M. MAGLEAN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid within three months, If paid within three months after the close olose of the year, 4 00 If not paid within that time, . . 5 00 A company of ten persons taking the paper at

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HE Subscribers are agents for Mr. John Ritter of New Haven who will at short notice furnish all kind of marble slabs and monuments of the best Stockbridge marble .-This marble cannot be surpassed in beauty and durability and will be furnished at as low a price as it can be had in New York or Philadelphia or any other place. We solicit the business of our friends with the promise that they shall be fairly dealt by; would order them either for cash payments, or payable the next winter.

All Commissions are paid by the manfacturer. All murble shipped will be neatly boxed and delivered in New York at the prices; a list of which we have to exhibit.

BROWN BRYAN & BROTHER. Cheraw, May 3, 1839.

BOOK BINDING. HE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw and offertheirservices to its citizens. G. BAZENCOURT, & CO. Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 26.

SILK CULTURE. GAY'S MACHINES.

staple, than they were when the South be. and the actual worth of a cow is predicated pepper and salt, and simmer over a slow the silk into various forms, enables the plan- Report mentions some superior cows in the green fruit, by the same process that you were only assignable to them as improved the young and the old, may be profitably of Pitsfield has a cow whose milk yielded employed; and as we heard a Virginia To- 193 pounds of Butter in 148 days. Mr. bacco Planter declare the other evening it | Merrill has one which gives 30 beer quarts would not be astonishing, it Gay's Machine daily. Mr. Fenn of Stockbridge has a cow, ginia, by keeping many of our people at | week 12 lbs. 6 oz. butter, tesides milk and home, who would otherwise have gone to cream used in the family. Wm. Dewey of he cotton regions of the South and South

new and important element of her prosperi-

The public confi lence seems indeed to increase in this new branch of business. It | months last year was 303 pounds of butter. is very evident, that the rage for the Mo us | None of these animals had extra feeding. Malticau is would have soon expended itself unless its cultivation had been connected with the raising of silk. The multiplication of the tree during the present season, will be very considerable. Many of our farm. ers are devoting small portions of their land; from 2 or 3 up to 17 or 20 acres. A silk company near Washington has 400 acres in cultivation; But, the mechanical ingenuity of our countrymen, which exceeds that of any country in the world, is already "rising to the level of the occasion," and strik. ing out new machines for the manefacture of the cocoons into silk. The best reel in France or Italy, is the Piedmontese reel; bu already the Genius of Mr. Gay of Connecticut has outstript this boasted machine. This single improvement alone will give a new and wonderful impulse to the growth of the Mulberry, and the raising of the worm. Our attention has been drawn to the interesting subject by the visit of Mr. Gay to our city. His reel has been exhibited at the reading rooms in the Museum' Building, and no one can see it without admiration and delight. It has suggested the following

Raising the Mulberry and feeding the silk worm, are already familiar to many, and of easy accomplishment by all. The production of cocoons has in fact been a matter of amusement, if not of profit occasionally, and on a small scale, since before the Revolution; but hitherto, insuperable difficulties have appeared to stand in the way of pushing it to the extent of making it a national staple. The chief impediments have consisted in the time and labor requir. ed to grow and gather food for the worm, and in the ausence of suitable labor saving machinery for working up the beautiful product of its brief labors. I true it is, that most excellent silk has been made from worms fed on the white, and on our indigenous Mulberry trees; but these were of such slow growth, as to discourage the steamboat locomotive go aheadgenious of our people-especially in the South. The first impediment has been completely removed by the introduct on and rapid growth of the Morus for gravy or catsup---as well as for pickles Mul icaulis; which springs with wonderful and sweetmeats--- its utility is such, that it quickness from birth to maturity, like the insect for which Providence obviously design. ed it—and the remaining difficulty,—want | ways. ing of a wheel, which any child can do, the last three or four seasons, by myself the male. In order that the writer may ally an extraordinary animal makes its ap, ing such stocks as require improvement, and pary instances, two good animals will breed

needle or loom. All who have seen it, have been struck with the ease, regularily and result of its operation, and the mechanical genius of its inventor. A view of the process appears to have inspired all with raising a supply, they may add to the simthe same impression, that now we can make ple luxuries of the table by adopting these our own silk, and that we must no longer directions for making : pay a tax of twenty millions for a commodity which every circumstance and facility inthe same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25

vites us to make for ourselves. provided the names be forwarded together, and patent rights to companies, for particular States. While none in the Union posses. s more advantages than ours for establish. be realized by the company which secures, for the State of Virginia, the exclusive right to manufacture and vend this machinery to bottles would be best for this use,) the liquor each county, or individuals. Under all the this way, catsup of excellent quality--pre. circumstances, may we not look upon the ferable in my judgment, to that from Mushsilk cause as an established interest in our rooms, and clear as choice Madeira-read.

> We understand, that Mr. Gay has dis. posed of the Patent right in several States. New Jersey, for example, at \$15,000and the company which purchased the right, cleared at once \$15,000 by the speculation. He asks \$30,000 for Virginia—and at as it is usually called Tomato, Love App e, Norfolk alone, about \$10,000 were taken. Several shares have already been taken in eral use of it, raw, or cooked; in order that this city .- Rich. Enquirer.

made in some sections of the country to lous recipes for its prepuration. improve the breed of horned cattle and horses, but too little attention is fruit should be plucked from the vine and paid to prime milch cows. Why a far. sliced up in vinegar, like cucumbers, with a mer or any other person should be willing little oil, pepper, and salt ; or it may be eatto keep an unproductive animal, when a far | en like other ripe, fruit, without seasoning. more productive one would cost no more for its support, it is wretched species of toes until the skin will slip; peel and mash Silk is going ahead. The signs are more political economy. The value of a piece them; and add to every pound of the Tofavorable for the cultivation of this new of ground is in proportion to its products, matoes one ounce of butter, season with gan to turn her attention towards the growth upon the quantity and goodness of the milk fire until perfectly cooked. If, however, of cotton. The Morus Multican'is which she yields. Therefore it is the worst folly toast should be added to the sauce, the progrows with such rapidity that it furnishes to feed a poor animal at the same expense portion of butter should be increased. food for the worm, in the very Spring when required to support a good cow. The orit is planted, furnishes one essential link to- iginal outlay may be more, but in the end | ced up and fried in butter, are, to many. wards its production. The invention of new the increased yield will greatly augment the quite delicious. Machines, for reeling and manufacturing owner's profits.-Mr. Coleman's Second ter to turn his cocoons at once to account. | Berkshire, some of which probably can be | would observe in the pickling of cucum sers, animals. A horse of the foregoing de-The weakest part of our slave population, equalled in Hampshire. Mr. S. D. Hold or any other article. The ripe fruit may were to effect a singular revolution in Vir- eight years old, which has produced in one Alford has a cow which has produced for west-and by bringing more population some time 14 lbs. of butter a week. Mr. and capital to our State and thus creating a Stephen Willard of Stockbridge has a cow which produced, in 321 successive days. 331 lbs. of butter. Mr. Ashton of Ashfield owns a cow whose product for less than 8 Northamton Mass Courier.

From the Farmers Register. A SUCCESSFUL MODE OF KEEPING SWEET PO.

TATOES.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register. I see in the last number of the Register, an article from a correspondent, in which he speaks of the difficulty of keeping sweet potatoes. I can give him the plan of a house, which has kept potatoes for the last five vears. At the usual time for digging potatoes, the old ones were to be removed to give place to the new. This is a plan of the house : for dig a square pit in the ground about four feet deep, about the size you wish your house to be; log it upon the inside until the logs are about four or five feet above the surface of the earth ram the dirt well around the log frame in the earth. On the outside of the first frame, build another frame of logs, leaving a space of one foot between the two : fill the space between the frames with sand or dry earth; upon the top of the frames lay a plank floor, and the upper part of the floor to be covered with earth about 4 inches deep, then a roof with the gable end open to the south, and closed at the north. Have a door in the log frame about two feet square, to the south. After the potatoes are dug they must be protected from the sides and bottom by dry pine leaves. The door must be kept open in warm dry days, and closed in cold damp weahter, and always at night.

P. S. Also a floor to the potatoe-house A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TOMATO.

known through this country. None are tion. more readily raised—none better repay the

common use through the south of Europe. offspring, would be attended to with benefi-In France and Italy, particularly, it is large. ciat results to the breeders of animals con- spring. ly employed in culinary preparations. Either raw or stewed-in soups or fricaseswould not readily be dispensed with by those peculiar faculty to the sexes alternately, as the whole, the produce of different years who have give it a fair trial in these various circumstances have occurred which ap.

of machinery to make the cocoons available; The experience of several years enables more notorious than this, that many breedseems now to have been most opportunely us to recommend the Tomato to all who ers consider certain horses or mares to comsurmounted by another invention of Ameri- desire the acquisition in their gardens of a fer striking characteristic traits on their offcan ingenuity: We allude to Gay's cheap luxury. For salubrity, none can spring. The same also is asserted respec-Machinery which has been exhibited for surpass it. It has been constantly used in ting neat cattle, and it may be added, that some days past in this city. By the turn- various forms, at almost every meal during such peculiarity is principally assigned to tolerable uniformity; and though occasion. a simple and efficacious mode of improv. That like will produce like, or that in order

cocoons are wound off, and converted at and several acquaintances, whose health render more effective his arguments against pearance, none of the effects are apparent) the sole mode by which stocks, already once into the most beautiful silk for the continued excellent, even when the prevalence of the cholera banished fruits and vegetables generally from most tables.

Should any who are now unacquainted with the Tomato, make the experiment of

Tomato Catsup. - The Tomatoes, when fully ripe, should be bruised and boiled slowly for half an hour-then strained The object of the inventor, a most respect. through a cloth, and the liquid boiled another able & ingenious machinist, is to sell his half hour, after adding salt and spices, but without any admixture of water .--- The scum should be carefully removed, so as to render the liquor as pure as possible. It ing this new branch of industry, there would should be bottled and kept in a cool place. seem to be no doubt but large profits must After it stood a short time, should any sed. iment be discovered in the bottles, (and in female for the improvement of the species, order to know with certainty, clear glass inasmuch as he is available to a number of companies, which may then be formed in should be poured off into other bottes. In ily made in greater quantity and with less trouble than in the common way.

"In our last number," says the South. ern Agriculturist, " we inserted Dr. Bennett's statement of the medicinal and other qualtities of the Solanum Lycoperscium, or, &c. In that article he recommends a genour readers may have an opportunity of using this invaluable vegetable in a variety Extraordinary Cows .- Great efforts are of forms, we present them the Doctor's var-

The Raw Tomato. - In this state the ripe

Tomato Souce. - Parboil the ripe Toma-

Fried Tomatoes. - Ripe Tomatoes, sli-

Tomato Pickles .- Pickles are made of likewise be pickled, and in fact is a prefer. able article; as it is in that case highly medicinal, and has a much better flavor.

Tomato Catsup .- Take a peck of ripe Tematoes, (or any other quantity, only observe proportions,) mash them well together, and simmer over a slow fire until they are dissolved, strain through a fine sieve; after straining, (which requires some pains by mashing and forcing the pulp through the sieve with the hand,) add to this liquor, or pulpy mass, half an ounce of cloves, and the same quantity of black pepper grains. one root of garlic, three ounces of horse radish, and a sufficient quantity of salt to make it palatable; boil all these ingredients together over a gradual fire until you reduce the bulk to one half: then to each quar: add two table spoonsful of vinegar. When it is cool, cork it up in bottles, and in a little time it will be fit for use. The addition of some English walnut liquor or catsup, will greatly improve its flavor."

AN ESSAY ON THE QUESTION.

Whether the breed of live stock, connect. ed with Agriculture be susceptible of the greatest improvement from the qualities conspicuous in the male, or from those conspicuous in the female parents.

BY THE REV. HENRY BERRY, ACTON BEAU CHAMP, WORCESTERSHIRE.

This Essay is copied from "The British Farmer's Magaz ne," of the 13th Nov., in which there is the following note !...-

" The Highland Society of Scotland awarded Mr. Berry their Honorarry Medal for his Essay on this subject; but as by the rules of the Society we could not availour. selves of the Paper for our first Number, the Essay has been kindly rewritten for us, which circumstance will account for any literal variation, though the matter will be found the same."

It will be acknowled by every competent judge, that the question proposed by the Higland Society is one abounding in difficulties, but it is hoped that the facts and arguments which shall be hereafter used, will prove that the writer has besowed upon the subject a considerable degree of a tention, and that he has not presumed to intrude visionary opinions, unconfirmed by the test of experience, or adopted without the Few vegetables of equal value are so little previous labor of investigation and reflec-

That the discovery of an independent faculty (if such exist) in the male or female The tomato, or love apple, is a luxury in parent, to confer peculiar properties on the nected with agriculture, must at once be admitted; and this impression, generally entertained, is probably one of the causes which have led to the assignment of such peared to justify such opinion. No fact is

which they have led.

tion, greater or less care, according to cirresulting scarcely less from a laudable detion of an improved race of males; the male | increase the stock upon the farm. animal affording advantages superior to the the latter, while the services of the female numerous produce of the year, as the case might be. Further, it may be observed that in earlier times, as in the present, the majority of breeders would pursue their object of improvement with the less expenthe accomplishment of their wishes. Few adoption of a general standard of excellence, form and character, different and superior to those of the general stock of the country This form and character, it may be observed, would in most instances have been acquired by perseverance in breeding from animals which possessed the important or fancied requisites, and might therefore be said to be almost confirmed in such individuals. Under these circunstances, striking results would, doubtless, follow the introduction of such sires in a common stock; results which would induce superficial observers to remark, that indidual sires possessed properties as males, which in fact scription, bred from ancestors of qualities similar to his own, would impress his off spring strongly, the mares with which he bred possessing no determinate character or

form, as regarded their descent, being the produce of heterogenous connection, of the co-mingling of perhaps a hundred different shapes, and consequently possessing no tendency to any one particular. Further, the female produce, one annually, would be presented too rarely to afford a con the male, among whose numerous colts of the year, there must be, even by chance, a consi erable number bearing his features. In these, and in similar circumstances, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the opinion originated of our breeds of cattle being more susceptible of improvement the male, than from the femule parent. In the present day, effects of the same nature have produced the same opinions,

and the highly improved state of some of our agricultural stock has contributed greatly to strengthen and conform them. It is observable hewever, that the assignment of this intrinsic property is not made now, so exclusively as formerly, to the male. The female has also obtained her advocates, who, without advancing any argument in support of their doctrine, maintain it nevertheless with considerable pertinacity. It is presumed that the cause of this partial change in public opinion, may be easily assigned. To persons conversant with improved breeding, it is well known that of ate years numerous sales have taken place of the entire stock of celebrated breeders of sires, and consequently that the females, valuable for such purpose, have passed into a number of hands. Unfor unately, persons who have on these occasions become possessed of a fine female, have not always been equally successful with regard to a male; the high prices at which such animals have sold, having placed an impediment in their way, or a disposition to deem one step towards improvement adequate to the promotion of their views, having led them to remain contented with a measure, which to a certain extent, would benefit their stock; but which must also as certainly be considered a sacrifice of the high bred females in question. Such persons have introduced a cow so acquired, to a bull, inferior in point of descent, and general good qualities; and the offspring has proved superior to the sire, by virtue of the dam's excellence, to which by certain degrees it would approximate; and thus has arisen an opinion, that particular females, also, possessed the property of impressing their characteristies upon the off-

a reference to the stock of any professional bull breeder would serve to show how grounds. It would then be seen that, upon are subject but to little fluctuation in point in their descendants. of excellence, supposing the requisite skill to be practised by the breeder. The system of crossing the different males and fe_

the correctness of such opinions, it is pur- which excites surprise when the male only, good, can be preserved in their excellence. posed briefly to state what are conceived or the female, happens to be well-bredto be the circumstances which have led to Contrast this state of things with that which animals long and successfully selected, and its adoption, and to exhibit them in their true will be apparent in the inferior stock, to bred with a view to particular qualificalight, as not justifying the conclusions to improve which, the well-bred bull is put in tions, impress their descendants in the During all periods since agriculture has astonishes, for there sire the impresses obtained any considerable degree of atten. characteristics peculiarly his own. If it be tion, greater or less care, according to cirargued, why it does so, the answer is easy, may, no doubt, be taken against this. cumstances; has been paid to the different for the reason is obvious. His excellences breeds of animals, whose improvement are the accumulated acquisitions of many formed an important branch of rural econ- ancestors; they are positive, and in comomy. An obvious consequence of this care, parison, fixed; while the cows, with which he has been used, possess little or no chargree of emulation, than from a desire of lu- acter, and have been bred without regard to crative improvement, would be the production of animals to

It is conceived that a few facts in corboration of this reasoning, may be here appropriately intraduced. They will be de-

rived from the history of the improved must be restricted to her single, or little Short-Horns, a breed of cattle with which the writer appears to be lest acquainted. Mr. Colling's bull Comet impressed the generality of his stock with his own peculiar traits in so remarkable a degree, that it was easay for a stranger to select them sive and easily acquired herd of ordinary from a great number of animals. But in females, looking to the selected males for Comet, it should be remembered, centred what was called the best blood, and it ought would possess means calculated to breed a to be remarked, that, at that period, good stallion, as few also would have a cow suf. Short-Horns were not very numerous; and ficiently good in quality to produce a bull Comet, except in his owner's and Mr. for the improvement of stock. The ideas Charge's stock, was introduced to cows entertained respecting the requisites of a sire comparatively inferior. It is not, therewould probably be similar, and lead to the fore, singular, that from such a bull a stock very superior to the dam's should spring; towards which it would be required that but in Mr. Colling's own stock, where the each male should approximate, and thus cows were also superior, and in Mr. there would exist, among what may be Charge's, to which the same remark aptermed fashionable sires, a corresponding plies, no such striking effects followed the use of this bull; the cows possess positive characteris ics, the effect of improved breeding, as well as Comet; and if his traits did predominate in a more than usual degree in the offspring, it was principally, only, where cows bore a near affinity to him. The same remarks are applicable to Major, a son of Comet. With well-bred cows he proved himself a good bull, but it was when he came to be used with interior cows that his excellence as a stock-getter was fully revealed; but his merit in this respect is well known. High breed here again predominated in the usually extraordinary manner, for Major was by Comet. out of the celebrated cow Lady, all whose produce sold at prices so high, as strongly to evince how they were regarded in public estimation. Here, then, existed positive qualtities transmitted by descent, on the bull's side, before which the indeterminate character of ill bred cows gave way, it led

as to Western Comet, a son of Major, out viction similar to that entertained in favor of of a capital cow of Mr. Charge's. All his stock were most excellent, but the bulls' breeding was most pre-eminently evinced in his descendants from ordinary cows. Thus it appears, that when a male and fe. male are especially well-bred, and of nearly equal individual excellence, it is not probable that their produce will exhibit any general proof of a preponderating power in either parent, to impress peculiar characteristics. But should the contrary appear to be the case, upon diligent enquiry it will seldom fail to be ascertained, that peculiar characteristics have been derived from an. cestars, which, under certain circumstances of contact, or crossing, have become prominent features in the offspring. A simple case will illustrate this remark. Suppose the ancestors of a bull, in the third or fourth generation, to have possessed defective shoulders, but that defect not to exist in himself, in consequence of close attention on the part of his breeder, Cross such a bull with a cow defective in her shoulders, and probably the defect will exist in the offspring in an increased degree, and will obtain for the dam the character of breeding a produce similar to herself Whereas, in fact, this is an injudicious cross, made in ignorance, or disregard of the fact, that animals breed back; that they possess a greater tendency to defect than to perfection; and that the only safe of breeding is, that of strictly scru-

to the production of a race better than the

females, an improvement to be ascribed to

Major's blood, and not to any sexual super-

iority. The same remarks may be made

inizing the pretensions of ancestors, With regard to the bulls which have been instanced, Comet, Major, and Western Comet, had they been bred from cows of very inferior blood, although they might have possessed excellent form, with other good qualtities, experience assures us that they could not have deserved as sires. Comet's sons, from well-bred cows, begot good animals; but such as were descended from inferior females, lest no reputation behind them, but as sons of Comet.

In order that the foregoing reasoning may be understood, and a very common and fatal error guarded against, it is thought necessary to explain as to the terms Highblood and Highly-bred, that the writer does not mean to attnch unmerited value to mere pedgree, unsupported by soid pretensions to excellence; he would only to recommend erroneous is the opinion founded on such to public estimation that long descent from animals all individually possessed of valuable qualities, which qualities are prominent

If what has been advanced shall appear to be founded in reason, then it is submitted, that with our present stock of information males being correctly understood, and on this subject, our only rational course of the fitness of that proceeding which aims above all, the females also being well bred, proceeding can be adopted by breeders, viz., the standard of excellence is supported with hat of resorting to the best males; at once mal by the introduction of one superior.

That high blood or in other words, that requisition. There it is that the produce manner here intimated, is a fact too well established in experience to be overthrown as well as against other rules; and to high blood it is, that the writer ascribes the quality, whether in the male or female parent, which the Highland Society has been desirous to assign correctly; and he is not without a hope that it will be thought he has shown in as satisfactory a manner as a case, where much must depend on conjecture, will admit of, how it has happened that the opinions prevalent on this subject ever came to be entertained.

The fext object will be to support his opinion by the evidence which certain facts present, as he thinks, conclusively in its

The bl od stallion Militiaman, covered several seasons at Bromyard, in Hereford. shire. His colts were generally of a chesnut color, and partook in a striking degree of his peculiar form. He was consequently pointed out as a horse impressing his stock with his own characteristic : and instanced as a proof of the existence of this peculiarity in the male. But it should be remarked that in no district, where a tolerable number of colts are bred, are worse mares to be found, than around Bromyard, They are promiscuously and ill-bred, and deficient in good form and character .-Militiaman is a chesnut horse, bred from a tribe also principally chesnut. Is it then surprising that this horse, crossed with mares destitute of characteristic features, and bred in such a manner as to possess no predisposition to any particular form or color, should impress his colts with his own peculiarities, derived from breed, or particular descent? It is presumed that no other result could reasonably be anticipated.

Mr. John Heming, Acton Beauchamp, Worcestershire, had for some years a stock of common Hereford cows, of red color, with white faces, which uniformly produced calves of the same color. To this stock Mr. Heming used a bul, of the improved breed, one season only. The consequence was, that the bull's marks, dark spots on the face, appeared in almost all his calves, and re prevalent in his descendants, to present day. Mr. Heming's originals were indiscriminately collected, and deficient in breed or uniformity of characteristic, except in the white face. They were gener improved by the introduction of the wel bred bull ; and his breed, it is suggested manifested its influence by the manner in which he conferred his peculiar color.

Mr. Woodward, of Birlingham, Worcestershire, purchased twelve deep-milking Yorkshire cows, without pretensions to breed, or disposition to fatter. With these cows he used a high-bred Hereford bull. and in the produce lost the disposition to milk, acquiring that of laying on fat. In a similar experiment with the same cows and another Hereford bull, in the following year, he experienced precisely the same results. Comment is hardly necessary on these

The writer has been some years in possession of an improved breed of pigs, which are chiefly of a sandy or brown color. His sows of this breed, crossed with common country boars, almost invariably produce litters of their own color. Size only has been obtained by the cross. The same results have followed the use of his boars with country sows; but the fact which speaks most forcibly for his argument is, that a litter of pigs from one of these halfbred sows, by a high-bred boar he is now using, of a white tribe, are all white; blood thus strikingly evincing its efficacy in conferring characteristic traits.

The writer's brother was also lately in possession of well-bred pigs, whose peculiarity consisted in a short pricked ear. The produce of these pigs, when crossed with the large pendant-cared swine of North Wales, was invariably similar in the ear to the latter bred animal, whether male or fe-

Hitherto the instances and arguments ad. duced have been confined to the structure; or external marks of animals, and if a satisfactory conclusion may be drawn respecting these, the question proposed by the Highland Society as to disposition must be involved in it. A brief remark shall therefore suffice, offered more with a view to show that opinions are very erroneously entertained on this subject, than from a conviction that the proceeding is necessary.

The writer has known many tribes of animals disposed to break from their pastures, and has consequently heard it asserted that particular cows conferred the disposition on their offspring. Now the fact is, this was no matter of disposition at all, but was a consequence of the animals in question having very thin hides, which rendered them impatient of heat and the attack of flies. It is thus too frequently that, for want of due attention, effects are ascribed to wrong

To suppose that either the male or female parent possess an independent inher. ent propensity to impress their offspring, is to embarrass the pursuit of breeding in no trifling degree. Most persons can judge of to improve the produce of an inferior ani-