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## NUMBER 51

## By M. MACLEAN.

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five dollars in advance; and ten at twenty. in town, may pay a year's subscription with the ends left open. It has cured very nicely.

dollars, in advance. A year's subscription always due in advance.

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### AGBFOULTURAL

For the Cheraw Gazette. OCTOBER MEETING OF THE PEE DEE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 14th the Society held its regular meeting .- The President, Col. John N. Williams, took the chair, and called the Society to order. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting, and the Treasurer, Dr. Thomas E. Powe, made his report.

This being the proper time for the introduction of new members, the Hon. John Campbell proposed Mr. Benjamin Rogers of Marlborough, who was elected ; after which the President proceeded to appoint the committees to award the premiums offered for this meeting. The following are the reports of the various committees:

To Mr. Thomas G. Gillespic, of Marlborough, for the best yearling Colt, a silver cup of the value

To Mr. John Springs, of York, for the best Bull over two years old, a salver cup of the value \$10. To Col. John J. Marshall, of Chesterfield, for the best Milch Cow, a silver cup of the value \$10.

To Mr. James Wright of Cheraw, for the best Boar over one year old, a silver cup of the value \$5.

To Dr. M. M'Lean of Cheraw, for the best Sow over one year old, a silver cup of the value \$5. To Col. John J. Marshall of Chesterfield, for the

greatest production of Forage on an half acre, a silver cup of the value \$5.

The day on which the corn was cut proving cloudy, it was left on the ground till the middle of the next day, when it was put up like a top stack, Four subscribers, not receiving their papers the layer of stalks about 18 inches thick, and both

> There are no cars of corn except a few small and immature.

JOHN J. MARSHALL. October 14th, 1842.

The American Agriculturist, conducted by A.

B. ALLEN and R. L. ALLEN, contains a series of articles by one of its able editors, giving a detail of what he saw and heard connected with the interests of Agriculture, during a visit to England. The following is No. 7 of these articles.

A Tour in England, No. 7.

Wood being searce and high in England, the farm buildings are almost universally of stone or brick walls, with thatched, tiled, or slated roofs. Those of an ancient date are of large dimensions, and very singular in construction; the walls not being over 4 to 8 feet high, and the roof running up 30 to 50 fect or more, at quite a steep slope .--From these, high walls and thatched sheds run off at right angles, inclosing the barn-yard on three sides, leaving it open only at the south; so that however rule and inconvenient the buildings may be, the yard is always protected from the cold wind, and thereby made a comfortable shelter for cattle ; a matter, we regret to say, that is not sufficiently attended to by the American farmers in planning their buildings, and which deserves severe animadversion. The modern construction of barns and stables in England is very complete. These are of handsome architecture, with stong walls, slated rools, and abounding with every convenience. They are placed in the form of a quadrangle, inclosing large yards, well paved with round cobble stone, and usually hollowed in the centre.

When horned cattle are not kept to eat up the straw, as fast as the grain is thrashed out, it is spread in the yard for the comfort of the stock there, and to rot, and be mixed up with the man. ure the following spring, to be applied to hoed crops. We saw few coss-pools here, and suspect that in this respect generally, England, as yet, is

of liquid manurcs.

in which the stalks weighed 27lb., being at the perhaps could not be made; still we have seen inches deep. The process was hy sending a com. this city on the 28th and 29th of September, came rate of 130.580lb. to the acre, estimating an acre fruits and vegetables in America frequently accel. mon plow, drawn by two horses, to precede, which off in fine style. Though limited to the County,

introduction of walls around the garden.

Although it may not counterbalance the many ills engendered in consequence of it, there is, it must be confessed, one great advantage arising to England, from the possession of large estates by a wealthy and enlightened few ; for they not only have the ability, but generally the will and inclindiscoveries and scientific applications of a Davy, in the cultivation of those estates and stocking them. This also elevates the condition of the tenant farmer, who comes immediately in contact with the landlord ; for he must be taught at once more or less of the reasons of the improvements. But it is not necessary that we should have a pri-

vileged class to bring about the same desirable ends; what we want, is, that the different state and in the event of failing to bring this about, state and county societies may do much ; and the formation of farmers' clubs, as has partially been done in every little neighborhood and community, may effect still more. These last should have each its little library of standard books on agriculture. together with the best periodicals of the day, for general reading and distribution. They should also during the winter season meet at least one even. ing a week, alternately, to talk over and discuss agricultural affairs, and promote each other's welfare and impovement. Each, also, during the summer season, should be bound to make some lit. tle agricultural experiment to communicate to the society. Mind thus would stir up mind, impart and obtain knowledge, and prove of inealculable benefit to itself and our whole common country.

The greatest recent improvement that has been introduced into England, is the sub-soil and subturi plows; the first being equally effectual, and answering the same end, as double or trench spading, heretofore partially made use of in gardens and some few field crops; but owing to its great expense, the sub-soil plow was invented to obviate it, and most admirably has it succeeded, doing the work at one-fourth to one-sixth the cost of far behind Flanders in the saving and application spading. The principal benefit derived from sub-

soil plowing is, that it loosens the ground to thrice

to bring this plow into general notice, and some-

what enthusiastically, though perhaps truly enough,

"When land has been thoroughly drained, deep-

ly wrought, and well manured, the most unpro-

mising, sterile soil becomes a deep rich loam ; ri-

valling in fertility the best natural land in the

country; and from being fitted for raising only

thus describes the beneficial results.

ment could have arisen solely from the deep plowproducing then clover sufficient to keep any stock worth mentioning, and it was not possible to procure sufficient quantity from the town. The plow tore up by the roots all the old gorse, heather, and fern, so that the land lost all the distinctive characters of heath land during the first year after the deep plowing ; which it had retained, notwithstand. governments should apply funds for the promotion ing the plowing with the common plows, for thirof agricultural science, and making experiments, ty-five years. Immediately after this sub-soil plowing, the crop of wheat was strong and long in the

straw, and the grain close-bottomed and heavy, weighing full sixty-four pounds to the bushel .---The quantity, as might be expected, not large, (about twenty-six bushels to the acre,) great in comparison of what it produced before. The millers were desirous of purchasing it, and could scarce. ly believe it was grown upon the heath land, as in former years my bailiff could with difficulty get a miller to look at his sample. Let this be borne in ) mind, that this land then had had no manure for years, was run out, and could only have been ameliorated by the admission of air and moisture by the deep plowing. This year the wheat on this duce will be from 31 to 36 bushels an acre."

Here are most important improvements detailed nefits were accomplished with scarce the aid of an instrument within the means of any of our own of it in America is hardly half of that in England, ite force to move the sub-soil plow, at a sufficient depth to ensure the desired amelioration of the soil.

erated a fortnight in ripening, and kept a whole turned over the ground to the depth of four inches; it would have done honor even to an Empire State, and sumptuous display of flowers, fruits, vegomonth longer than usual in great perfection by the my sub-soil plough immediately followed in the in the number, variety, and excellence of articles tables and grains, arranged in elegant order. The furrow made, drawn by four horses, stirring and exhibited, as well as the number and respectability great entrance Hall, by the generous aid of the breaking the soil twelve or fourteen inches deeper, of visitors present. The effect of the few anniver. fair sex, ever prominent in a good cause, was but not turning it over. Sometimes the iron pan saries that have been held in this place, cannot but tastefully dressed with flowers, evergreens, statua was so hard, that the horses were set fast, and it have surprised and delighted every friend of these ry and paintings, and lighted in the evening with became necessary to use the pickaxe to release associations, present on this occasion. The ar- numerous lamps, which, with the sweet harmony them before they could proceed. After the first rangement and management of the whole affair, of Mr. Metz's band of music, formed altogether year, the land produced double the former crops. | evinced much good taste and excellent judgment ation, to immediately adopt the improvements of a Many of the carrots being sixteen inches in length, in the Executive Committee and Committee of Tull and a Bakewell, and avail themselves of the and of a proportionate thickness. This amend. Arrangements, and commanded the admiration of all. Much praise is also due to Charles Robinson, ing. Manure I had scarcely any, the land not Esq., for the untiring industry, perseverance, and fine tact, with which he sustained the arduous du. tics of Chairman of said Committee, and Marshall of the day. That an assembly (estimated by good | ments, and productions of the dairy. judges at 10,000) should have been conducted through so great a variety of business, during the two days, with such perfect order, regularity, and quietude, speaks much in favor of the officers of the day, as also of the people assembled.

The show of Working Oxen is unprecedented, in this, or any other State. The South Green where they were exhibited, is a parallelogram of 21 by 54 rods, surrounded by two rows of lofty Elms, forming a spacious avenue overspread by their branches. The oxen were driven from the various towns into the city, in town teams, of from 20 to 130 pairs. On entering the Green at the north-east corner, they were paraded around the parallelogram, beneath the Elms, forming (in military style) a hollow square. The whole string ally of the buttermilk, consequently will be less of oxen reached three and a half times around the parallelogram, making an extent of nearly one mile and three-fourths. The whole number of pairs was 513; all which, with very few excepland has looked most promising; the ears large | tions, were of a deep, glossy red color, in fine workand heavy, the straw long, and I expect the pro. ing order. There were hundreds of pairs, of the very best form and proportions. There was one, which for their size, form, color, (deep red,) discip. with exactness, and it seems that these great be- line, power, similarity in form, color, and size, commanded the admiration of all. They were manure, but simply by the use of the sub-soil plow, owned by Mr. John Todd, of North Haven. We venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that farmers, however limited they may be, for the cost | in all the particulars above-mentioned, the world cannot produce their equal. They were twins, and there can always be a uniting of teams among and in every particular so exactly alike, that their neighbors, for the purpose of obtaining the requis- owner has never been able to discover but one single, small mark, by which he can distinguish one from the other, and that is a little black spot As the country does not abound in springs, and the depth of mere surface plowing, and thereby The increase of the crops will enable the farmers on the nose of one, about the size of a pea, which as the climate is very wet, the necessity of wells opens the soil to the admission of so much greater to add to their stock, and this would make them must have required long and close observation to to supply their place is obviated by making ponds. heat, and the fertilizing effects of the atmosphere, an encrease of manure, and they could thus go have noticed. Each would work on one side as well as the other, and are as much at comman ing of such improvements be for them, than to as with, and change sides instantly at bidding .bre ik up, as they so o'ten do, all old associations; The first premium is as much at their command separate themselves from the land of their fathers; as they are at the command of their owner. They In addition to the 1026 working oxen, there were about 100 head of other stock, of foreign and domestic blood; with horses, sheep and swine, which occupied two rows of stalls extending through we are a restless, roving, nomadic people. But the avenue formed by Temple street, on the west there is no part of America as yet where a crowd- side of the parallelogram. This part of the exhipopulation exists, and there is not that necessity | bition was not equal in improved blood to what it for emigration, therefore, as in this old world; be- was last year; as some of the best stock in the sides, other things unknown to us, bear on the County was absent at the New York State Cattle people here, such as exhorbitant taxes and tithes, Show, at Albany. There was a trial of strength and entailed privileges, which force many more by a number of teams on the Green, which exciindependent families to remove than otherwise | ted a deep interest in the spectators. The load would, were the dense population of Great Britain and cart weighed 5400 lb., nearly two tons and three-fourths, which was drawn without any apparent extra effort, by several single pairs, on ascending ground.

The exhibition of Agricultural and Horticultural productions in the State House, was a magnificent quite a Fairy scene.

The six spacious rooms on each side of the Hall, were occupied with rows of tables around three sides of them, which were covered with a great variety of fruit and vegetables of superior kinds, The large City Hall in the basement was well filled with vegetables, grains, agricultural imple-

The wonderful improvement in Horticultural skill and science, which this anniversary has evinced, speaks much in favor of such exhibitions, and those who have sustained them. The house was thronged to overflowing during the hours of shaded discovery authors exhibition.

ราช่วงสระบด ให้ห Valuable Hints on Butter Making and

"Solidity and firmness, I think is of more conequence than is generally allowed; the nearer butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer it will keep its flavor; and as it is not so easily acted upon by the atmospheric air, it will rctain less salt or brine, being divested more effectu. disposed to acidity.

"To accomplish this object I recommend salt." ing the cream by putting rather more fine table salt to it than is used when applied after churning; because a part will be left with the buttermilk or use strong clean brine, the produce of the selt generally used, and mix with the cream or butter, the hand to be used in the making as little as pos. sible, (the carlier the butter is made, and the cooler the duiry the better-the latter should be washed out with salt and water the first and last thing every day.) The hand relaxes the texture of the butter; it might by a little practice be avoided altogether by using wooden pats (the same as used by the London cheesemongers) for putting into casks, or making into shape for sale, which will press out the whey effectually by beating .-These pats must be always, (except when in the hand for use.) kept in a tub of fresh cold water. which will prevent the adhering of the butter and keep them cool. "The quantity of salt or brine required, will in some degree, depend on the season of the year. the distance to be sent, and time to be kept. Brine is preferable to salt, and the butter is smoother and better flavored. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce of dry table salt mixed with two drachms of fine sultpetre, and two drachms of fine yellow dry Jamaica sugar, to eve. ry pound of butter. If the butter be made up in lumps for the market, I would recommend that every lump le wrapped round with a piece of cali. co soaked in brine made from fine dry salt, that will carry an egg; if the brine be weak and wa. tery it may be injurious. If the butter be put into a firkin or half-firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beech, (the whiter the wood and hoops the better it pleases the eve,) well seasoned by scalding out several times with hot brine made from pure and clean salt. It should be well bound and made water tight, with head and bottom grooved; three pounds should be allowed for soakage.

ed account of the manner of culture and quantity produced .- See at the end of the paoceedings. The President then laid before the Society :

circular from the South Carolina Agricultural Society, requesting this Society to co-operate in petitioning the Legislature for an Agricultural Survey of the State. After it was read, the following was offered by Gen. Gillespie : "Resolved, That the President prepare and submit to the Legislature a petition for an Agricultural Survey of the State, and the same be signed by the Officers of the Society."

Gen. M'Queen offered the following resolution :

"That hereafter at every meeting of the Society it shall be the duty of the President to propose some subject on agriculture to be discussed at the next ensuing regular meeting, which shall be pub. lished at least one month anterior to the meeting

# in the Farmers' Gazette." By Gen. Gillespie : " Resolved, That three

members be appointed at each regular meeting (to be taken in alphabetical order), each to prepare detailed accounts of his mode of culture, managenected with his planting interest.'

The President announced A. Blue, J. W. Blake. ney, and John Campbell as coming first in order under this resolution.

ments for a dinner for the Society at its next regular meeting, 22d February, 1843.' -The following compose the committee : David S. Harllee, James Wright, John M'Queen.

By Gen. M'Queen : " Resolved, That five de. had not made it a subject of experiment. Our in. legates be appointed to the State Agricultural ference is, that where labor is dear, firing would Society, which meets the first week of the session of the Legislature."-The President then named the following : Wm. T. Ellerbe, R. F. W. All. meeting adjourned.

WM. T. ELLERBE, Secretary.

Experiment of John J. Marshall with broadcast Corn.-1842.

The land selected was about \$ths of an acre on the River bank just above the mouth of Whortleberry Creek. It had been planted in corn for several years and badly cultivated, so that it was very foul, and was manured.

It was broken up for the first time on the 17th May with a two horse plough. There being a heavy coat of grass and weeds in it, the latter as high as a tall horse, it was cross ploughed with a single horse turning plough on the 30th May. The corn was sowed on the 18th of June, at the rate of very near four bushels of our common seed corn to the acre, and covered with a small turning plough very shallow. Each ploughing and the planting was after a rain. The corn came up in a few days and grew off rapidly.

When about a month old, (21st July,) being from 5 to 6 feet high on the richest part of the land, it began to budge just as very rank oats sometimes do, and in a few weeks nearly all the best of the patch was very much fallen and tangled. It continued green and growing, however, except that immediately on the ground, which rotted.

7

The fodder having begun to ripen, the corn was cut on the 19th September, with grass blades and weeding hoes, Two spits were selected which I deemed to be a fair average of the whole patch, and in the other 100lb., being an average of 824lb. to four months. Currents, for instance, are easily spongioles in search of food ; for air, moisture, and

These, too frequently, are situated close to the barn-yards, and receive all their wash, which is not only a great loss in swallowing up the liquid parts of the manure, but must prove, even in this cool climate, thus mixed with the drink of the stock, very prejudicial at times to its health. Yet we found many farmers so ignorant, or so obstinate in favor of the custom, as to contend that this wash even possessed sanatire qualities. We wish the system of paving barn-yards could be introdueed more generally among us than it now prevails,

as it gives them a neat, comfortable appearance, which makes it a pleasure rather than a disgust then to the lover of domestic animals to visit

vise escape and be lost.

especially at the west.

Early in the spring, the manure is piled up inseanty crops of common oats, will bear good crops to large heaps, when it undergoes " firing" and of from 32 to 48 bushels of wheat, 30 to 40 bushicrimentation; this certainly causes a great loss, els of beans, 4) to 60 bushels of barley, and from as the ammonia and other volatile gasses, which 48 to 70 bushels of early oats per statute acre; are its most fertilizing properties, thereby escape | besides potatoes, turnips, mangle-wurtzle and carrots, as green crops, which all good agriculturists into the air. The object of fermenting and firing know are the best producers of the best manure. it with the farmer, is to destroy all hay and weed seeds that are accumulated in it, and thus prevent | It is hardly possible to estimate all the advantages ment of negroes, stock, and every thing else conamong his crops. This undoubtedly makes a bandry is thereby facilitated and cheapened; less seed and less minure produce a full effect ; the eleaner field, and one that requires much less hoc. ing, but then is not the loss sustained in the firing chances of a good and early tilth for sowing are

of the manure equivalent to the extra labor re- greatly increased; a matter of great importance By Col. D. S. Harllee : " Resolved, That a quired in destroying the weeds ? We often put in our precarious climate; and there can be no committee of three be appointed to make arrange. this question when in England, not only to the doubt that even the climate itself will be much impractical farmer, but to scientific men, who had proved by the general prevalence of land made written much and ably on manures, yet never ob. dry." tained a satisfactory answer, from the reason, we Sir Edmund Stracy, in a communication to the

suppose, that those with whom we came in contact. Royal Arricultural Society, thus speaks also, of the beneficial effects of the sub-soil plow.

" On my coming to reside on my estate at Rackbe best; but where labor is cheap, the application heath about six years since, I found five hundred of it in an unformented state is the most economical. acres of heath land, composing two farms without When land is so cheap as it is in many parts of tenants; the gorse, heather, and fern shooting up stone, James Wright, John M'Queen, and J. W. America, some contend that it is best to apply the in all parts. In short, the land was in such a con-Blakeney; when on motion of Col. Marshall the unfermented manure on a naked fallow, and then dition, that the crops returned not the seed sown. quently admitting the air and the rain, and peras fast as the weeds get up, plow them in, and for | The land was loose loamy soil, and had been brokthe next year's crop they thus have a clean field on up by the plow to a depth not exceeding four and a greatly enriched soil. This, however, is inches beneath which was a substratum (provindoubtful, and we should be glad to see it settled | cially called an iron pan,) so hard, that with difby careful experiment on the different soils in va. ficulty could a pickaxe be made to enter in many rious localities. By placing a layer of manure, places; and my bailiff, who had looked after the then scattering a small quantity of gypsum upon | land for thirty-five years, told me that the lands | the time of plowing, these lines are totally oblitit, with an intermixture of earth, then another lay. were not worth cultivation, that all the neighborcr of manure, and so on till the pile is completed, ing farmers said the same thing, and that there riving it a good coating of earth for the last opewas but one thing to be done, viz., to plant with ration, might possess all the advantages of firing, fir and forest trees; but to this I paid little attenand still retain the volatile gasses that would other- tion, as I had the year preceding allotted some parcels of ground, taken out of the adjoining lands,

to some cottagers: to each cottage, about one Where the soil is heavy, not only is the barnvard paved, but the lanes leading to it are gravelthird of an acre. The crops on all these allotments ed, or Macadamised, which is another great com- looked fine, healthy, and good, producing excelfort that our wealthy landlords little heed, more lent wheat, carrots, peas, cabbages, potatoes, and other vegetables in abundance. The question then Much more attention is paid to plots of turf and was, how was this done ? On the outside cotflowers and shrubbery around their houses than tage allotments all was barren. It could not be with us, and in addition to these, every good farmby the monure that had been laid on, for the coter has his own extensive kitchen and fruit garden. tagers had none but that which they had scraped where all things proper for them, that will grow from the roads. The magic of all this I could as- to winter killing wheat, for when the land was in the open air, are produced in great perfection. cribe to nothing else but the spade : they had bro- thus prepared, the roots of the grain would pene-The best gardens are enclosed by a high stone ken up the land eighteen inches deep. As to dig. ging up 509 acres with the spade to the depth of or brick fence, which breaks off the cold winds. and enables them to better hasten or retard the eighteen inches, at an expense of 6l. an acre, 1 growth of fruits and vegetables. On a south exwould not attempt it. I accordingly considered posure of the wall, a sloping bed of ten fect wide, that a plow might be constructed so as to loosen or so, is laid up of sandy soil : this is for the early the soil to the depth of eighteen inches, keeping the best soil to the depth of four inches, and near the surproductions. On the north side a similar slope is made with a clay soil for the latter ones. In this face, thus admitting air and moisture to the roots way fruits and vegetables may be prolonged two of the plants, and enable them to extend their kept from July to November, and strawberries extent of pasture, are as necessary to the thriving

on and fertilize their soil to any reasonable depth and especially in dry weather, to the continued absorption of aqueous vapors. Besides the roots of and extent. How much better would the mak- and regularly keep side by side without the yoke, all plants can penetrate much further when this is done, in search of food, which enables them to resist drought, and when the soil is tolerably porforsake home, kindred, and friends, and the com- are a perfect nonpareil. ous or well drained, the effect also of heavy rains. forts and refinements of a denser population, to Mr. Smith, of Dunston, Scotland, was the first

seek rich lands, in a wild, distant. unknown, and unhealthy region-hundreds, or perhaps a thous. and miles off. Verily it must be said of us, that alone considered.

We hope S'r Edmund was sufficiently mindful to reward his poor cottagers for setting him so good

and profitable an example, in breaking up and fertilizing his poor heath land. As we understand from the examination frequently of what we sup-

pose similar land, his sub-soil was gravelly and sufficiently porous to take in all superabundant water ; with Mr. Smith the case is the reverse ; his soil is a stiff clay, and without thorough drain-Britain.

Sir Edmund Stracy makes use of another instrument somewhat similar, on his permanent grass and, called the sub-turf plow .- " It is used," he says, "to loosen the turf about ten and a half inches deep below the surface, without turning over the flag; loosening the soil underneath, consemitting the roots of the herbage to spread in

in search of food. There are no marks left by which it can be known that the land has been so plowed, except from the straight fences of the coulter, at the distance of about fourteen inches one from another. In about three months from erated, and the quantity of aftermath, and the thickness of the bottom, have been the subject of admiration of all my neighbors. Another advantage from this sub-soil plowing is, that before that took place, water was lying stagnant in many parts after heavy rains, especially in the lower grounds to a great depth ; now no water is to be seen lying on any part, the whole being absorbed by the earth."

In addition to the beneficial effects of the subsoil plow for grass, grain, and long roots, we saw equally good effects produced from its introduction in the preparation of the soil for turnips, and we cannot but think that the sub-soil plowing in our own country would be a complete preventive trate so deeply into the earth that the freezings

and thawings of early spring could not affect them, New York, and plowed in about three inches deep, rowing or rolling.

### From the New Haven Farmer's Gazette. A SPLENDID AFFAIR.

Annual Fair, Cattle Show, and Ploughing Match, of the New Haven County Agricultu

Take it altogether, it was doubtless the most imposing spectacle of the kind, ever witnessed in the State.

The Plowing Match on Thursday, was attendtors which entered the field was not large, the ining, the expense of sub-soil ploughing would terest excited was intense. The field was a square cloth instead of paper in sending out butter to the have been entirely thrown away, as it would only of about 20 rods, on which the plowing was permake a deeper bed to hold the accumulating wa- formed. The ground was marked out into lands ters of the extraordinary wet climate of Great of one-eighth of an acre each, and was accom. plished by one team of one yoke, in 26 minutes: by another in 271, and the longest was only 321

minutes. Such was the zeal excited by the strife, different times-the temperature of the milk and activity, and skill of the plowmen and their teams, cream in the different stages-the situation and that at the close, a general shout of approbation was sent up by the multitude, which made the welkin ring again,-" and all very good" but the plows, which, with one exception, were made to worry both man and team.

provement. The plowman who came off in 26 minutes, did his work well, but evidently at an churning ; the best sort of coloring, if any, and self and team, beyond the 321 minute man, that fect of dry, wet, or shady pasture, also of regular will cost more to replace than the worth of a exercise for the cows, if any, and what effect as minute team was done as well, if not better, than milk given by the cows, if feeding on corn or the other, it was done with at least twenty-five per cent. less effort, of both man and team, and the gain in time of the former over the latter, was only six minutes and a half. This certainly must be bad economy, and can be avoided only by improving the form of the plow.

At the Plowing Match in Worcester, in 1839. by the application of the dynamometer, the correct draft of several plows was ascertained. By this experiment, one plow worked 100 per cent. easier than another; so that one horse, or one yoke of oxen, would perform the work of two, or two that of four, with the same case.

we put it to you, gentlemen farmers, in these trials Platte river; that he lest his way while in as the first week in September for the latitude of distinguished from them, only by your intellectual seated on a load of hay, passing by. He capacities, do not the laws of justice and humani attracted their attention by jumping up and the ground left in its rough state without har. ty, and your own interest, all demand of you to in the onts. The oats were eight feet to relieve them from such unjust, unnecessary, and was as badly off as if he had been in the grievous burdens ? If you, by the aids of science, everglades of Florida. can relieve them from one-half their toils, and yet

derive the same product from their labor, reason

"If very choice butter, I would recommend a salt cloth around the butter, also on the top and at the bottom; the cloth can be kept in its place ed by three thousand people, as estimated by good by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask fills: judges present. Though the number of competi. in either case the cloth can be returned or sold to the buyer, as many of the cheesemongers uso customer. and the in branches of

"Much observation, attention, and arrangement is required to see and and judge as to what improvement can be effected in the make of butter; comparative statements from different dairies at state of the dairy-the quantity and quality of cream the milk will yield in different localities, under different management-the effects of the use of various sorts of salt, brine, sugar, honey, or saltpetre, mixed with the milk, the cream, or the In these implements there is room for great im- butter-the effect of mixing the different milks together-the effect of heat and acid applied in expenditure of strength and extra effort, in him- what description of food has such effect, the efwhole days' plowing. While the work of the 321 to the production of cream in proportion to the grain, or by adding meal in the water for drink. WILLIAM WERE,"

> Mr. Burke also stated that in many parts of Holland the brine was added, not to the butter itself, but to the cream from which it was to be ob. tained ; and that he believed honey to be prefera. ble to sugar as an addition for improving its quali. ty.-Roy. Ag. Soc. Trans.

#### WESTEEN OATS.

The Wiskonsan Whig narrates that a man by the name of Wayne, recently Now, in behalf of these noble and useful animals, went into a field of cats, at the head of of skill in plowing, which are for your own benefit them ; that, not returning at night, search and amusement, whether it is right, or fair, to put was made for him next day, and he was especially if the wheat was sowed as early all the extra effort upon them. While you are at last discovered by some men who were unite your intellectual with their physical powers, high ; and Wayne, being a short man,

Rabbi Isanc Leeser, is about to estab.

