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AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

VOLUME IV.

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W. MAULEAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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More New Books again.

BY the Osceola just arrived a large supply of new Books has been received, among which are the following.

In Religious and Theological Literature: Schmidt's Greek Concordance 2 vols 8vo, Cruden's Concordance, Scorgal's Works, Line St. Lectures, Boston's Crook in the Lot, Mrs. Hawke's Memoirs, Methodist Hymns, Ripley's Notes, Dick's Theology, Townsend's Bible, 2 vols, large 8vo, Gray and Bowen's Bible 2 vols 8vo, Robinson's Lexicon to Greek Testament.

In Miscellaneous Literature: Marshall's Washington 2 vols 8vo, do. do. 12mo, Silk Grower's Guide, Virginia Housewife, Bancroft's United States, Book of Hours, Crockett's Songs, Miss Leslies Receipts, Cook's own Book, Irving's Astoria, Todd's Index Romum, Irwing's Tour to the Prairies, Russell Stone's Life of Brand.

In School Literature: Webster's, Elementary and American Spelling Books, Dilworth's Do. Towne's Do., Smith's, Emerson's, Pike's, Daboll's, and Colburn's Arithmetics, Worcester's Primer, Lovell's Young Pupils' First Book, Gallandett's Pictures Defining and Reading Book, Hazzi Speller and Definer, Young and National Reader, American First Class Book, Woodbridges, Olney's, and Maltebrun Geographies, Columbian Orator, Academical and United States Speakers, Goldsmith's Greece and Rome by Pinnock, Parley's First Book of History, Tylers and Robbin's Histories, Robinsons Book Keeping, Anthon's Latin Lessons, Do. Greek do. in Prosody, Ainsworth's and Leverett's Latin Lexicons, Comstock's and Blake's Philosophies, Lincoln's Botany, Comstock's Chemistry, Legendre's Geometry.

In Stationary, Demi Record Books, Sealing wax, Blac, Rod, and assorted wafers, India Rubber, Steel pens.

Letter and Foolscap Paper plain and ruled, Ever pointed pencils, Bristol, Boards &c.

April 2, 1839.

Raisins.

RAISINS, Almonds, Prunes, Currants and Ginger Preserves, for sale by
DUNLAP & MARSHALL,
 Adril 26, 1839.

PROFIT OF IMPROVING POOR LAND.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register.
 Fairfax county, Va., Feb. 12th, 1839.

Dear Sir—The first number of the 7th volume of the Farmers' Register, like the preceding volumes, has safely come to hand, and herewith you will receive a check for my subscription for the current volume of your most valuable Register. I also send you a memorandum from my log-book, not in any vain boasting spirit, because although the results therein stated are rather large for Virginia, and especially for Fairfax farming, still many of your readers north of Mason and Dixon's line, may be not a little amused at the self complacency with which I send forth results, which among them, would be deemed unworthy of record. But it is not the well, it is the sick, that need the physician. It is not the thorough practical farmer, whose highly improved lands already return him 50 or 100 fold, who stands in need of advice or example to stimulate him to still greater exertions. But it is the great mass of Virginia farmers who, like myself, have poor and exhausted lands to operate on; lands which, in their present impoverished condition, are scarcely capable of supporting the labor necessary for their cultivation. Hence, in many instances, they are abandoned by the sons and daughters of the Old Dominion, who flee to the far west, in search of rich lands; which, to be sure they find, but with it, the yawning grave stands ready to receive the mortal remains of a moiety at least of emigrants; who had they have displayed but half the energy, and have expended in manures, judiciously applied, less than a moiety of the cost of removing to the south or west, might have found themselves in possession of fruitful farms in the land of their fathers; surrounded by all the comforts and pleasures which flow from health and competency, and the enjoyments of society with which they had mingled from the hour of youthful to the noonday of manhood. Is this mere fiction, a picture of fancy, or are such enjoyments real? Are they not worth one small effort to secure them? For one I say they are real, and are worth an hundred times what they will cost to obtain them. I have tried it, and may now speak advisedly. The first steps toward it, are to cultivate less land and do it better, collect and apply at proper times, and in due season, all the manure that can be raked and scraped about the premises. If your land is deficient of calcareous matter, supply it either by the application of lime, marl, or bonedust. Cost what it may, it will repay you, and with double interest, and although your means may not admit of your improving more than one single acre the first year, the increased products of that acre will enable you to improve two the second, and from those two you may improve (with the help of the first one) six the third year, and

twelve or fifteen the fourth year, and so on progressively. For if it be true, that money, makes money, so too, in a pre-eminent degree, does manure make manure, for there is no usurious law to limit the interest which the farmer may draw from his manure bank.

I was thirty years of age when I commenced farming, and I affirm that no regular farmer in Virginia ever commenced under such appalling circumstances as I did. In 1819 I found myself in possession of 140* acres of land, one half in wood, the other in long-grass and deep gullies, with out a panel of fence or a building of any description on it, and without a wheel-barrow load of manure or any thing to make it of. 'Tis true, I was in the receipt of about \$700 a year from another source; but what was that when compared with my wants?—Houses to build laborers to hire, feed and clothe farm to stock, myself with somewhat extravagant habits to support, &c &c; in short, every thing to buy nothing to sell! and what was worse than all, discouraged at every step by my neighbors, who, mostly affirmed, that Fairfax land could not be improved; and some went so far as to say, that clover and plaster would even impoverish it, whilst others declared that plaster of Paris would not act at all in Fairfax, to which my general reply was, "I'll try it." I was admitted in the world, without any spot on the wide earth to which I could point as my home. I had to choose between the life of a wanderer, wasting my little income in hotels and boarding houses, or in struggling against the thick array of difficulties above enumerated, in endeavoring to build up for myself a home and a resting place in my own native land. I chose the latter, and I rejoice in the decision, and a kind providence has smiled upon my exertions, and spared me to enjoy the fruits of my labors, which have not altogether been lost, (though often injudiciously applied even on Fairfax land. To what extent I have succeeded, it would not become me to say; suffice it that my farm on which I reside in the enjoyment of wife, children, and friends, has grown from 100 (for I sold 40 acres of the original wood lot, to get money to help along with) to 420 acres, including the 40 sold, which I have since bought back. The whole amply stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit-trees, all planted by my own hands. The arable land is in good heart, some of it upon which I have applied lime, only commenced with six years ago, is first-rate. Buildings of the amount of ten thousand dollars have been erected, and of live-stock, and agricultural implements there is an abundant store. And next to the comfortable provision which I have thus made for the accommodation of my family, when I am no longer present to supply their wants, is the satisfaction of seeing the success of my experiment not altogether unheeded by my neighbors, who begin to think that Fairfax lands may be improved, though some are not yet quite sure that the experiment may not be a little like the Indian's gun, "cost more than it will come to." To such I would say, try it for yourselves, begin with a single acre if no more. Others there are among us who will not improve their land because their taxes would increase as the intrinsic value of the land is enhanced! This I assure you, is a weighty argument with some, especially with the tenantry, whose rents would also be increased if they should improve; and in the total absence of any legislative encouragement to the agriculturist, this rule of taxation has something the appearance of imposing a fine on a man for improving his land!

THOS. AP C. JONES.

Product of ten acres of land on the Sharon Farm, in Fairfax county Va., improved by liming and manuring, for the year 1838.

Five acres of wheat produced 117 bushels, at \$1.60,	\$187 20
Straw of the same,	28 25
Three acres produced eleven tons 16 cwt. of cured clover hay, worth on the farm 50c. per cwt.	130 00
Clover seed from the same ground, 2 1/2 bush. worth \$5 00 per bushel.	12 50
Rye—the straw from one-fourth of an acre,	12 00
Three-fourths of an acre in sugar-beets, ruta baga, carrots and turnips—not more than one-fifth of an average crop, in consequence of drought, but according to present prices worth \$75 00.	75 00
Fruit and cider sold from peach and apple trees growing on the above land,	251 50
One acre of turnips, gross amount, as per statement No. 1, (below.)	253 20
Apples and cider and other fruits consumed at home, and what remains on hand at this time,	86 00
Five pigs raised in a pen, and fed on grass and offal fruit from the above ground, and kitchen slop, killed at 8 months old, weighed 754 lbs. at 8 cents, is \$55 72 deduct two bbls. of corn for last feeding,	8 00
	50 72
	1,113 37

* This lot of 140 acres was designated in the division (by which it fell to me) of a large landed estate, by the commissioners, as lot No. 3, "Poor Hill."

† It is not to be understood that these buildings have been erected, or the additions to my land been paid for directly out of the proceeds of the farm. But the farm affording me a living, has enabled me to apply other resources to these objects; which, without the farm, would have been exhausted in the current support of myself and family.

‡ The county assessor, acting under a law of the last session of the assembly, has added

One thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, from which I leave the reader to make his own deduction for the year's expense of cultivation and marketing. This much I affirm, that no acre of the above land, except the one in turnips last year, has ever cost \$15 to improve it, and that every acre has paid me from \$25 to \$50 annually since the lime and manure were applied; always doubling or trebling the cost of improvement the first year.

Dr. One acre of Fairfax land in acct' with the owner.

1838 To saleable value of the land \$9 00,	8 00
60 bushels of lime at 12 1/2 per bushel.	7 50
No. 1 Paid for hauling the same 8 miles, 3 c. per bushel.	3 75
25 bush. bone manure,* bought in Roxbury, Mass. at 35c per bush.	\$8 57
Package, freight, hauling, spreading, &c. &c.	3 75
	\$12 50
Ploughing, harrowing, rolling, hauling and spreading manure from farm-yard, turnip seed and after-culture, including three bushels of plaster-of-Paris.	9 40
Cost of marketing the crop,	12 00
	\$53 15

Contra,

1838 By 187 bushels of turnips, sold in Georgetown and Washington city, at an average of \$1 10 per bush. is \$205 70.	\$205 70
By 40 bush. consumed by the family,	44 00
By 5 bush. reserved for seed,	5 50
	255 20
Present value of the land, say \$50 00	50 00
	305 25
Per Contra,	59 10
	\$252 05

* This is my first improvement with bone manure; and it will be seen that it constitutes the heaviest item of expenses in the above table; equal, and even greater results might have been secured by substituting manure made on the farm for the bone manure. The labor and all other expenses, I have set down at the highest rates and cash prices, although performed by my own hands and teams, so that in fact, the lime and plaster constitute the only absolute cash expenditure to which the farmer is subjected in improving his land about here.

I have made various applications of the bone manure to grass and grain seeded last fall, and shall continue them through spring. If I am spared to see the results, they shall be communicated to you in due time.

Two hundred and fifty-two dollars and five cents, the net proceed of one acre of land in a single crop, in return for \$23 75 laid out in manure. The cash expended was not sixty days out of pocket.

It is proper here to remark, that owing to the unprecedented drought, turnips were very scarce in market, and were consequently unusually high. From the same cause, however, my crop was not half of an average one in quantity. I have made in a very good season 600 bushels per acre, and 450 might be considered an average crop; which, at 37 1/2 per bushel, a fair average price, form data by which the turnip crop in this vicinity may be correctly estimated.

THOS. AP C. JONES.
 Sharon, near Prospect Hill,
 Fairfax Co. Va. Feb. 11, 1839.

[It is seldom our usage to accompany the communications of correspondents with a commentary of encomium; and never merely for the purpose of paying personal compliments to the writers. However well deserved such praises may be, and much as our feelings may urge the expression of approbation of such articles, and of thanks for the service to our publication thereby conveyed, still, for several and obvious reasons, we have deemed it best, and have throughout so acted, to leave our readers to judge for themselves of the degree of excellence of communications, and of the value of their contents. It is only when some opinion therein stated requires especially to be noticed, either for explanation, recommendation, or dissent and reprehension, that we deem it necessary and proper, and in no manner disrespectful to any other of our contributors or readers, to offer comments of our own. On this occasion we cannot refrain from calling attention to the uncommon and valuable facts stated above—and still more to the circumstances under which the improvements were made; because these circumstances even more than the results, prove that hundreds of thousands of acres in Virginia, may be highly improved, and with great profit, which have served merely as places of temporary sojourn for individuals or families, until they had spent their estates, and taken the next movement, to the western wilderness. We allude more especially to the county which surrounds each of our towns, and is near enough to supply their markets. Commodore Jones' farm is so far removed from one of these, that few individuals so situated would have thought of using it as a vegetable market; and still fewer as a source of supply 100 per cent. upon the value of my land; of course I shall have to pay double taxes; but I don't consider myself much the worse for it, seeing that my products have increased in a much greater ratio.

ply for manures as heavy as lime. Yet who, among the most sanguine, could have hoped for more improvement of soil? Or who, among the most avaricious, could have required more clear profit in farming, than he has achieved? If the position of our correspondent should be even considered as on the utmost verge of the territory improvable by vicinity to towns, still the circle around each would be 18 miles in diameter, and the whole space so improved would yield net agricultural profits surpassing those now derived from one third of the state. Besides, in each of these circles, half the proprietors would have means and facilities far better than those of our correspondent, either in closer vicinity to the market for sale of products, and the source of supply of putrescent manures—of water carriage—or of beds of marl, on the spot, which would save the most costly, and yet the most profitable expenditure which he has incurred, for the purchase of lime. Yet these parts of our country surrounding the towns, so susceptible of profitable improvement, are, with a few rare exceptions in particular farms, among the poorest in the state. Especially around this one, Petersburg, and even within the distance of the farm of our correspondent from his market, there are lands having ten-fold advantages for improvement, and which would now sell for \$6 the acre, and which bring no real profit to the present cultivators even at that price of purchase, or valuation of capital. Yet there is marl either on, or not distant from these lands, and the richest of putrescent manures in the town, which may be bought for 25 cents per load of 20 bushels; and of which nine-tenths rot in the town, and serve only to poison its air, because the neighboring farmers will not move them away at that low price, or even if given to them. There might be secured, within six miles of this town, independent fortunes for one hundred improvers like our correspondent, on tracts of land which now yield little or nothing to their cultivators.

But to all this the answer is ready, from every one who is thus neglectful of the means proposed: "If all within six miles of Petersburg, or even of the more populous town of Richmond, were to pursue this course, the markets would be soon glutted with supplies from the land; and the now plentiful and cheap sources of manure would be used up, without supplying half the demand." So it might be, if all were at once to adopt the same course of reform and improvement. But no such fortunate and general and simultaneous change is to be expected, or hoped for; and for any number who will take the course recommended, there is no danger of their wanting either the proper supply of manure, or the demand falling for their products. And if, in the earliest possible time, every farmer within ten miles of Washington, Richmond, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Norfolk, should improve his land and increase his products as much and as rapidly as Commodore Jones has done, there can be but little question that their markets, both for sales and purchases, would grow as fast as their own improvements. The very poverty and unproductiveness of the adjacent country, and the consequent scarcity and high price of supplies to the markets, is one cause that retards the growth of the towns; and even though a better supply of the markets might reduce prices somewhat, yet by making the demand larger and always certain, the suppliers would, on the whole, be better rewarded than now.

It would be one of the greatest of blessings to Virginia if her other own native-born sons would generally do as this one has done; but if not, it would be the next in value if some hundreds of the more industrious, prudent, and economical Yankees would come and colonize the agricultural wastes which are to be found within a few miles of each of our towns, and profit fully by the resources which the present proprietors neglect, and suffer to be totally lost.—Ed. F. R.]

From the New England Farmer.

BOUNTY ON SILK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Secretary of State, by the direction of the house, has laid before the legislature the amount paid in the form of bounties, since the act of 11th April, 1836.

The returns embrace the names and residence of the claimants; the number of pounds of cocoons raised; the number of pounds of silk reeled; the number of pounds thrown; and the amount of bounty granted in each instance.

We subjoin the aggregate for the four years:—

Year when the warrants were drawn.	Aggregate Pounds of Cocoons.	Pounds of Silk reeled.	Pounds of Silk thrown.	Total amount of bounty allowed.
1836	613.2	36.10	11.2	\$85 20
1837	1001.8	109.1	65.11	187 51
1838	1854.15	149.9	140.9	350 52
Mar. 6, 1839	2631	190.6	79.8	397 99
	6100.9	525.10	296.14	\$1021 22

Secretary's Office, March 14, 1839.

This great interest is just in its infancy. As we have always believed and said, it is destined to be one of the great interests of the country; but we must wait patiently until the mulberry speculation has ceased, or at least abated, before much progress can be made in the raising of silk. Of the decline of the disease there is at present little prospect. A sale of mulberry trees the

last week, has gone far beyond any which have been made before. We shall venture no predictions, but calmly wait the event.

From the Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY.

I proceed to speak now of another of the great interests of the agriculture of Berkshire—the dairy.

The dairy business has always been a great business. For a time it gave way to the raising of fine wool, when the prices of that staple were high. Since the abatement of the demand for wool, with that caprice for which mankind always have been, and there is reason to think always will be remarkable, many farmers have sacrificed their flocks; and are now giving their exclusive attention to the dairy husbandry.—These changes, in matters so important as the dairy or the sheep husbandry involving, as they do, a considerable investment of capital, and many expensive fixtures, cannot be suddenly or frequently made without risk of serious loss and disadvantage.

The county of Berkshire is admirably adapted to the dairy husbandry. Grass is every where abundant. The soil is suited to the cultivation of esculent vegetable in the highest perfection. Several increasing manufacturing villages, with their swarming population, require supplies from the farms in the vicinity. Besides this, the great mart of the country, the city of New York, is easily accessible. Most of the farmers in Berkshire can reach Hudson with their produce, by a journey of four to eight hours, and put on board the boats at four o'clock P. M., it is in New York by an early hour the next morning. The farmer usually allows two cents a pound commission for the freight and sale of his butter; and, upon other produce, it is equally reasonable.—He does not return from the river empty; but carries home a load of plaster, or of articles of necessity for his family. The great roads to the river, after the hills are surmounted, are among the best in the whole country. The rail-road, already open from Hudson to West Stockbridge, will afford to many of the farmers all the facilities they can desire for reaching the Hudson river.

Produce and expenses.

1. Egremont.—I will, in this place, state, as an example, the operation of a farmer who resided about twenty-five miles from Hudson. The great object of his attention was the making of butter, which was sold every week in the New York market.

From 18 cows he sold 2400 lbs. of butter, at 23 cts. net. With these cows he fed 17 spring pigs until October, whose average weight was 177 lbs. each; half of this pork, say 88 lbs., was to be credited to the cow. He is of opinion, that when pork is \$10 per 100 lbs., a cow will give at least \$9 worth of pork per year.

Cow, Cr.	
183 lbs. butter, at 23 cts., (comm. paid)	\$30 50
Pork,	8 00
	\$38 50

Cow, Dr.	
Wintering,	\$12 00
Pasturing,	5 00
Salt,	25
Interest on \$25, 10 per cent. risks included,	2 50
	\$19 75

Profit of a cow, \$18 84

It is understood, that no extra feed is, in this case, given to the cow; and the butter and milk used in the family, it is supposed, will fully pay for the attendance. This is a fair profit; but it is, as I think, we shall presently see, much less than it should be. No animal is better entitled to good keeping than a cow; because none makes a more liberal return for all the extra kindness and feed and attention bestowed on her.

In another dairy, nine cows made 1550 lbs. of butter, and 390 lbs. of cheese.

Another dairy of twenty cows produced, of butter, 500 lbs.; of new milk cheese, 4000 lbs.

In this town, two acres of land are deemed sufficient for pasturing a cow or fattening a steer. Twenty head of cattle, made up of cows and three year old steers, were fattened upon thirty acres of land.

The subject of dairy-produce is of such importance, that I shall give various returns and calculations. I omit names; I should be glad to give them, and in a majority of cases it might not be disapproved; but a fear of giving offence, or of being thought to take an improper liberty, or of interrupting that freedom of communication, which I wish should subsist between myself and the farmers, and which seems indispensable to the success of the survey, induces me to withhold them, save where permission has been explicitly granted, or the nature of the case renders it obviously proper. The statements, which I give, rest upon an undoubted authority.

2. In Otis.—Twenty cows gave 5000 lbs. new milk cheese, for sale; each averaging also 25 lbs. of butter; 600 lbs. of cheese were also used in the family.

Cow, Cr.	
250 lbs. cheese, at 8 cts.,	\$22 40
25 lbs. butter, at 20 cts.,	5 00
Calves,	4 00
Pork, 26 lbs. at 6 cts.,	1 56
	\$32 96

Cow, Dr.	
Wintering,	\$12 00
Pasturing,	5 00
Interest on cost of cow \$15—10 per cent.,	\$1 50
Labor and attendance,	2 16
	\$20 66

Balance in favor of cow, \$12 24

3. Lanesboro'.—Salted from 12 cows: cheese a 12 cts.; butter at 25 cts.; gross amount, \$6.10

No account in this case is made of supplies in the family.

4. Sandisfield.—The average yield of a cow in ordinary seasons is rated at 250 lbs. with common keeping. By extra keeping, the quantity is increased to 350 or 400 lbs. The quantity of butter in addition, to each cow is supposed to be from 40 to 50 lbs., where new milk cheese is made.

The amount of cheese made in Sandisfield, in 1837, was estimated by a most competent authority, at 300,000 lbs.

Another farmer, with a dairy of 15 cows states the average product of a cow, if she raises her calf, at 250 lbs.; if otherwise, 300 lbs.; and 25 lbs. butter also, from each cow. Four hogs may be kept to 20 cows. In this way, weighing 100 lbs. in the spring, they will weigh 300 lbs. in the fall. 140 lbs. of pork is to be credited to 5 cows.

The cost of wintering a cow here, is rated at \$10; pasturing, \$4. A good dairy woman will take charge of thirty cows, with assistance in milk and in handling cheese. Her wages will be \$1 50 per week with board.

5. In Tyringham, the average yield of a cow is reckoned at new milk cheese, 283 lbs., and butter at the same time, 67 lbs. A dairy of 28 cows gave 7912 lbs. butter. A large amount of pork was fattened on this farm; but it is difficult to say what portion of it is to be credited to the dairy.

6. In Sheffield, the average product of 28 cows was 394 lbs. new milk cheese, and 50 lbs of butter each.

The product of a cow is thus stated by this excellent manager:

Cow, Cr.	
400 lbs. new milk cheese, at 8 cts.,	\$32 00
Calves, (killed at three days old),	1 00
50 lbs. butter, at 16 2/3,	8 38
Whey and butter-milk, make one hundred lbs. pork,	8 00
	\$49 38

Supra, Dr.	
Winter-keeping,	12 00
One acre of land costing \$50 will pasture the cow,	3 50
Salt 25 cts., 3 lbs. bran \$3,	3 25
Interest on the value of cow at \$25, 10 per cent.	2 50
Labor of milking, making butter, cheese &c.,	4 00
	\$25 25

Balance in favor of the cow, \$24 08

The quantity of land estimated for pasturing in this case seems small. It might be small for a general rule; another farmer in a same town assured me that he kept one yoke of oxen all the season, and one or two half the season, on two and a half acres of land, which he showed me. The land had been greatly benefited by plaster.

7. In New Marlboro', the yield of a cow is estimated at 300 lbs. new milk cheese; 4 hogs are kept to 20 cows; 2 tons of hay are deemed requisite for a cow; value of milk sold \$10; but if the farmer can realize \$6 per ton for it used on the place, he deems it better than to sell it. Eight to ten acres of land here, with the use of plaster, is deemed sufficient for the pasturing of four cows.

8. In Great Barrington, 9 cows produced 1900 lbs. new milk cheese and 800 lbs. butter. In another case from 8 cows were sold of butter 200 lbs., of new milk cheese 1235 lbs. In another case 5 cows through the season, and an additional cow half the season, from 1st June to 10th Nov., produced 651 lbs. butter; and 200 lbs. new milk cheese. In this case the weekly returns were given. The same farmer says, that his cows will average one pound of butter per day through the season. He states his cow account thus:

Cow, Cr.	
200 lbs. butter at 20 cts.,	\$40 00
Calves raised,	2 00
Butter milk, and skim milk for pork, equal to all the care,	\$42 00

Supra, Dr.

Wintering, 2 tons of hay, \$16 00
 Pasturing, 25 cts. per week, 26 weeks, 6 50
 Int. on cost of cow \$20 at 10 per cent. 2 00
 \$24 50

Profit of a cow, \$17 00

9. In Alford, the actual yield of a cow was as follows:
 Butter, 240 lbs. sold,
 Cheese 100 lbs. do., besides using what milk and butter were required by two persons. She had her own skimmed milk, but no meal or grain. She consumed, as ascertained, two tons of hay; and her pasturing was 25 cts. per week.

10. In West Stockbridge the report given