a fatal disease, which I take to be, an inflammation of the brain.

Young cattle from eight months, to one year old, are less subject to it, than those more advanced in life. If they survive the summer and autumn, I consider them safe, although great care should be taken of them the second season. They should be brought into the State as early in the fall as possible, kept in good growing condition through the winter, and in the spring be removed to a highly healthy position, have easy access to pure water, and their pasture as much shaded as the nature of the ground will admit. In August and September, they should be kept in a cool stable during the heat of the day and at night a so, the dew at that season, being almost as injurious, as the intense heat of the sun.

With these precautions, I think more than half would escape the disease, the first indication of which, is usually, a languid appearance of the animal, followed by the loss of appetite, short quick breathing, with more or less fever, and not infrequently accompanied by a cough.

I have hitherto considered this disease, when once established, incurable. I have recently learnt, however, that by sawing of the horns, close to the head, nine out of ten would recover. In two cases only, have I known the remedy to be tried, and in both, the experiments was successful.

I shall be highly gratified if any of these suggestions shall be useful to you or any of your friends; and wishing you entire success in your experiment.

I am very respectfully,
and truly yours,

W. HAMPTON.

J. TERRY Esq.

REMARKS UPON ENGLISH CATTLE, AND A COMPARISON OF THEM WITH AMERICAN.

FRANKFORT, 10th Jan., 1842.

Hon. Clifton Allan, Pres't Ky. State, Agricultural Society;

Sir,—I beg through you to express my sincere thanks to your Society for having this day elected me an honorary member thereof. Taken in so unexpected and unprepared a manner, I have nothing more to offer in return for the distinction conferred upon me than the enclosed humble communication; but shall hope hereafter to have it in my power to make some more substantial acknowledgment for so unmerited an honor.

With the most heartfelt wishes for the success of your Society, and the promotion of the great cause of Agriculture, I am, sir, very sincerely,
Your obedient servant, A. B. ALLEN.

It has become a matter of great importance to the American stock-breeders to know now whether they can make any further improvement in their domestic animals, and if so, how, when and where. It would require too long an essay to be read before this Society, to attempt to go over the whole circle of British domestic animals. I shall, therefore, in this paper, after an incidental paragraph, confine my remarks to meat stock alone, which at present probably most interests Kentucky.

I was not only at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, but

present also at that of Yorkshire, which was much superior in its show over the former in horses, short-horns, long wool sheep, and swine. I also privately examined the stock of many of the most distinguished breeders in Great Britain, and am free to declare that, a few South Devon sheep excepted, we want scarce anything more from abroad for years. Our roadsters and horses of all work are superior to those of England in shape, action and endurance—our cattle nearly as good. With fine wool sheep she has nothing to compare with us; and our splendid herds of swine improve by the late importations, are now made quite equal to any.

Short Horns.—Just before leaving for England last spring, I took a careful survey of Ohio and New York, and since my return have gone again over much of the same ground, together with the addition of a part of Kentucky; and this second look has only the more fully confirmed me in the judgment that I formed while abroad, that the best of one breeder's herd alone excepted, the Short-horns of America are quite equal to those of Great Britain. I therefore do hope, till the choice of these can be had at a reasonable rate, that our money may not be wasted abroad in the pride of further importations—more especially during these hard times, and under the consideration of the little that Europe is taking of our agricultural products in return. Short horns bred here can now be purchased throughout the country, of as good a quality as abroad, for half the money that it would cost to get them from there. Let us appreciate, then, what we already possess—foster, cultivate, and spread it—free ourselves from the thralldom of foreign opinions, and no longer be carried away by the fashion of the word "imported."

I found English breeders very slow to believe that their stock brought over here were made better, rather than deteriorated in the charge. Such a thing they thought utterly impossible in poor ignorant America. But that a great and decided improvement has been made in it, when fallen into anything like judicious hands, can be demonstrated to the most prejudiced and prejudicial. Animals may be seen now coarse and somewhat lathy, imported a few years ago, the third descendants of which are fine, compact, and symmetrical; and others that, in England, were somewhat wanting in constitution, have here completely renovated themselves and become strong and hardy. If asked to account for these things taking place, I should answer mainly, that our climate, especially in the south, we it was better adapted than that of England for the production of neat stock; that our grasses were equally abundant and less watery, and consequently more nutritious; and that our breeders have some little skill judgment, and taste in these matters as well as those abroad.

Herefords.—Though a large and rather a fine noble looking animal, the Herefords, in comparison with the Short horns, are coarse and heavy in the head and horn, with a gathering of thick fleshy skin under the jaws, and considerable dewlap. Their loin is well spread, but from the hip bones to the rump they drop suddenly away, and point out like the small of an egg, they also thin off in the flank, and are not usually as well let down in the twist as could be wished. They do not mature so early as the Short-horns, and disinterested men were uniform in declaring to me that it took a stronger soil and better grass to support them. This has been denied by the Hereford breeders, but I found the advocates of Short horns very desirous to make the trial by feeding them side by side, to see which should give the most and best beef on an equal quantity of food.

The quality of the Hereford meat is claimed to be superior—this I doubt, compared to the best Short-horns. They are not dairy stock—in what then consists their merits? It is answered the yoke—they make powerful working oxen. But do we want workers alone? and if we did, are we deficient in them? Let the quick limbed, powerful, muscular, clean-stepping cattle on the hills of the North, the East and West, answer these questions. And as to their color, I often see those of a beautiful red, with white backs and white faces and bellies, in my various perambulations through the States and have no doubt but they are the direct descendants of as good Herefords as ever graced old England, and long since imported into this country.

But all Herefords abroad are not red, with white faces, &c. Some of the choicest and best that I saw exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Show, and elsewhere, were pure white; others again light roan, with red tipped ears. I eagerly asked whence these colors came, as the Herefords are a cognate family of the Devons, which are a deep mahogany red. No satisfactorily reply was ever given me. Can I be wrong then in inferring that it was from a Short-horn cross, especially as I found the form of these lighter colored animals more nearly approaching that breed than the Herefords usually do. If I am correct, then, in these surmises, where is the necessity of further importations? We can take Short horn crosses on the beautiful brockle face animals that we already possess in our country.

Devons.—The red cattle of the Eastern States doubtless originated from the north Devons; and if as much pains had been

taken in breeding them in America as in England, they would probably be now as beautiful and perfect. A few very fine late importations have been made of these animals, probably quite enough to satisfy the demand at present. I think them better adapted to the light dry soils of our country than any other breed, the Scotch Highland cattle alone excepted.

The South Devons of the same deep mahogany color, I found much larger than those of the North, almost equal in size to the Herefords, and some of them with nearly the fine handling, the loin and quarter of the Short-horn. The cows of this breed are not unfrequently very good milkers, giving not only a large quantity, but also that of a rich quality. The oxen are admirable in the yoke, and make excellent beef. To those who have good pastures, and like this style of animal, and cannot rest satisfied with a cross of the Short-horns or the Devons already in the country, I would recommend a small importation I subjoin the size of a bull 3 years and 4 months old, that I inspected among other. Height over the shoulders, 4 feet 10 inches; girth round the heart, 7 feet 9 inches; length from the base of the horn to the end of rump, 7 feet 3 inches. I think he might have been fattened to weigh 13 or 14000 lbs. dead weight. A cow 7 years old, of the same breed was but a trifle inferior in size.

Sussex.—It is contended by many, that it was from the Sussex cattle that the Devons and Herefords sprung, the former therefore and not the latter, as has been generally asserted, were the pure originals. Be this as it may, their color and general characteristics are much like the Devons, and their weight but a trifle inferior to Herefords, with rather a greater proportionable length of body. The finest specimens are very symmetrical in shape, with limbs clean and sinewy as those of a race horse. I am confident that this style of cattle would rather suit the taste of the South. They are only moderate milkers, but their beef is pronounced unexcelled, as indeed will that of all well shaped animals be found, when properly fattened, and that are worked in the yoke somewhat, and do not mature till about 7 years old.

It was against this beautiful race, the herd of Mr. Selmes, that Earl Spencer showed his splendid drove of short horns for a mere nominal wager. Of course the Earl won, but not quite so easily as was anticipated. These animals are attracting considerable notice just at present in England among the graziers.

Jerseys.—The cows of this breed have been much celebrated for the quantity and quality of their milk. No doubt much improvement has been made in them by careful selections, with reference to these particular properties, still a great deal is owing to their high feed on parsnips, a root cultivated in great quantities and perfection in the Isle of Jersey, but after a considerable inquiry, I could not find that they excelled the average of our own good native stock in these particulars, when equally well fed. They are of medium size, with short, fine, clear, waxy turned up horns, long, clean head, beautiful, mild eyes, thin neck, fine limbs and shoulders; but their backs are sharp, and they carry a very light quarter, and bred in so mild and equable a climate, their constitution is delicate, and with so thin a skin, as to make them totally inappropriate to our climate, where the heat of summer would torment them so on the one hand, and the cold of winter pinch them on the other.

Ayres.—This is an inferior short-horn in miniature, and I candidly think has been overrated. That it is an excellent cow both for the dairy and butcher, in the particular district of Scotland that it inhabits, and fed upon their peculiar food, I do not doubt, but when they come to be transported to England especially to America, they have not fulfilled expectation in these points. They derived their principal good qualities from a cross of the short-horn bull, these animals we have now among us at a moderate price, and in great perfection, to those therefore, who wish for something like an Ayshire, already acclimated to our lands, I recommend to save their money at home, and purchase some short-horn bulls of a medium size, bred here from milking families, and then cross them upon the best native milkers at their hand, and from these make the most approved selections, and so continue and in this way with a small comparative outlay, a superior race of animals may be grown up throughout our country, better adapted to our use than any thing we can possible import. Grade short horns are abundant now, especially in the west, superior in form for the butcher and milking qualities to any Ayres that it was my good fortune to meet with while abroad.

Red Galloways.—By the above I mean a deep formed square, bright red cow, without horns, and of these I have seen as fine specimens on the Jersey marshes opposite the city of New York, said to have been originally imported from Holland, as I believe exist in the world. They were kept there as dairy cows, for the purpose of supplying the city with milk, and had the size and nearly the perfection of form of a small short-horn, were capital meat well fattened, and in her breed I look upon as particularly desirable they

never can injure anything by going with the horn, and wanting these excrescences, it takes away of course just so much offal, and I think adds so much the more to their value.

Black Galloways.—These are essentially the same as the reds above described, existing in the Galloways and other districts of Scotland, and the north of England, but perhaps as a grazing beast of a higher repute, and are bought up and fed in large numbers from Scotland throughout England. I should like to see an importation in a small way into America of this useful race of animals, for they are active, lively, kind, and quiet in disposition, and superadded to these good qualities of meat, are fair milkers. I have heard them called Highland and Black cattle simply, as well as Kyloes, Aberdeen, Angus, Keillo, Humble, &c.

There is also another kind of Black cattle with horns, that are something of the same quality as the Galloways of the high black hills of Scotland. The above are all that struck me as peculiarly valuable in British cattle, and in summing up, it will be seen that we already boastfully possess the elements of good husbandry. We now want to be informed what animals best suit the soil, food, and climate of particular sections of our wide extended country, and it is to this point that I would earnestly solicit the attention of breeders in their communications, when treating hereafter on this very important and interesting subject.

Kentucky Farmer.

From the Maine Cultivator.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUSBANDRY.

Farmer Thrifty is thought to be a good farmer, and in fact, I think he endeavors to do nearly right in every thing appertaining to the business of husbandry. In procuring his implements of husbandry he reasons like a philosopher. All the operations of farming said he, must be carried forward by means of labor. What ever therefore can help to facilitate labor, or increase its power, deserves the anxious attention of the farmer. We will suppose a case. Farmer Thrifty purchased an axe for which he paid two dollars, and a handle for which he gave 25 cents, both made by skillful workmen, having special care in putting the handle into the axe, and in doing this little affair he applied to a joiner, a year neighbor of his and paid six cents for the "job"—thus you will see that the axe cost in all 2 dollars and 31 cents. This axe hung so true that one could strike fifty times in the same place without missing the mark.

Capt. Thoughtless, a neighbor of Farmer T's, also purchased an axe of rather an ordinary quality, paid for the same 1 dollar and 33 three cents, he also bought a handle which was a little crooked for 50 cents, and put the handle into the axe himself; price of axe and handle 1 dollar and 39 cents, difference between price of said axe and Farmer Thrifty's 92 cents.

Farmer Thrifty and Capt. Thoughtless had each a woodpile of about equal size to cut, each hired a man by the day—Farmer Thrifty's man cut his pile in 12 days, and it cost Capt. Thoughtless 12 day's labor to perform the task—difference reckoning labor and board at only 93 cents per day, 4 dollars nett gain of Farmer Thrifty, for use of his axe for only 12 days 2 dollars and 8 cents. Now Messrs. Editors, let us extend our ideas and endeavor to conceive what vast advantages Farmer Thrifty will gain in performing all the varied operations of farming, having in his possession no other but the most superior implements of husbandry. Honor to Farmer Thrifty, and health and long life to the skillful mechanic.

AN ANDROSCOGGINA.

From the New England Farmer.

Eighth Agricultural meeting at the State House.

SUBJECT—MANURE.

Mr. Bickminster (E. of Plowman) said he may be rather heterodox in some of his notions in regard to manure. But he has spent much time in the fields, and would tell what he has found there. It is a common notion that there is nothing like hog manure; he does not believe it. Used once to think that horse manure was poor stuff—but if it be properly composted with litter and urine it will last longer than any other manure. We are deceived in regard to hog manure—it works quick—but does not last. One cow properly tended and littered will make twice as much manure as one hog. Neither will make much unless they are well fed.

Many old maxims are not sound, and such as are unsound should be discarded. Most people in letting farm, make it a rule that the hay shall not be sold. But he would let a tenant sell half the hay, if he would not raise grain. The grains are the great exhausters. You may make a farm manure itself, provided you sell half the hay, if you do not raise grain, and if you save all the liquid manure. Show manure he has always found to be light stuff—and where his sheep run upon the mowing lands in autumn, and feed on the grass, he gets not more than half as much as the next year as on other land. So to say that a cow will eat as much as ten sheep; he would say she will eat but little more than the sheep.