

CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

M. MacLean, Editor and Proprietor.

CHERAW S. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1839.

Vol. IV. No. 8.

TERMS.

If paid within three months, 300.
If paid within three months after the close of the year, 3. 50
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, 4 00
If not paid within that time, 5 00
A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25 provided the names be forwarded together, and accompanied by the money.
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrears are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty cents, each subsequent insertion.
Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.
The Postage must be paid on all communications.

Notice.

I will sell to the highest bidder on Saturday the 12th instant at my plantation seven miles above Cheraw. Five thousand bushels of corn, five thousand pounds of fodder and four stable beavers. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. G. McLENDON.
January 1, 1838.

Merchants' Bank of S. C.

Cheraw, 37th December, 1838.
THE Directors of the Bank having declared a dividend of six dollars per share on the Capital stock for the last six months, the same will be paid to the stockholders on and after 3d January next.
W. GODFREY, Cashier.

Notice.

MISS M. PRITCHARD will open a school on Monday 14th of January. Parents wishing to send their children may know the terms by applying at the residence of Mr. Pritchard, on Church Street.

A Card.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in trade and will carry on a general mercantile business under the firm of Brown Bryan & Brother. Their business will be confined strictly to cash or barter transactions; they are determined not to keep running accounts.
They open store on the first Monday in January next with a good stock of goods embracing nearly every article wanted for the country or town trade, they will sell cheap.
BROWN BRYAN,
T. A. BRYAN.

Cheraw, Jan. 2, 1838.
B. Bryan and Brother will attend to the settlement of all accounts for and against B. Bryan and all indebted are requested to come forward and pay before return day for the several adjoining Districts and counties.
B. BRYAN.

Sheriff's Election.

An election will take place for Sheriff of Chesterfield District on the second Monday and day following in January next. The election will be conducted by the same managers in the same manner and at the same places as election for members of the Legislature. The managers will meet on Thursday after at the C. H. court the votes and declare the election.
A. BLUE, } Managers
M. McCASKILL, } at
A. J. MOSES, } Cheraw.
December 24th, 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. Boots and Shoes will continue to be made of the best Northern leather that can be procured by experienced workmen and sold for cash. Persons who may make accounts will consider them payable and due on sight.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Cheraw, Jan. 1, 1839.

Notice.

MR. PRINCE wishes to hire out for the present year three negro servants, viz: one tallow and two wench; all of whom are young and perfectly healthy. A place in the country will be preferred. Inquire of
J. A. INGLIS.
Jan. 1, 1839.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Farmer's Register.
Scraps of information with regard to the culture of the Chinese Mulberry.
In the present unparalleled and general excitement in regard to the speculations in purchasing, and intended cultures of the morus multicaulis, no apology need be offered to our readers for giving to that, and to kindred subjects, so much space in this publication. Indeed, whether viewed as a valuable future improvement in the agriculture and industry of this country, or as a subject of national mania, the one is of intense interest to almost all who read agricultural publications, and to even most persons who read nothing. Almost every one of our subscribers, stimulated by some one or other motive, will desire to cultivate at least a few plants; and all are but slightly informed on the subject. Therefore, in addition to the valuable general directions for the culture given by G. B. Smith, Esq., in the last No. we shall add here some interesting extracts from several private letters from T. S. Pleasants, an extensive cultivator of some experience, and whose general intelligence, and correctness of observation, deserve the fullest confidence. These were designed only for our own perusal and use; but considering the suggestions as interesting, and likely to be useful to many others, we have asked and obtained permission to share the benefit of our readers.
To these extracts will be added other scraps of information received from various sources, and principally from the Rev. Sidney Weller, of Halifax county, N. C.

It is gratifying that the favours of fortune, in this sudden surprising mulberry madness, have fallen in some cases upon most worthy receivers; and there are none in whose successful and profitable cultivation we are more gratified than in the cases of the individuals named above. In general these unexpected visitations of good fortune have fallen upon a class of cultivators, who usually work more for the public benefit than their own, and whose improvements, or schemes, subject them to ridicule, and often to loss. These are the book farmers and experiment-makers—and especially the regular and devoted readers of the *Farmer's Register*, or other agricultural periodicals. To this last fact we desire particularly to call attention; and would be much benefited if it could be presented fully to the view of all who have made nothing from this golden harvest, simply because they had read nothing concerning the cultivation which has produced it.

We shall take the liberty of speaking more fully of Mr. Weller's case, because it is one of peculiar interest. He settled himself on a piece of miserable poor land, and with very little prospect, as his neighbours thought, to make a bear subsistence from it's products. He has devoted himself principally to vine and multicaulis culture. Some notices of his useful services to agriculture, in the former department, have been heretofore given in this publication. Of the latter, the principal circumstances are as follows. Five or six years ago, being then, and long before, a regular reader of the *American Farmer*, he was induced by its recommendations (all of which we owe to a former Editor, Gideon B. Smith), to begin the cultivation of the multicaulis. He bought of J. J. Hitchcock, of Baltimore, a plant, of about a foot in height, for which he paid a dollar, and 25 cents more for getting it to his residence. From this small beginning, all his stock, and many other, now large stocks, bought from him, have grown. Mr. Weller's sale of plants, before this season of speculation and high prices had commenced, amounted to about \$2000, and this fall to \$5000 more, though made at 60 cents the foot, and before the rise to half the present current prices; besides reserving enough stock to double or treble his crop next year.

Let it not be supposed from these or any other statements of enormous profits from raising multicaulis plants, that we design to have it inferred as our opinion, that we expect them to continue. The greater part of the present prices of multicaulis is undoubtedly a bubble, blown up by speculation; and that part must burst sooner or later, (when we cannot predict;) but the intrinsic value of the plant will remain; and silk culture should be really undertaken by only one in every hundred, the demand thereby created should maintain, for two seasons, the plants and buds to one-eighth (or perhaps one-sixteenth) part of their present exorbitant prices, the cultivation will still be highly profitable to all who plant even at the present high prices. If there should be no demand of purchasers, and no design in the cultivator to raise silk worms, then of course he will lose his whole outlay. Of these, or of better chances, adventurer must judge for himself.

We proceed to give extracts from our friend Pleasants' letters. He will not confine his efforts to merely raising mulberry plants for sale, but will feed silk worms the next season, on a considerable scale. For this purpose, he has acquired possession of the Bollona Arsenal, in Chesterfield, which will be converted from its late warlike name and purpose, to a laboratory for the peaceful and useful labour of silk culture, under the direction of its present worthy occupant.

"On the subject of one-bud cuttings of multicaulis I can give thee my experience this year, which perhaps may be of some value. It is probably known to thee, that with scarcely any exceptions, there was a great failure in getting cuttings to start last spring. John Carter is the only cultivator I know who has succeeded well. Next to him I place myself—but at a considerable distance in the rear. To the north, not more than one in 15 or 20 grew. The failure was owing to a peculiar season, for I never saw cuttings start better than mine did. An excessive drought, at the time the plants began to root, dried them up. In preparing my cuttings, out of some of the strongest and best wood, I cut 10,000 or 15,000 with one bud. The one-bud cuttings I planted to themselves in the same sort of ground with the others; and they all subsequently dried alike. Taking the piece at large, they stand as well as the best sort of two-bud cuttings, and much better than the greater part of them. They came up with great regularity, and have grown off very evenly.

"If the season is propitious, there is no reason why a cutting with one bud should not grow as well as one with two buds. A large one may be stuck deeper in the ground, and in the drought, it may be longer under the influence of moisture—but with early planting, I have no hesitation in relying upon any good one bud cutting; and early planting, by the way, is more or less important to the success of every mode. I have never taken up my multicaulis plants so early in the spring, but what I found the buds started, and the little rootlets in the act of being thrown out. The growth must therefore be checked by exposure to the air, and transplanting. From my observation, the conditions which I would recommend, (and which I rely on so

fully that I intend to practice them,) in order to insure success to one-buds, are as follows: Preserve the plants during winter in a cool place, not exposed to the sun. Let the ground be prepared, so that the planting may be commenced as early as the season will permit; if in February the better—at any rate, early in March. The soil should not be so light or sandy as to become thisty very soon. Let the cuttings be prepared by separating midway between the joints, and stick them deep enough for the buds to be covered from an inch to an inch and a half, according to the texture of the soil. The bottom of the slip will then be 2 1/2 inches beneath the surface—a depth to which the ground seldom becomes entirely dry in the early part of the spring—and if there be any choice of ground in the lot, select for single buds that part which lies the lowest, as being likely to retain moisture the longest. With these precautions, and above all, early planting, no failure can, in my opinion, ensue; but I would advise thee to consult other cultivators on the subject. By a strong cutting, I mean one taken from the larger part of the main stem of a vigorous plant, and those near the base of thirify lateral branches. Some days ago, I removed the earth from a number of my single-bud plants, for the purpose of examining them carefully. I found some smaller than I intended to plant; but the trees were as large as those from the largest cuttings.

"My plants will this year yield per cutting about 40 buds, on the average—perhaps more, and the most of them grow on a thin, shallow soil, that never was manured."

"It is the opinion of many men of judgment, with whom I have conversed and corresponded, that the present prices will be nearly or quite sustained another year.—The stock of mulberries is not so large as one might suppose. There are very few in New England. A friend in Baltimore informs me that G. B. Smith estimates the number in the United States as two and a half millions. R. Sinclair (perhaps in conjunction with Smith) states the same number; and a friend of mine, who has taken great pains to inform himself, has arrived at precisely the same conclusion. I cannot help thinking there are more; but my information on the subject is not extensive. In regard to the demand, I may say that in addition to that indicated by the present high prices, Judge Comstock, editor of the *Silk Cultivator*, told me he did not think there were more in the United States than would supply the state of Connecticut, at fair prices, if they were all sent there. And a gentleman of Burlington informed me that there were not more than enough in New Jersey to supply the present demand in the county of Burlington in the same manner.

"I intended to have said a word about sprouting cuttings in a hot bed, as recommended by G. B. Smith. I have only tried it once, and then on a small scale; but I did not succeed very well. The objection is, that the plants become chilled and stunted by removal from such comfortable quarters to be exposed to the inclemencies of the month of May. But in any event, great skill and attention are requisite in the management of a hot bed.

"It may be very familiar to thee, but it will do no harm to add, that the most convenient instrument in preparing the cuttings, is a pair of pruning scissors—such as are used by vine dressers."

"[My experience teaches me that this objection rests against plants grown in hot beds with glasses. We, however consider the glasses are wholly unnecessary, if not injurious. If the cuttings be started in hot beds, covered in bad weather, and during higher with straw or grass matings, they can be raised just as hardly as if planted in the field, and will have the advantage of being from three to five weeks earlier in their growth. I have transplanted cuttings thus raised, taking advantage of a good season just after a rain, without their leaves ever drooping, or the plants being put back a single day in their growth.

From close observation I unhesitatingly say that I consider the hot-bed as above described the best mode of starting the cuttings.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Ed. Farmer & Gardener.]

"I had intended to supply an omission made in regard to the preparation of cuttings; and the remark I would make, applies especially to cuttings of single buds. It is the main stem that I recommended to be cut into single buds, and it is the strongest part of the stem that throws out the lateral branches. As every lateral starts out, there is no bud (at least none that will readily grow) remaining at the joint; and it is therefore necessary, in preparing the cuttings, that the lowest bud on the lateral should be left to the main stem. I lost many plants last spring by not attending to this. And the sellers of mulberries, who supply trimmed plants, should always prune in this way, otherwise, the best portion of the wood on the whole plant will be of little value.

"I have almost determined to plant a portion of our cuttings this fall; say about the last of Nov. or 1st of December. The wood left unripe, as the branches generally ripen to the ends.
Mr. Weller had earlier learned the vital power and value of these unripe buds, and has practised with success the following manner of saving them separately. As soon as there has been frost enough for the leaves to fall off, and before any more severe cold weather follows, all the unripe

ends of branches and stems are cut off, including about an inch, or one bud, of the adjoining ripe wood below. These are laid in a shallow pit or trench, or even on the cleanly scraped surface of the earth, so as to be more than four inches thick; and then are covered over with clean and friable soil, (sand would be better,) which is to fill up all vacancies between the twigs, as well as to cover them. Then, any kind of earth may be heaped on, so as to cover the twigs 12 or 13 inches deep, if freezing is feared; though a few inches depth has always proved sufficient. As in all other cases of winter-pits or trenches to contain multicaulis plants, the access of too much water from rains should be prevented, by choosing any elevated spot, or surrounding it with a ditch. Mr. Pleasants' views and advice as to choosing a cold situation, to prevent the too early springing of the buds, are likely to give still greater value to this practice of saving and using unripe buds. Mr. Weller relies on his unripe buds, saved as above, to be nearly as certain as the ripest, to vegetate and produce, and this information may be worth several hundreds of dollars, this year, to every one who has as much as an acre in multicaulis plants. It is highly necessary to avoid having any vegetable matter in contact with the buried twigs as mouldiness and rotting will be produced and, perhaps may spread beyond the twigs first affected.

"Will thou take it amiss, if I venture to assign one or two reasons why thou shouldst not offer thy plants of 1839 for 12 1/2 cents, as thou didst propose doing some time ago? I would not deter thee from doing so, for the purpose of keeping up the price. If they do not sell for more than 9d. I shall be perfectly satisfied. It is enough for them. But can any one individual reduce the market price by offering his crop at reduced rates, or even by giving them away? Perhaps thou mayest grant a million. If there be a brisk demand for 20 million, which will probably be the extent of the supply next year a million or more or less will have very little effect upon prices. By contracting now to receive much less than they will probably command, thy efforts to reduce the prices will be unavailing, and thou wilt be voluntarily depriving thyself of the profits to be derived from the culture. Speculators, also, might buy up thy whole crop, and retail it at greatly advanced rates. Indeed it is only the speculator, perhaps, that would now contract to receive plants to be delivered a year hence. So that I see no probability of thy effecting thy object by this course. It is however very possible that by another year, public feeling on the subject may be more rational, and that prices may correspond with the actual value of the plant for which it is designed by nature. We are now going through the paroxysm of the fever, in due time it will abate, health will be restored, and reason resume her empire. Let us wait patiently for it, and do all we can to promote the culture of silk, until the question is settled whether or not it can be introduced into this country as a profitable branch of agriculture."

"I think I have obtained some valuable information respecting the action of bone manure in growing mulberries. When I was at the north, I inquired particularly about its general value, at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At Boston, there is a very large manufactory. At all three places, the price for crushed bones is 35 cts. per bushel. I purchased 200 or 300 bushels in Baltimore; but it was not until after I left there, that I heard of its good effects on mulberries. A grower in Burlington had applied some to a small lot of ground, and the effect was so beneficial, that I heard the trees spoken of as being the finest of the whole country. They had tried to keep the knowledge of it a secret there, for their own advantage; but I intend that it shall be known. I am promised the result of another experiment. I am fully convinced that with the use of \$5 worth of bone manure to the acre, our highest and driest and poorest lands can be made to produce trees 5 or 6, or 7 feet high.

"Please inform me what Sidney Weller's mode of saving his immature cuttings. I heard thee detail it, but perhaps I have forgotten some part."

In answer to the foregoing inquiry, and for the benefit of all others of our readers, the information derived from Mr. Weller's statement of his practice will here be given.

All who have observed the *Morus Multicaulis*, know that the plants of one year's growth have a large portion of the latest formed stem and branches so green and tender as to be unfit to withstand severe frosts. This part of the plants with all the buds thereon, though frequently amounting to one-fifth, or more of the whole number on the plant, has, until lately, been deemed worthless and taken no account of in sales, or in planting.—But in our own small practice, it was observed last spring, when the plants were taken out of the earth in which they had been kept through winter, that the unripe buds, to the very extremities of the twigs, had begun to start in growth, and of course that they possessed enough vital power to produce plants, if properly managed. The proportion of unripe wood this year is enormously great, owing to the early and continued drought of summer having been followed by abundant late rains. After they first year, there is a very little of the wood left unripe, as the branches generally ripen to the ends.

Mr. Weller had earlier learned the vital power and value of these unripe buds, and has practised with success the following manner of saving them separately. As soon as there has been frost enough for the leaves to fall off, and before any more severe cold weather follows, all the unripe

ends of branches and stems are cut off, including about an inch, or one bud, of the adjoining ripe wood below. These are laid in a shallow pit or trench, or even on the cleanly scraped surface of the earth, so as to be more than four inches thick; and then are covered over with clean and friable soil, (sand would be better,) which is to fill up all vacancies between the twigs, as well as to cover them. Then, any kind of earth may be heaped on, so as to cover the twigs 12 or 13 inches deep, if freezing is feared; though a few inches depth has always proved sufficient. As in all other cases of winter-pits or trenches to contain multicaulis plants, the access of too much water from rains should be prevented, by choosing any elevated spot, or surrounding it with a ditch. Mr. Pleasants' views and advice as to choosing a cold situation, to prevent the too early springing of the buds, are likely to give still greater value to this practice of saving and using unripe buds. Mr. Weller relies on his unripe buds, saved as above, to be nearly as certain as the ripest, to vegetate and produce, and this information may be worth several hundreds of dollars, this year, to every one who has as much as an acre in multicaulis plants. It is highly necessary to avoid having any vegetable matter in contact with the buried twigs as mouldiness and rotting will be produced and, perhaps may spread beyond the twigs first affected.

As to the capacity of the unripe buds to germinate and to produce good plants, if preserved properly through winter, (without being cut from the plants,) we know it likewise from the information of John E. Meade, Esq., of Prince George, who availed of the knowledge so well that he has now as many growing trees as he bought cuttings last spring—the unripe buds, which are not charged having fully made up for all the failures of the ripe. By the way, cuttings bought by Mr. Meade last spring, cost him (at an unusually low price) \$10, and the crop from them is worth \$1000, at the present enormous prices and ready sales.

We saw Mr. Weller's nursery, (in Halifax county, N. C.) on October 16th. Tender plants, (such as sweet potato vines,) had then been partly killed by frost, but his mulberries were barely touched, on some of the youngest top leaves, and many grow, or ripen, much more yet. He had worked the ground late in August; and that, (as we think, improperly late cultivation) as well as the late rains, had caused a very late growth, and usually large proportion of unripe wood and buds. He does not trouble himself to cut down and cover, or to use any other means to protect in winter, any of his plants, except the unripe extremities of branches. He considers all the ripe wood as perfectly safe. This is a most important advantage of the climate of North Carolina and Virginia. But though cutting down the entire plant is unnecessary to protect the ripe wood from cold, still as it will be done at any rate, for cuttings, while the great demand lasts, it will be better to protect the unripe buds.

Mr. Weller's nursery ground is quite sandy, and some of it had been very poor, and most of it now far from rich. Yet his one-year's plants are generally four and sometimes six feet high; showing the great advantage of using the lightest soil. At Gaston, on the rich as well as light soil of the Roanoke low-grounds, a small patch, belonging to W. W. Wilkins, esq., would average, certainly 150 good buds, (and he thinks 200) on the plants of this year's growth. It is certainly the first growth we have seen. These plants, from buds planted last spring, in seven months thereafter would sell for \$3 a piece—perhaps for \$5, at the present prices. Some waste building time had been given to this spot. We had been before inclined to believe that calcareous manures are peculiarly adapted to the mulberry, from having observed the usual locations, and degree of luxuriance, of the native growth. Mr. Weller has found very decided benefit from sprinkling the rubbish of old mortar, (from demolished brickwork,) in his rows of multicaulis cuttings. The great value, too, of bone manure, (though bones are of phosphate lime,) as stated by Mr. Pleasants, is a valuable fact, and helping to confirm the opinion of the demand of this plant for lime in some of its forms in combination.

Mr. Weller plants at any time in winter or spring, when he has the time. He has no objection to, or fear of, fall planting, but has no spare labor at that season. He cuts up generally, into singlebud cuttings, and drops the bits into the furrow, with no care as to their position, and about seven or eight inches apart, (rows three feet) and covers carefully. We think a better mode would be to stick the lower end of the cutting into the soft mould, perpendicularly, and to cover the bud not more than an inch, if near the time to sprout. The lower extremities, where the roots form, in this case would be as low as possible, and so much the more likely to keep moist; and the bud would be very near, as it ought to be, to the air. These objects will be still better answered, by cutting the branches as close above each bud as is safe, and of course giving as much length as possible of each cutting below the bud.

Besides the rapid mode of propagation from single bud cuttings, when they are allowed to have the growth of an entire season, there is another process which may be added, and by which the product may be still more and greatly multiplied.—This is by summer layers; which mode is extensively practised by some of the largest dealers and nurserymen, and which is cer-

tainly an admirable means of making profit by imposing on distant and ignorant purchasers, still more than to obtain the legitimate gain of the actual increase of the stock of plants. As described to us, the following is the most approved and productive plan of raising from layers. Early in July, or as soon as the young shoots are 10 to 15 inches high, let each be bent down and laid on the earth, and confined there by a forked stick, and a little earth be laid on one of the buds near the extremity. The leaves of the buried buds should be cut off. From these, roots soon strike out, and each extremity runs up rapidly into what northern nurserymen call "a tree." Soon after the first operation, every alternate bud, of the stem laid down, should be covered with earth in like manner, and from each of the intermediate buds left uncovered, there will be thrown up other upright shoots, of which the connecting original stem may be cut apart, before the growing season is over, and thus form so many of what are termed "rooted and untrimmed" trees, and sold as such, formerly at 25 to 38, and now at 60 cents or more, a piece. In this manner, in a good season, and during rapid growth, we are informed that sometimes six, or eight, and even ten "rooted trees," may be raised in a year from a single bud planted the same season. This is a very useful practice to increase a small stock rapidly; as these secondary, though very inferior plants, if well preserved through winter, will furnish a greatly increased stock of buds and roots for the next year's planting. But to sell these plants, of half a season's growth, to distant purchasers as rooted trees, without explanation, is a gross fraud, which has been most extensively practised already, and by which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been, and will be, unrighteously gained.

From this description many purchasers of plants will not understand the manner in which their supplies were produced. For plants from layers must necessarily be of small height, the growth late, and a large proportion of the stem unripe—and always without branches, (though sold perhaps at nearly double price for being "untrimmed") and the roots, consisting of a small horizontal bit of the original stem converted to root, with merely a few thread-like roots extending therefrom. Purchasers should guard against receiving the products of layers as "rooted trees," whether sold as "untrimmed" or not.

Cuttings, also, may be separated from young plants in any wet season, during summer, and, if set out immediately, will have, and form separate rooted plants. We are inclined to believe that the topping of young plants, for this object, in July, would be useful, by causing more extension of side-branches, and better maturing the buds on the extremities.

Among the great and unexpected products from this year's growth of multicaulis plants, there will be an abundant harvest of law-suits. We know of several having been already commenced. There will be novel points of agricultural law for the courts to decide, which will be curious, and not a little amusing to all except the litigant parties.—All persons who make contracts, should be very cautious as to the other party with whom they deal, and the manner of fixing the conditions. We will close these scraps of information with some arithmetical calculations and estimates, which perhaps may be of service to readers who design either to buy or to sell, or who are in possession of multicaulis plants. We have had reason to be surprised to find, in sandy places, how little had been done, even by dealers to a large amount of money, in the way of estimating arithmetically, the present or prospective amounts, or market prices of their possessions or purchases. It is, therefore, that we have thought that these *mulberry statistics*, and estimates, trifling and humble as they are, may not be useless.

On page 592, vol. 2. of *Farmer's Register*, and in the appendix to the *Essay on Calcareous Manures*, (pp. 103, 104) there is a table of the number of plants, or rectangular spaces, in an acre, at every distance that can be desired. This will be found far more convenient for reference to show the number of mulberry plants to an acre, than for the other purposes for which the table was originally designed.

According to this table an acre of land planted with cuttings at the distance of 3 feet by 1, would take 14520 plants. This allows abundant space for the first year's growth. At 3 feet by 1 1/2 inches, there would be 15 123 plants; and therefore, for round numbers, 15,000 may be taken as the number of cuttings proper for an acre, and which, if not growing unusually large, would not be too thick even if all were to live. Upon this ground the cost and returns (and conjectured profits will be estimated.

COST.	
15,000 single-bud cuttings, bought Nov. 1838, at 2 1/2 cts. each, make the cost for an acre,	\$375
Interest on do.	32
Keeping cuttings through the winter and cultivation in 1839,	25
Rent of land,	18
	440

PROFIT.
Suppose of 15,000 cuttings, 6000 to fail, and only 9000 to grow, and these to average only 30 good buds each, and these buds to sell in Nov. 1838, at but half a cent each, then the product will be,