

# FARMERS' GAZETTE

## AND CHERAW ADVERTIZER.

VOLUME V

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840.

NUMBER 47.

### MR. HAZLEMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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### INFIDELITY.

We might ask the patrons of infidelity what fury impels them to attempt the subversion of Christianity? Is it that they have discovered a better system? To what virtues are their principles favorable? Or is there one which Christians have not carried to a higher perfection than any of which their party can boast? Have they discovered a more excellent rule of life, or a better hope in death, than that which the Scriptures suggest? Above all, what are the pretensions on which they rest their claims to be the guides of mankind—or which embolden them to expect we should trample upon the experience of ages, and abandon a religion which has been attested by a train of miracles and prophecies, in which millions of our forefathers have found a refuge in every trouble, and consolation in the hour of death; a religion which has been adorned with the highest sanctity of character and splendor of talents, which enrols among its disciples the names of Bacon, Newton, and Locke, the glory of their species, and to which these illustrious men were proud to dedicate the last and best fruits of their immortal genius!

If the question at issue is to be decided by argument, no thing can be added to the triumph of Christianity; if by an appeal to authority, what have our adversaries to oppose to these great names? Who are the infidels of such pure, uncontaminated morals, unshaken probity, and extended benevolence, that we should be in danger of being seduced into impiety by their example? Into what obscure recesses of misery, into what dungeons have their philanthropists penetrated, to lighten the fetters and relieve the sorrows of the helpless captive? What barbarous tribes have their apostles visited? What distant climes have they explored?—uncompassed with cold, nakedness, and want, to diffuse principles of virtue, and the blessings of civilization? Or will they rather choose to wave their pretensions to this extraordinary, and, in their eyes, eccentric species of benevolence (for infidels, we know, are sworn enemies to enthusiasm of every sort.) and rest their character on their political exploits—on their efforts to reanimate the virtue of a sinking state; to restrain licentiousness, to calm the tumult of popular fury, and by calculating the spirit of justice, moderation, and pity for fallen greatness, to mitigate the inevitable horrors of revolution? our adversaries will at least have the discretion, if not the modesty to recede from the test.

More than all, their infatuated eagerness, their partial zeal to extinguish a sense of duty must excite astonishment and horror. Is the idea of an almighty and perfect Ruler uniformly to any passion which is consistent with innocence, or an obstruction to any design which is not shameful to avow? Eternal God, on what are these enemies' minds! What are those enterprises of guilt and horror, that, for the safety of their performers, require to be enveloped in a darkness which the eye of heaven must not pierce! Miserable men! Proud of being the siffspring of chance—in love with universal disorder, whose happiness is involved in the belief of there being no witness to their designs, and who are at ease only because they suppose themselves inhabitants of a forsaken and fatherless world.

Robert Hall

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### DURHAMS AND CONTROVERSY ABOUT BERKSHIRES.

From the (Tennessee) Agriculturist.  
Messrs. Editors:—A friend handed me the June No. of the Agriculturist, and called my attention to two articles, without signature, on the subject of Cattle and Hogs—these are intended to instruct the public and abound in advice. Now if I might find it to come of them, we must be assured first, that they are written by one conversant with the subject, and at the same time he should have no possible interest in the matter; and I cannot be necessary to say to you, that pieces liable, to even a suspicion of such charges, must surely injure the standing and usefulness of your paper.

It is equally evident that if such pieces are calculated to mislead, by intention or not, they must be fatal to that cause your paper was established to promote, and it becomes your duty as Editors to read and reject them.

Now the papers above alluded to are subject to all those objections; for although written with the pen of a scholar, they are filled with blunders and misstatements; those who believe will be misled, and those who reject them will reject your Journal. I do not propose to follow him through the

articles, but to make such remarks on Cattle and Hogs, as my personal observations in England, where they have been bred, enable me to verify.

It has been the custom of all writers here on the subject of Durham Cattle, to consider them a distinct race. This is not so, but a union or cross of some two or three different breeds, thus producing a valuable variety. Many years since the Monks of Durham, procured from some part of Holland a large breed of White Cattle; these were long famous for their size, but the beef was coarsely, and they were expensive feeders, but a cross from them on the Scotch Ayrshire milk breed, made the present improved Short-horned Durhams, from the Ayrshires, they got the beautiful form and high finish and plump figure, and from the Dutch the great size and precocious growth; in color they have been of every combination of white and red: thus the stock of the Earl of Chesterfield were mostly white, uncommonly handsome, and generally deep milkers. Those of Mr. Collings of Yorkshire, a very distinguished breeder, were universally roan, of great beauty, rapid or early maturity, and invariably had suckling; no one in ten would give as much milk as a roan herd calf well, nor furnishing one drop for family use. In Lancashire and Cheshire, many of the finest bred ones are red and white, and usually fine milkers; many of these last have black noses, yet they are all Durhams (so called) and are there regarded as more varieties of the same stock. As to color, it is no criterion, that is often the effect of fashion or caprice; some superior bull or cow appears, and at the fair is pronounced the best; immediately it is the fashion to raise of that particular color; thus some years back the red with some little white about the head and flanks, which pied legs, was all the fashion; this was the color of the Ayrshires; to these succeeded the pure white, and those in turn have yielded to the roan as the best; yet all these varieties have still their advocates.

Charles, a famous bull that stood some years near Liverpool, the property of Mr. Blonfield, was nearly all red, some little white, most of his calves had black noses, yet no one doubted the purity of his blood, and he was the most popular bull of Lancashire, and became worn out from excessive service at four years old; he was a prize bull. At the Lancashire fair in 1839, the two prize bulls, one roan and the other nearly red, some little white about him; and the prize sucking calf, the property of, and bred by Mr. Bowditch, was a red with very little white; at this fair five bulls, 2 and 3 years old, bred by Sir E. Mosyn, were sold at auction by Mr. Lucas and brought fine prices, of these two was pure white and four pied; of these last two of them had black noses. This last circumstance did not in the least affect their sale, as a bull named Hereward, from whom they derived that mark, was in his day the finest bull in the country.

Some years since, the Rev. Mr. Berry and some other gentlemen in the north of England, wishing to make some improvement in the Durhams, which many deemed too thin in the skin, the Tanners complaining of the hides, and also to refine the quality of the beef, as they were bred up to great size; and consequently coarse, made a cross with the Scotch Galways; these are invariably black and polled or no horned; from these the black nosed variety are descended, and are there deservedly popular, as they are often fine milkers and easily kept. O the celebrity of Mr. Berry it is scarcely necessary to say one word, as no one conversant with the subject can be ignorant of the high value set on his stock. The Durhams rank as the first stock in England, but it is saying too much to assert they are best for all purposes; near all the large cities, where dairies are profitable, and the quantity, not the quality of the milk, is the object. Durhams are bred and used with great success, but there the milk qualities are considered in the breeding; not so in the interior counties; here the milk is of little value, and they are bred alone for beef; thus Sir E. Mosyn and Mr. Scotton always considered the milk—hence the stock in Cheshire and Lancashire are valuable for the dairy, but in Yorkshire the cows from the Herds Messrs. Collings or Bates will scarcely raise their own calves; they seem to make almost two distinct breeds, but are in truth but varieties of the same, from the fact they are bred for different qualities and purposes. Earl Spence, one of the most distinguished breeders in England, at an agricultural dinner, stated, that if you wished to keep up the beauty and value of the Durham stock, it is necessary every few years to take a cross from the Ayrshire bull; that his favorite cow, then deemed by many the finest in the kingdom, was but two removals from the Ayrshire bull; from this opinion no one dissented.

Your correspondent has much to learn on this subject; if you place any estimate on the quality of the milk, the Ayrshires are greatly superior; they are generally fair milkers as to the quantity, yielding from four to eight gallons a day—in quality there is no comparison. As beef cattle, the black Scotch always sell at a higher price, both to the butcher and in the market; first, because there is less coarse beef about the Scotch, and the hide brings a better price from the Tanner; the beef, too, in Smithfield sells about one cent in the pound higher than the Durham; of this any one who will consult the price current may convince themselves. As to keep, they will raise as cheap as the common cattle of the country, as their superior form makes feed tell on

them better than the scrubs; but in this particular they are not equal to the Scotch. A few years since, in passing through the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, I saw in one grass field about 70 or 100 black Highland cattle, and in another adjoining about 30 fine Durham cows. On enquiry I was told that it was the custom of his Grace to drive from his estates in Scotland, some 200 head every year as beef; these came down land, and as the grass pastures were cut out by the Durhams—that is, when they begin to decline they were put on fresh grass, and the black Scotch succeeded, never falling to get in fine condition, where the Durhams could hardly subsist. Some will say, how then with these objections can the Durhams be the most valuable stock of the country, this is the inducement; it is asserted, and I believe it is true, that you can raise a larger amount of beef in a shorter time from the Durham stock than any in the kingdom, it will come to market one year earlier than any other. But this matter of value is by no means settled, even there at a great agricultural fair last year in Scotland, attended by many gentlemen from England, several well informed Scotch members asserted that the native breeds of Scotland had not benefited from any mixture, and deprecated all crossing even from the famed Durhams.

An article in the same paper on the Berkshire Hogs is still more unjust in the view he has taken of the subject—he seems entirely ignorant of the subject on which he proposes to enlighten his readers. I should infer from reading his piece, he had never in the course of his life seen one Berkshire hog—that he had read only the articles penned by those interested in the sale of that particular breed so highly recommended by him. First then I say, that all the genuine Berkshire hogs which gave name and distinction to this breed, were pure white or light sandy—they were hogs of medium height, great length, and attained great size, some of them from forty to fifty score, and when fat, the hams lean, plump and handsome, the ears of common size, standing forward. The Earl of Durham has a boar of this breed, pure white, estimated at 2 years old to weigh 45 score. Mr. Eches of Liverpool England, had a boar of the same breed, not so pure a white, he was the premium boar at the Lancashire annual fair for 1838. He was estimated to weigh 40 score at 20 months old—these were represented as genuine Berkshire pigs, and questioned by no one. Now the hogs here sold as Berkshires may have come from the Shire, but they have been named the improved Berkshire, either by those who sold them to sell for a high price, or by those who bring them, and neither in form nor color resemble the thoroughbred. These hogs are bred from a Berkshire sow and the Black boar of Spain, and therefore half breeds—they have not the same length, ears usually smaller, more picked, and I think, altogether a handsomer hog than the pure Berkshire, and therefore the less reason to endeavor to elevate them at the expense of the breed. As to the distinction about the tail, the writer, if he had bred many hogs, would have known that the profile of a hog's tail depended on his feed—a fat hog's tail generally curls, a poor hog's never.

As to his recommendations about pure blood and record pedigrees, we see that the pedigrees and records both cattle and hogs, produced by a cross, fine it is true, but still half breeds according to him. As to pedigrees, is the writer aware that for ten shillings I can get him from Liverpool or London a certificate drawn up in form for any stock he may now have at home, and such names to them as he may wish? The true plan is to buy them of men of character and standing there, and with such qualities as you desire. If you buy of the Earl of Chesham's field, you may rely on getting as fine stock as any in England, and his Seward may know what Bull was on the estate at the time, but this is the extent of the pedigree you could obtain—buy of a dealer in one of the shipping ports and you can have just such a pedigree as you wish. The stock brought by Mr. Wall, from Cattle and Hogs, were fine, but it is rather hard to denounce others as counterfeits—many fine cattle have been brought here and Kentucky, and I much question if experience will not demonstrate that a cross from the late importations on the best old stock of Kentucky, will not make our most valuable breed, for the dairy and the shambles.

Permit me, sirs, to say to the writer, that one who writes for the public should make himself acquainted with his subject and never trip, least he may be assailed by those whom he denounces.

I will at some leisure moment (p rhaps) offer you some articles on Cattle and Hogs.

A. J. DAVIE.

#### DURHAMS, BERKSHIRES, &c.

Messrs. Editors:—We dissent in some instances from the spirit of the article in the 6th No. of the Agriculturist, headed "Education of Farmers." And the rules laid down in the articles on Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs are, in our opinion, too narrow. To begin with the last first. You have come to the conclusion that all white Berkshires, or white interspersed with a few black spots, are short counterfeits." You say, "from your own observation, and according to the latest English writers, and all respectable Americans, who have spoken on the subject, they are invariably black." &c. pp. 129, 130. Now, sirs, if you look at the Franklin Farmer, vol. 3, p. 327, you will find these remarks: "Red was the original and has been the prevailing color of the Berkshire hog. Thirty years ago there were white and black, and it is perfectly idle to say that in an animal, that is white and black, a few hairs of the one or the other color, in this or that place, constitutes a genuine article or a counterfeit." Again, he says, "I have a white boar, that I imported from England last fall, of the improved Berkshire breed, that will compare with any of Howe's or Lossing's importations, that have been kept in the same way, and is a third larger than my black Berkshires of the same age, that I purchased near Albany." With most men the reading of the communications of the author from whom we extract the above, will be sufficient to show that he is not the man to practice imposition on others, or to suffer them to be practiced on him. But if you want more proof of his judgment and honesty, we have among us K. Nuttings, who can give you all necessary information.

2dly. As to the Durhams and their color, you lay down the rule correctly from the Rev. H. Berry. With the rule before you in the very next sentence you err most palpably in restricting it. "The combination of the red and white, which Mr. Berry mentions, exists, as we apprehend, what we call roan, which, with the white are the only fashionable and approved colors." &c. You have seen Sam Patch. He is very beautiful to look at, and very mellow to the touch, and he is to be found in the herd book as I learn, but he is not a white-roan; he is a white with spots, and has been pronounced by the decision of our judges superior, and what is of more consequence to the generality, his calves are superior. You have seen old Champion, too, and one of you saw him in his vigorous and safely sheppings. He is neither roan nor white, but speckled; and I have heard, that by some accident in being shipped from England to Ireland, his pedigree was omitted in the herd book. We saw before he was injured. "It is needless to spend my own opinion; the public have pronounced in his favor, and given strong testimonials to his calves. Concurring with those remarks, we beg leave to quote again from the same writer. "The color of the improved short-horns is red, or white, or a mixture of these two colors. Cows and bulls of the very best pedigree have been imported into Kentucky, of all the colors spoken of above from the finest red to the pure white, including spotted, and roan."—Franklin Farmer, vol. 3, p. 362. It is evident only is the fancy color, and ranks first, and each of the others have their advocates. At present the speckled seem to have it—but time only will decide whether they, or the spotted, or the white are to maintain the second place.

3dly. We agree with you that agricultural schools should be established, in which may be learned the rudiments of science, letters, and labor. And it will be found proper in the prosecution of the scheme to endow liberally an agricultural college—or to attach agricultural professorships, a garden, and a plantation, and a farm to some one of our classical and scientific institutions of the highest grade. The union is thought to be impracticable by many, who have had better opportunities than ours to form an opinion. But one thing is evident from the signs if the farmers commence a reformation, they may expect to stand by it and carry it on to completion without legislative aid. And the farmers ought to be apprised beforehand that they will not carry their united ranks to the undertaking if the ancient languages are proscribed. Whether the study of Latin and Greek be a good, or the best training of the youthful mind, we have not the time to discuss. But one thing is very evident, a farmer's son might by possibility wish to obtain a distinction at the bar or in the senate. And a father, who had the means, would be acting a niggard's part should he start his son in the ranks of a peasant. We have worthy lawyers who are not linguists, but with a knowledge of the language, they could prosecute their profession to more advantage, and much more to their own comfort. Instead of reasoning the case, let us wind up with a story. Mr. — was a young man of decided talent, and his ambition prompted him to go to the bar without the usual preparation. The practitioners in general were liberal, and did not assail him at his unfortified point. But he was a little vain, and an old practitioner thought a gentle check might be of service to the young man's modesty. Being employed in a case, and while the young man was making a speech he, the old lawyer presented him one of the old reporters, the pleadings being in Latin. He was met in the front of the case by Banc. Reg., and he read it Banc. Reg., and as he raised his eyes from the page to see what was to be seen, he threw down the book and blushed to the ears. A man of ingenious feeling ought not to be exposed to such excruciating torture. Latin and Greek are not equally indispensable to a legislator, as to a practitioner of law or medicine, we concede. But these lawyers and doctors are found in our legislative halls, and are to be met in argument by the merchants, mechanics, and farmers. That the professional man rule the land, does not arise from their superior natural abilities, but from their better training—and if the farmers would have their full weight in the councils of the country, they might adopt that better training.

WILL WILLIAMS.

[The reply to the above articles by the Editor of the Agriculturist, we shall copy next week.]

#### From Burp's Cultivator.

#### ECONOMY IN KEEPING HORSES.

Roberts, in his Agricultural Economy, maintains that one pair of horses, well kept, are a sufficient team to work a fifty acre farm, and to work it well, under the alternating system. It has been proved, he says, that a team going at the rate of a mile and a half and two mils an hour, will plough in nine hours as follows:—

Width of Furrow.	Rates per hour.	A. R. P.
8 inches,	1 mile and 1/4	1 0 0
9 inches,	do	1 0 2
8 inches,	2 miles,	1 1 0
9 inches,	do.	1 2 0

Three things require attention from every man who wishes to keep horses well and economically:—

1. The food must be natural for them;
2. The quantity of food requisite to keep their condition equal to their work;
3. The best manner of giving their food with a view of its being speedily eaten, so that they may lay down to rest.

The natural food for the horse, says our author is co n hay and grass; but that under artificial management, there may be advantageously substituted for natural food, or conjoined with it, potatoes, pumpkins, carrots, turnips, and mangel-wortzel, together with straw, bean (and corn) stalks, peas, harlin, vetches, clover and other cultivated grasses, cut green.

Hay is sufficient to keep a horse to look at, but corn is indispensable to enable him to stand hard work. A horse requires thirty pounds of dry food a day, of which a part must be corn or its equivalent; to those which work, one pound of good oats is equal in nutriment to three pounds good hay. Heavy oats are worth more pound for pound, than light oats, as will be seen by the following scale:—

Wt. per bushel.	Produce in mod.	Produce in bran.
42 lbs.	23 lbs. 2 oz.	16 lbs. 11 oz.
43 lbs.	23 lbs. 6 oz.	16 lbs. 10 oz.
44 lbs.	23 lbs. 12 oz.	16 lbs. 4 oz.
45 lbs.	24 lbs. 3 oz.	15 lbs. 13 oz.
46 lbs.	24 lbs. 9 oz.	15 lbs. 5 oz.
47 lbs.	24 lbs. 5 oz.	14 lbs. 11 oz.
48 lbs.	24 lbs. 1 oz.	13 lbs. 13 oz.

In general the different kinds of grain are nutritious in proportion to their weight; while two pounds of green food or roots are considered equal to one of dry.

"Whatever fodder be used," says Mr. Roberts, "should be supplied in form as to be eat with relish, that the poor animals should enjoy refreshing rest; to secure this, the fodder should be cut or cracked, and placed in a manger—not a rack. When the respective feeds have been consumed, every horse will lie down to rest—his hunger being satisfied, there will be no temptation to keep him standing for hours as would be the case, were his rack stuffed with hay, according to the too general custom of farmers. The nutriment contained in every kind of grain depends upon its weight." It is to be remarked, that concentrated food, as grain, will not do alone, there must be something to increase the bulk to impart the stimulus of distention, before the impetuosity of digestion can be carried on in perfection. Horses, therefore, and even fattening animals, which are fed high with grain, require cut hay, or even straw, for this purpose, independent of the nutriment which they afford.

"What is the quantity of hay supplied as before for horses," says Mr. R., "has been increased, and the quantity of oats diminished, it has been found that the animals, though they appear to improve, as to the fitness of their looks, were nevertheless not so likely to stand hard work; and, on the contrary, when the corn has been increased and the hay diminished, it has been found that though the animals might, as to appearance, be better yet that they were stronger, more equal to hard labor, and in better working condition."

#### From the Maine Farmer.

#### PROFITS OF SWINE RAISING, TO E. S.

Mr. Holmes:—Although I claim not to be an "experienced farmer—raiser of swine, or venter of pork," yet I shall venture a few remarks submitted to the consideration of your correspondent E. S. known to me only by his query in the Farmer of June 13, p. 151, under the above quoted heading. His question—to wit—"Supposing round hogs to sell for 61.4 cents per pound, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds after they are slaughtered, well fattened; those from 300 to 400 at 7 cts.—never expecting much more or less than those prices—can a farmer who knows how to keep swine, and is careful of his breed, afford pork at at this rate, and generally do better than at other branches of farming, all things considered?"—appears to my humble conception to involve more, so far as he is concerned, than can be readily and correctly answered, even by your more "thinking experienced correspondents," unless he should first make known to them where his farm is located—(I suppose he has one, though he does not tell us, exactly so)—what its situation, soil, and state of cultivation is together with whatever else may, in the least, bear upon the subject matter of his question. And even then, if your correspondent be, as he intimates, a "calculating farmer," Yankee or not, he might, perhaps, as well or better, come to the true answer as any one could for him. However, as he appears quite solicitous some one should attend to him—and as no other has yet appeared in answer to him, I will endeavor to "calculate" a little for him, though from the nature of the case, my calculations may be yanked to serve his purpose.

We will suppose too, his farm (we mean nothing personal) has been so managed as to be barren of profit—a real skeleton, skin-and-bones one, (there are many such in Maine) and that he is disposed to "turn over a new leaf," and pursue a different course of husbandry upon it; one that will require a levy of 50 per cent of its income to be returned to its shape of manure, dressings and other means to enrich and improve its condition. Further, suppose E. S. has already made or can easily make an out-fit of suitable preparations for swine keeping—say (in plain English) a hog-house with a pard immediately joining it, so fixed that it will retain all the water falling upon it, and prevent any from running in from adjacent grounds;—and still further, suppose he has a proper and convenient fixture, or can easily make one, for boiling or steam-cooking roots and other food for swine, so as to have every thing, in the least, connected with the business, convenient and "neat to a checker,"—for very much depends upon this to the success in any business whatever. Lastly we will suppose the soil of E. S.'s farm is more naturally adapted to the growth of roots, grasses and grain, than to that of other crops.—With all these suppositions, and from facts to be mentioned as data, we proceed to "calculate" for your said correspondent.

It is found a hog will manufacture in a season, if soil fed and plentifully supplied with bog mud and other compost materials for manure, from 30 to 40 loads of half a cord each.—By a season is meant the hogs lifetime—say 15 or 18 months. It is also found the said hog, with but ordinary eating capacity, will have consumed from 60 to 75 bushels of roots—say potatoes and from 12 to 15 bushels of grain—say barley when ground, at the age of 18 mos., at which time he will be fitted for the knife. The value of the roots may be set at 12.1.2 cents per bu. he and the grain at 5 cents, and cost of supplying them with materials for manure—making \$10 per hog.—This calculation is allowed to cover all the expense of keeping the hog excepting the labor of preparing the food and of feeding him. The manure (this is an important item in the profits business) is rated at \$1,000 per load and the hog, 400 lbs weight, at 7 cts. per lb.

Now for the figures showing the result of the calculation, taking for granted the greater numbers named to be correct.

75 bushels roots, at 12.1.2 c. per bush.,	\$937 1
14 " grain at 50 c.	7 50
For expense of supplying materials for manure,	10 00

Total amt. of feed, &c. per hog, \$954 57 1  
400 lbs round hog at 7 cts. \$280 00  
40 loads manure at \$1.00 40 00

Total amt. of income, 690 00

Balance in favor of raising swine, \$41,12 1.

It will be noticed, this balance or income may be varied, accordingly, as the price of roots, grain, &c. shall be valued. The 400 lbs. of pork at 6 c. per lb. it will be seen, exceeds the total amount of the keeping—\$14,57 1.2 by 11, 12 1/2, which, if it were entirely sunk or consumed in the keeping of the hogs, yet certainly argues a profitable business, taking in view the amount of manure afforded. And this, we consider, should be the paramount object of E. S. and all others, who would drive a business at pork-raising 40 loads of manure returned to the field, who can estimate its future value! Suppose it should all be applied to one acre, it will not actually increase the income of it, even for one year, more than double the amount allowed to be consumed in the keeping the hog! This of itself, is a strong argument in favor of swine-raising. But this is not all. Suppose E. S. shall keep 10 hogs, as above viewed; this will afford him 400 loads of manure to apply to his fields to enrich and improve them, and this annually for ten years, what must be his increase of income! What the condition of his farm! But what we were about to remark as the best of the argument, is the fact, for so he will readily admit it to be, that in the enrichment of his acres and with the increase of his annual income he will find a proportionable advance in the hog profit of the same; that is, the same amount of labor the same quantity of seed, will bring more and more in exact proportion as he shall advance its state of cultivation. This is an axiom indisputably plain. It may be said this all looks very well on paper, but to reduce these things to practice is the grand point. Ought it to be done? Verily we think so. Hence, in conclusion, as E. S. expresses himself quite warmly upon the subject, and as we do not wish to mislead any one, would suggest to the propriety of entering upon course of experimenting in a small sale way testing the truth of his question, and in the sequel, let the public be made acquainted with the result of his experience in the matter. By so doing he will be able to save himself from "plunging into it without service," (experience is the best and surest guide in things) and thereby gain a useful end to himself and also to the public. What say I? May we hope to hear from him in due time hereunto touching?

B. F. W.

West Sidney Aug. 1840.

#### MANURE WITH LEAVES AND MUD CONT.

—There is a gentleman residing in an adjoining county who inherited a paternal estate, consisting of a word or two farm and some few accessories to its cultivation. He married and went to work on it, but it took but few crops to show him that the profit would not support his increasing family. Many a sleepless night did he pass in pondering over his circumstances. After much deliberation, however, he resolved like many others in the same situation, on emigration and visited the south to make arrangements for that purpose. He traveled to some extent, but returned perfectly disappointed with the country. He went again for another year and saw nothing but bankruptcy staring him in the face.—Every year found his debts accumulating. He had been raised to agricultural pursuit, and to agricultural pursuit alone. After a great deal of perplexity however, in resolving he finally concluded to try and improve his soil in some way or other, but how should he do it? was to him an important question. It being then a thoroughly new thing in that part of the country, he hardly knew in what way to begin. The practice then was (and is two much so now) to get all you can from the soil and return nothing to it. After much reflection on the subject, he commenced hauling pine leaves and other litter into his cow and horse lots and as soon as that was tolerably trampled, he gave it a good coat of mud from an adjoining branch, and continued alternate after and mud till it got a foot or two thick. He then piled it up in large heaps, to let it undergo a fermentation. In the spring he hauled it out and manured his corn some in the hill and some broadcast. His succeeding crop did him strenuously to proceed. As soon as he had by his corn, he went at it with increased diligence. His anticipations of fertility which were so painful, were now loaded with pleasure. He saw a way to drive that grim monster, poverty, from his path.

The individual who is the subject of this article has continued to proceed in this way