

CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

VOLUME IV.

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1839.

NUMBER XLV.

W. W. WALKER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

If paid within three months, \$3 00
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 eight new subscribers at the same post office, whose names are forwarded together, and accompanied by the cash, shall be entitled to the paper for \$20; and a company of fifteen new subscribers for \$30.
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.

STATEMENT OF THE COST AND PROFITS OF AN EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING HOGS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register.

Philadelphia, April 20th, 1839.

When agricultural experiments are fairly and carefully made, and their results recorded, I think they have great value, (let the results be what they may), for which reason, I send you the following account of the cost of buying, raising, and feeding a lot of hogs, and the value produced. I am encouraged so to do because I have every confidence that implicit reliance may be placed in the statements of my friend who furnished me with the account. It was not prepared for publication, but was sent to me in course of a familiar correspondence. I have lately mentioned to my friend my wish to send it to you. He did not object, but as he did not specifically authorize me to attach his name to it, I must send it without. I will mention, however, that he is one of the most successful pupils of the late George H. Walker, and that he is doing much to improve his farm, which is in New Jersey.

PETER HULME.

I herewith send you an account of expense and profits arising from feeding hogs, as taken from memoranda strictly kept. These porkers were fed with my own hands from beginning to end, and all their feed was measured and charged by myself; so that you may rest assured, upon my responsibility, that every thing is as correct as possible.

I am convinced that had I had a good breed, instead of one of the worst, I should have been the gainer by at least one-third. But as it has turned out, it is decidedly preferable for a farmer (removed from market), to feed away all his grain than to sell it. As I fed my hogs a great deal on boiled food I went to the expense of purchasing wood, although I had sufficient on my farm, that no expense might be incurred without being justly charged.

As I killed my hogs very early, their weights are not heavy—another loss; as I now consider the longer a hog is fed, (if he is a good feeder), the more profit. That is, when a hog becomes lazy with fat and is inclined to spend all his time, except while eating, in lying about and sleeping, he puts on more fat than in the early stage of feeding, when he uses a good deal of exercise. However, as I intend next year to feed my porkers till they become something worth looking at, and as I shall still keep an account with them, I shall be more fully prepared to speak positively on this question. The fact is, every farmer who wishes to try experiments in feeding, should have some means of weighing his cattle weekly, so that he might tell to a certainty whether he was making or losing money, as well as what food was the cheapest, or rather, gave the most nourishment. There is entirely too much guess work in all our operations, which must be the case until study, capital, and liberality in the use of money, are united to our exertions.

As it is not necessary to give you a list of every purchase, I will set down the cost of hogs, the expense of food, wood and pasture; and give you items of credit in pork, shoats, lard, &c.

This account is somewhat lame as respects the worth of the pasture and manure. My hogs fed till harvest on three acres of ground covered thickly with trees, (an apple orchard, trees forty feet apart, interspersed with peach trees), which owing to the dry summer, would not have netted me \$10 per acre in any other crop, and which I consider a fair valuation for the pasture. After harvest they had the run of a fifteen acre field. The after-math you may value at what you please. It was of no use but to pasture, and I do not consider that farmers ought to take it into consideration, as it is the only way it can be applied; and I doubt not, the manure left upon the land well pays for the pasture eaten. However, to sum up the whole concern, I think the manure in my barn yard made by the hogs, worth a great deal more than the use of the land before harvest and all the grass after. I would not take, at a rough guess, \$75 for my hog dung. Their pasture before harvest consisted of white clover; (the field had been idle two years and covered itself with grass,) after harvest they had the run of a stubble field for three weeks; and after that red clover pasture. During their pasturing, which was from May 5th to September 3rd, they had no drink but water, with exception of my small pigs, which had, in addition, after they left the sows, a weak swill, the slope of the house and Indian corn and oats ground together. I had not much milk to spare, as I only keep five cows, and have a large family to consume a great deal of that article. The feed of my hogs, from the commencement until killing was entirely merchantable food—corn, oats, rye, bran, and oil cake, and charged at a price I should have had to give for those articles if I had bought them.

On the 9th of March, 1838, I purchased nineteen hogs at a vendue, for which I paid \$100. Four of them gave me twenty pigs on the 12th and 13th of April. On the 19th of March, I brought home a sow and eight pigs, three days old, for which I paid \$14. The eight pigs I killed this winter for my own use, the weight of which I will give you presently. Besides this, one of my sows stole a bore and had six pigs on the 27th of June.
Now the whole cost of hogs, first cost and feed, (excepting pasture), until killing time, amounts to the sum of \$494 91/2

My credits are as follows:
1838, By 38 lbs. pig pork, eaten by the family at 9 cents, \$3 42
Dec. 6, by 20 hogs, wt. 4317 lbs. at 9c. 415 53
8, by 93 lbs. gut lard, at 14c. 13 02
11, by 50 lbs. pig pork, at 9c. 4 50
13, by 5 shoats sold alive, 14 30
31, by 3 do do, 7 50
1839, Jan. 15, by 9 spring pigs, wt. 1706 lbs. at 9 cents, 153 54
Jan. 16, by 36 lbs gut lard, at 14c. 5 04
16, by 16 shoats, (on hand), valued at \$4 each, 64 00
\$680 86

By balance credit, \$186 93 1/2
So you see I have been paid a market price for all my food, and received \$186 93 1/2 for profit.

January 23d, 1839.

From the American Farmer.

NEAT CATTLE.—qualities of different breeds—circumstances which give preference to one over another.

No. II.
In No. 12 of the American Farmer we promised to go into this subject more in detail at some more leisure moment—That moment we begin to apprehend will never arrive. When removed from office by the irresistible power of Executive will, on which so many thousand better men depend for bread, one of the evils we apprehended was want of occupation—a situation more dangerous than the battle-field—one to which, without rare fortune, no man can be exposed with impunity. Instead however of having nothing to do, we have never had less leisure—We only wish that the pay was in any proportion to the labor—we do not mean the labor of editing the Farmer, but of maintaining the correspondence which has already opened upon us from every quarter about selling lands, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs—their breeds and qualities, not forgetting *Morus Multicaulis*. If an editor charged, as does the lawyer and doctor for his time when consulted, as he might fairly do, he would make something to meet the necessary demands of baker and butcher—Speaking of the butcher, let us return to cattle.

On looking over the best authorities, we find the general impressions expressed in favour of the North Devons, for the Atlantic and especially for the slave-holding states fully confirmed.

But it may be well in the onset to lay down the points that constitute a good form—for instance: the head and neck should be light and clean, the carcass large, the chest deep and bosom broad, with ribs standing out full from the spine, approaching the barrel form, and running well home, leaving a small space between the hips and short rib. This form allows room for the play and action of the lungs and heart, generates more blood and gives it freer circulation, and greatly contributes to the soundness of the constitution. In a milch cow the thighs should be thin, and the udder thin and flabby when empty, standing well forward, with large milk veins. In the bull or ox the thighs should be full and come low down, the tail small, and legs short, clean and not large. The Holderness breed on which the Short Horn has been built, had large shoulders and coarse necks; the sides were flat and the head thick; the coarse parts were bulky, and the prime ones reduced in size, and they were almost the reverse of what the agriculturist would select. They were however bulkier than the native breeds, and they were better milkers than the generality of the cattle of that day. They would by dint of feeding, grow to an enormous size, but they had not the aptitude to fatten, nor the early maturity, to which they have been since indebted for their triumph over every other breed. Such are the observations of the Rev. Henry Berry, in the best history of the Short horns, (of which he is a large breeder and seller,) which has appeared, published lately in the Whip in New York. We shall transfer it to the American Farmer at an early day. We venture again to predict that whenever the Short-horns are exposed to the same careless treatment that cattle are in the region we have described, sinned in feed, and left ad libitum to breed promiscuously, they will goback to their original unthrifty coarseness, and become inferior to our country cattle, which nature, doing always what she can to resist man's abuse and improvidence towards her creatures, has adapted to, and made as good as they can well be under their circumstances. But Mr. Berry is of opinion that though the Holderness was the base, we may say the woof of the improved Short horns, yet that the latter was manufactured by filling in with other materials. "No reasonable doubts," says he, "can be entertained that they proceeded on a judicious system of crossing with other breeds, because it was utterly impossible to raise such a stock as the Teeswater from pure short horn (meaning Holderness) blood. One crop to which they referred was in all probability the white wild breed; and if this conjecture be well founded, it will be apparent whence the Short horns derived a color so prevalent among them."

The dam of the bull Hubback, the Godolphin Arabian, of the short horns, we are told was "owned by a person in indigent circumstances, who grazed his cow in the

highways. When afterwards she was removed to good land near Darlington, she became so fat that she did not again breed." Has not this quality to fatten and liability not to breed, come down from the dam of Hubback, to her descendants even to the present day? and does not the short horn breed of cattle resemble in these points, of liability to excessive fat and uncertainty of breeding, as well as in some other points, Bakewell's small bone, round barrelled, made-up breed of New Leicester or Dishley sheep?

The reader will keep in mind our original problem—the cattle best suited to the planting states.

The objections which have been urged—or rather the impressions which appear to prevail are that the Devons want size and are small milkers. Now suppose it admitted as it cannot be denied that they are not as large as the Short-horns, it would be a non sequitur, to contend that, therefore they can in no circumstances be as valuable, and the same remark may be made as to milk—the true question, not the comparative weight of two animals of different breeds, but how much meat can you get from a given space of land, or a given quantity of food; and with ninety-nine plants out of a hundred, the dairy question is, which breed will give him most butter from the pasture and feed, such as he has on his estate. A good and to all appearance an impartial writer says: "I think any given number acres of grass will yield when fed off by Devons, more butter than when eaten by any other breed." The same writer thus summarily expresses our own impressions. "The Devons have many parts unrivalled—they are more hardy—more ready acquire fat, are more gentle and docile as oxen, and more capable of active motion than any other known breed. When reduced by labour, they are restored in two or three weeks to good condition." In addition they are the most beautiful of cattle, and their flesh is of the finest grain."

On the score of size, they are by no means deficient—Let those who are skeptical on that point look at the splendid herd of Devons in the field of Mr. George Patterson, near Sykesville—or read the following from the old American Farmer, vol. 7, page 210, and vol. 13, page 67: Winchester, Litchfield co. Conn. 14th Sept. 1825.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Sir—You remarked in your valuable paper of the 8th of July, that you supposed we could give you some particulars, some weights and measures illustrative of the quality of the Devons; what they have yielded in milk, butter, cheese, beef, &c. and how they have compared in the yoke, at our cattle shows, with other breeds. When the fact is considered that Holkham is the first bull of the Coke Devon breed ever in Connecticut, and that his oldest calves are only 4 years old, no specimens of large fat oxen can yet be expected, nor of large quantities of milk or butter; but of the heifers we can say we have never known those of any breed to give as rich milk, nor have ever owned cows that gave as much milk at the same age, with the same advantages of feed. This is a general remark of all those who own the stock. The breed is so highly valuable in Connecticut that few have been slaughtered. We, however, give you the account of three bulls, the only one we know of the kind that have been killed, as contained in letters from Messrs. Cowles, Spencer and Lewis.

New Hartford, 2d August, 1825.
Messrs. S. HURLBERT & Co.

Gentlemen.—It will be difficult for me to give you an exact statement of the weight and feed of my bull, but have collected all the information from recollection, possible.
Weight of quarters and hides, 912 lbs.
Tallow, including leaf, 100 lbs.
1012 lbs.

Total 1012 lbs. which is the exact weight. He run with the cows through the summer until about the 1st of September. At that time was put to feed for the purpose of fattening, and had pumpkins given him occasionally until December, and then he was sent into the stable and fed with a half bushel of cob meal per day, until the first of February, at which time he was slaughtered. His beef was very good. I remain your friend and humble st.

N. B. The above bull was about 2 years and 9 months old, when killed.
HARRY COWLES.

East Hartford, August 30th, 1825.
Messrs. S. HURLBERT & Co.

Gentlemen. Yours of the 24th inst. came safely to hand, requesting me to give you the weight of the bull I purchased of Mr. Hudson, and the manner of feeding him. You doubtless saw him at the cattle show, and noticed the condition he was in at that time. I then sent him into the stable, and fed him on meal and potatoes (principally potatoes) three months; then killed him.
Weight as follows—Tallow 150 lbs.
Hide and quarters, 1139

Total, 1289
The stock from the bull, in general, is very fine. I have several of his calves, yearlings, that will weigh 400 lbs, if slaughtered.
Yours Respectfully,
JOSEPH SPENCER.

NOTE.—We sold the above bull to H. Hudson, Esq., of Hartford, when about seven months old. He was sired by Holkham, and out of a smallish native cow, that weighed alive, at the time we sold the calf 812 lbs. At the time we saw him at the cattle

show he was not in high order, and when killed was 3 years and nine months old.
Farmington, 12th August, 1825.
Messrs. S. HURLBERT & Co.

Gentlemen.—I received a line from you respecting the weight of my bull which was killed last March.
His quarters and hide weighed 1210 lbs.
Tallow, 124

Making in all, 1334
He was put into the stable in August, when he returned from Northfield, and was fed, with coarse poor hay, without any other feed, until some time in December, calculating to keep him another season. He being somewhat cross, I concluded to fat him. From that time till the 20th March, he was fed with meal and potatoes, and then killed. I remain, yours,
ELIAS LEWIS.

N. B. Said bull was three years and two months old, when killed.

The superiority of the Devons does not consist in largeness of size, (as that is not desirable with the other qualities usually attached to it,) for in that respect they will about average with the native breeds of New England. Their properties for making beef are smallness of bone; a great inclination to fatten; the fine quality of their beef, and its unusual proportion in the most desirable parts; and their heavy weight compared to the size of their frame. Owing to the great demand for bulls of this stock with us, few have been altered for oxen. Six or seven pair only have been trained to the yoke, the oldest of which are four years old; three pair of which we improve. They appear to possess all the requisite qualities desirable in the laboring ox, being remarkable for docility, activity, and to endure heat and fatigue. Their color, a beautiful mahogany red, has always been a favorite one in the northern states of working oxen. A pair of unspotted bright red oxen would always, in consequence of their color, sell from six to ten dollars higher than any other description of color of equal size and shape.

We noticed a letter published by Mr. Powell, written to him by a Mr. E. Wolcott, of E. Windsor, Connecticut, which appeared in the American Farmer of the 15th July wherein it is stated, "I have seen the imported Devons, both in Connecticut and Maryland, and have never had but one opinion of them, which is that they are inferior to our native stock." We are unacquainted with Mr. Wolcott, he never having, in his travels, called upon us to see our stock; but we have the candor to believe, had he resided in Litchfield county, the district where the Devons are principally owned, and had been better acquainted with them, his prejudices against the Devons would have changed into warm partialities in their favor. Perhaps he did not have the pleasure of attending the last cattle show at Hartford, where were exhibited from Farmington, a number half-blood Devons, sired by Holkham, which were so much admired, and in competition with every other breed, short horns not excepted, took every premium. They were from five months to three years old. The same was the fact in regard to our last cattle show in Litchfield, the account of which, owing to an unfortunate circumstance, has not been published. Mr. W. speaks of the celebrated Bissel ox, slaughtered in Boston, in 1809, which he supposes "resembled the improved short horn breed." He is not aware, that ox had long spread horns. In order to show by the straws which way the wind blows, as the saying is, we will copy from the Connecticut Mirror, a paper published in Hartford, a paragraph published soon after the last cattle show in that city.

"The Devonshire breed of cattle—Whoever went about the South Green, on the day of the show and fair of the Hartford county Agricultural Society, must have observed the beauty, size, and color of the cattle exhibited. The best of them were of the Devonshire breed. They not only obtained all the premiums, but drew the most attention from the by-standers. There were many other fine specimens of cattle, but we have been told that farmers almost universally preferred this breed.—Ed. Con. Mirror."

Our object, when we commenced, was merely to give the weight of the three bulls in doing which we thought best to introduce the letters from the three very respectable farmers who owned and killed them. From their feed and age, those experienced in matters of this kind, will be enabled to judge of their propensity to fatten. Hereafter we may furnish you with some more particulars, as to weight and measure, what they yield in milk, butter, cheese, &c. &c.
We remain, respectfully,
Your most obedient,
SAM'L HURLBERT & Co.

DEVONSHIRE OXEN.

Pedigree and weight of a pair of Devonshire Oxen, raised and fattened by S. & L. Hurlbut, of Winchester, Ct.
To the Editor of the New York Farmer
Sir.—Having been occupied from my earliest years, in that rural and primary science of general husbandry—AGRICULTURE,—I assure you I feel much pleasure in handing to you, the annexed copy of a letter I received from S. & L. Hurlbut, Esqrs. of Winchester, Conn., in which they state the pedigrees and particulars of a pair of extraordinary fat and handsome Devonshire Oxen, which were bred, worked and fattened, by those gentlemen on their farm.
Winchester Conn. March, 12, 1831.

"Sir.—The pair of fat Devonshire oxen of ours, butchered in New York last week,

were sired by our full blood Devon bull, Holkham, which we purchased of Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, when four months old, in the autumn of 1819; and is doubtless, one of the finest bulls ever in America. He is from a cow and bull sent to Mr. Patterson by the Hon. Wm. Coke, of Norfolk, England.

"The two oxen were out of two cows termed native breed, which breed originated from England, and were brought over by the first settlers of Connecticut, and were doubtless originally Devon, as they resemble that breed very much.

"The pair of oxen have labored on the farm since they were one year old, until within 21 months. They were, when killed 7 years and 10 months old. Below, you have their weights.

Yours, respectfully, S. & L. HURLBUT.
To Mr. Fisher.
Near side Ox. Off side Ox.
Quarters, 1433 Quarters, 1528
Tallow, 175 Tallow, 213
Hide, 117 Hide, 115
1730 lbs. 1856 lbs.

To the above we here add a communication from a gentleman of close observation and strict impartiality, and do not hesitate to congratulate the readers of the American Farmer on its having attracted his notice, in the earnest hope that he will occasionally favor us in the same way:

PHILADELPHIA, 22d Aug. 1839.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir.—In your paper of the 14th inst. there is an editorial article which has afforded me great pleasure. I allude to the one in which you state your opinion of the respective merits of different breeds of neat cattle. As you mention your purpose of writing more fully on the subject in some future number, I think it may not be amiss to furnish you with extracts from the notes taken by me during a residence of some months in England; so that you may have facts, in addition to those which I doubt not you already possess, to sustain what I think a tenable position, namely, that the North Devons are decidedly the best breed of cattle that can be introduced into this country.

I believe I go farther than you do in esteeming the Devons superior to the Short-horns even for the fertile grass and corn lands of Kentucky and Ohio. But I do so esteem them, and a conversation I had some months since with an eminent grazier and cattle-dealer from the Scioto valley tended strongly to confirm mein opinion. He stated that he had had much experience with Short-horns and their crosses; that there was no doubt of their great aptitude to feed well and at an early age, and to acquire great weight; but that their advantages stopped; that they did not bear a journey well. In fact, he found that they lost flesh, when in a drove, about in a proportion as they were well bred. A quarter bred animal would drive better than a half bred, a half bred than a three-quarter bred, and so on. Now, if the short-horns do not drive well, where is their superiority for the districts mentioned? They have not a home market to consume their cattle, which must be driven. The grazier above mentioned said the difference in loss of weight was so great as forcibly to attract his attention at a time when the Short-horns were in very high favor with him. I have forgotten the exact proportionate loss that he mentioned, but it was so large a percentage as to make him very chary of starting the half-breeds in a drove. There is one point which I think the western graziers overlook in preferring the short-horns, namely, the weight of beef that can be raised on a given quantity of land or food. The preference is given to the largest animal, the one that makes the greatest weight on the hoof. I believe the Devons will make a great deal more beef from a given quantity of food than the Short-horns, but it is true there must be a few more of them to carry it.

But to the extracts: When in Norfolk, England, I spent some time with Mr. John Bloomfield, at Warham, who has a large farm, a part of the estate of the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke). His farm is within 3 or 4 miles of Holkham, and is acknowledged to be one of the best managed of the estate. Mr. Bloomfield is a man of great exactness, observation, soundness of judgment, and the strictest integrity. Every confidence may be placed in his statements, and his opinions are not to be lightly esteemed. Among the notes, of information he gave me, made at Warham, I find the following: "Medium sized stock to be preferred as yielding more beef, mutton, wool, milk, &c. than either large or small stock, under similar and ordinary circumstances." Again: "Mr. Bloomfield's dairy of 30 cows produced an average of four pounds of butter for each cow per week during the whole year. Strict accounts were kept during several years, and the result was nearly the same in each year." Now although 4 pounds a week may not at first sight appear to be a large yield, I should like any one to try if they can find a regular farmer's dairy of an equal number of cows yielding as much.

Mr. B. frequently challenged gentlemen attending the sheep-shearings at Holkham to match it with any other breed than Devons, but he was never met. It may be well to state distinctly that the average of 4 lbs. per cow was the net produce from all the 20 cows, in profit or out of profit, after suckling their calves for a few days, and supplying the family with cream.

Another note: "Mr. Bloomfield's butter is of the best quality; this is attributable to a variety of causes.—The cattle are of a very good breed,—Devons,—and are well

taken care of, being in remarkably fine condition. I never before saw a dairy of cows in such order. Great care is taken in the management, as to milking, &c. of the cows, and the method of making the butter contributes not a little to render it good."

Yet another note: "Sept. 1834. Mr. Hancock, a London butcher, was brought by Mr. Coke to see Mr. Bloomfield's Devons. Hancock expressed himself highly delighted with the dairy and stock. Speaking generally of Devons, he said, there are no cattle yield such good beef, except a very few of the very best Scots. He also said he took ten shillings worth more of fat out of Devons than out of any other sort (same sized animals).—Again he said the sirloin of a Devon was longer by 5 inches, than of any other breed, (same size), and that he cut three sirloin pieces out of a Devon, when he could only cut two from any other sort. And further, he said there is this difference between Devons and Scots: the former have less oil of beef and more roasting meat than the latter, or than any breed that he has tried. He always prefers buying Devons when he can procure them. This Mr. Hancock is the butcher who was heard to say in London by a butcher of Wells, Norfolk, that the two very best bullocks he ever hung up in his shop were of Mr. Bloomfield's feeding."

Now, sir, if you deem the above of any value you are at liberty to make what use you please of it. I should prefer your incorporating any portion of it in your proposed remarks on cattle, but if you think fit to publish it as a communication, I have no objection.

Hoping you may succeed in calling attention to the beautiful Devons, I remain, &c.
P. H.

But there is, for the generality of planters yet another, and a serious difficulty—Supposing the objections to qualities of the improved Short horns, as compared with the Devons, to be untenable in reference to a country where cattle, and especially beef, are not primary objects, but where the principal objects in view by those who rear them are working oxen and butter—in a country where the cultivation of artificial grasses, and even the care of natural meadows is but little attended to, and where no provision whatever is made of roots or succulent food, still there is for most people an insurmountable difficulty in the price of the improved Short horns.

A gentleman near this city of ample means and having every facility there, lately sent out to his agent in England to send him some Short-horn heifers of indisputable pedigree and good points, if to be had, for not exceeding 60 guineas there, and was answered that his order could not be filled at his limit.

The editor has just received a letter from an eminent Irish breeder, who says, "I would charge for two good young bulls 150 guineas, say seventy-five each, and for heifers such as I would recommend, in calf to my best bull, fifty guineas each, delivered by me in Belfast, a shipping port, or Liverpool; my agent seeing them shipped, all expenses charged after they are put on board. For my best bull, I expect eight hundred guineas, and for my two year olds from one hundred and fifty to two hundred guineas!"

If any of our friends desire to import, our agency is at their service!

Destroying Lice on cattle.

Mr. Jabez Besse Jr. of Wayne, informs us that he recently tried an experiment for destroying Lice on cattle, which was very successful. He took old beef brine, made of salt with a little salt-petre, and put it on the backs of his cattle, and it destroyed both lice and mites. This remedy has no bad effect on the cattle, as tobacco and other applications for lice have, but on the contrary the cattle like it—it tends to make them peaceable, as they will stand and lick one another with apparent satisfaction. The remedy is simple, cheap, and easily obtained, and well worth the consideration of those troubled with lousy calves or cattle.
Maine Farmer.

Tomatoes.

At this season of plenty, for "one of the best things in this world," and when they are to be had in the market at forty cents a bushel, we do a good work in advising our readers of the various uses that may be made of the Tomato. One use, to which it may be applied, we copy as below, from an exchange paper.

Tomato Omelet.—Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes, chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; chop a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter—and when nearly done, beat up four eggs, and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.
Balt. Patriot.

SOAP LEX, has been accidentally discovered by a soap boiler to be excellent for garden walks or house yards. He spread in a wet state the black sulphurous residuum of the ley tubs on the alleys of his garden—which would not raise any grass or weeds afterwards, nor permit any growth within some inches of the place. Delighted with the discovery, he had merely put a covering of the sand over the refuse to obtain the finest walks possible; and having had occasion to re-pave his yard, he used the like soft refuse, instead of mortar, which soon hardened, and cemented the stones so well that the heaviest carriages occasioned no disadjustment.
Silliman's Journal.