

Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VI

CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1840.

NUMBER 1.

BY
M. MAC LEAN.

TERMS:—Published weekly at three dollars, a year; with an addition, when not paid within three months, of twenty per cent per annum.

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The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

VALUABLE CATTLE.—We have had an opportunity to inspect the extraordinary cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, brought out in the ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, from London; and it is with no ordinary pleasure we state that the importation is one of the most valuable to our country at large that we have ever known to arrive here from Europe. It consists of the following:

Matchless, Hereford Cow, formerly Spot—first prize cow at the Royal Agricultural Society, against all England.

Young Prize, 1 year old Bull, Hereford, son of Matchless—shown with his dam.

Martha	4 year old Cow, Hereford.
Ellen	5 " " "
Lucy	1 " Heifer, " "
Primrose	1 " " " "
Rarity	1 " " " "
Perfection	1 " " " "
Catharine	1 " " " "

Eliza	1 " " } half Here. & half Dur.
Cherry	6 " " } Durham.
Charly	2 " " " "

Cart Mare, 6 do. Flower.

Neapolitan Sow, Mrs. Trollop and her family of 8.

Berkshire Boar—Capt. Marratt.

Berkshire Sow—Molly.

" " Betty.

" " Susan.

" " Sally.

Neapolitan Sow Hannah.

19 Cotswold Rams.

Total cost, £2,739 9s. 0d.

The cow Matchless is probably the finest of the kind that ever came over. She took the prize at the great show at Oxford. She cost, landed here, about \$1,100. Mr. Webster who saw her at Oxford, and again here previous to her being landed, spoke of her as one of the finest animals he had ever seen.

The mare Flower is one of the largest ever brought over, and the stud is of the same character; they are intended to improve the breed of draft horses. It is well known that those horses draw two tons and upwards.

The Berkshire Pigs are of a class which, for form and symmetry, are not to be surpassed.

The 19 Cotswold Sheep are of the largest and finest kind; they shear from 10 to 17 pounds of wool, and are celebrated for their mutton.

It is not necessary to describe every animal, although they richly deserve a full notice.

The importation does great credit to their enterprising and public spirited owners, who are Erasmus Corning, of Albany, and Wm. H. Southam, of Jefferson Co., N. Y. The latter gentleman went purposely to Europe to make this selection. Besides the trouble and risk he has incurred, he has paid for them upwards of \$13,000, landed here. The introduction of a choice and valuable stock, from the best farms in England, is of the highest importance to our country at large, as it enriches all; and the gentleman who have had the enterprise and public spirit to make this investment, deserve the thanks of the public.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

RULE FOR ASCERTAINING THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

In the "Cattle Keeper's Guide" there is a short and easy method given to find the weight of live stock, which will be of considerable utility to breeders. Let the animal stand square, put a string just behind the shoulder blade; then put the string on the tail so as to form a plumb line with the hinder part of the buttocks; direct it along the back to the fore part of the shoulder-blade; take the dimensions on the rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner; girth 6 ft. 4 in., length 5 ft. 3 in., which multiplied together make 33 1/3 square superficial feet; that again multiplied by 23 (the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot, for an animal measuring not less than five nor over eight feet in girth) makes 766 lbs. Where the animal measures less than 9 and over 8 feet in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot. Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure 2 feet in girth, and two feet along the back, which multiplied together make 4 square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed for each square foot, when

the measurement is less than three feet in girth, makes 44 lbs. Suppose again, a calf, sheep or hog, should measure 4 ft. 6 in., in girth, and 3 ft. 9 in., in length, which multiplied together make 16 3/4 feet, that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to animals measuring less than five feet and more than three in girth, makes 268 lbs. The weight of cattle, sheep and hogs may be as exactly taken this way, as is at all necessary for any computation or valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters sinking the offal; which every man if he knows a few of the first rules of arithmetic and can get a bit of chalk and a string can readily perform. A deduction must be made for a half-fatted beast, of one pound in twenty, more than from a fat one; and from a cow that has had calves and is only half fat, two pounds in twenty must be deducted.

DEEP PLANTING.

A patron of ours informed us a few weeks since, that while taking his fodder, he discovered a great difference in appearance between two peices of corn, which were planted at the same time, and in the same kind of soil. The fodder on one peice of ground dried up so fast that he could scarcely get through with stripping it before it was entirely burnt up, to use the common phrase. On going to the other peice, he found it green to the ground, and in good plight for stripping. He was struck with the difference in the two lots of corn, and on reflection recollected that on getting ready to plant his corn in the spring, he ran a furrow with a large shovel or barshare plough, after which he followed with a small plough called a bull tongue, running it pretty deep in the same furrow, till he got perhaps half over the peice, when he concluded to plant the balance in the single furrow, and discontinued the use of the bull tongue. The result was, that the part planted deep in the opening made by the small plough, where the larger one had previously been run, produced a third more fodder, and of a better quality than that planted in the shallow mark made by the large plough alone; besides the great difference there must be in the weight of the corn, the latter drying up too fast of course to make a proper article for bread. This should be remembered by farmers, and the evil of shallow planting avoided, especially since all seem to think the seasons are shorter, and much drier than formerly.

Southern Cultivator.

From the Southern Cabinet.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF PINE PLAINS.

Mr. Editor,

"A Subscriber" in the March No. of the *Southern Cabinet*, under the head of PINE PLAINS, asked for information as to the best manner of tending his lands—the kinds of manure best adapted to them—the best method of ploughing them, &c.; and an "Up-countryman," who professes to know something of the nature of soils, advises him, in the first place to emigrate to the up-country—or, if he does not choose to do so, to add one-half or two-thirds of clay to his soil. Perhaps, the "Up-countryman," who attaches so much value to clay, has some worn-out up-country lands to sell him, upon which nothing but clay remains, and I would advise the Pine-plain planter to hold on to his sand, or he may illustrate the truth of the old proverb, and "swap the devil for a witch."

It has been my fortune to cultivate lands where the clay is mixed with the surface, or lies but at little depth beneath it; but I have seen much sandy land in cultivation, and bestowed some attention upon the methods of tending it, and I hope to be able to give the planter on Pine plains more comfort than he has received from his friend from the up-country.

In the first place, I would advise the Pine-plain planter to get open, if he has not done so, three times as much land for Cotton as he can tend in one year, and twice as much land for corn, and adopt at once the system of resting his lands.—When lands have been much injured by what the Pine-land planter has been pleased to term the "skinning system," but which might more properly, perhaps, be called the *gutting system*—or when the soil is of a light sandy nature, two years rest and one of tith is better for Cotton; but as such lands usually after two years rest, grow up in fennel and broom grass, they should be fallowed early in the fall, (and ploughed the same way the Cotton beds are afterwards to run,) or listed away early in the winter if they cannot be fallowed, which last method is far preferable, as it incorporates the vegetable matter ploughed under with the soil, and prevents the injury to the roots of the Cotton plant mixing with the coarse undecomposed matter in the list.

If this system is persisted in for some years, the soil must be very ungenial if it will not permit the ultimate system of one years cultivation and one of rest. I do not think that breaking up land for Cotton, in sandy lands at least, is beneficial any time after the first of December, but positively injurious, as the Cotton plant never grows off well when the tap-root can play about in a loose and porous bed.

The Pine-land planter's progress in improving his soil will be greatly increased of course, if he will assist the system of rest by adding compost manure, or plant-

ing Pea-vines, to be ploughed under early in October, after the second year's rest. Above all, let me tell him not to plant more than he can tend carefully in any season however adverse.

With respect to the corn-crop, have a change of land, and manure the part planted every year very highly. Six acres to the hand will if well manured and carefully tended, be enough to support the hands and horses required to work the crop, and enough for the usual proportion about a plantation who eat all and work none. It may be said that six acres of corn is too small a crop on such land as that under consideration, and it may be so at first, but if the system I recommend be fully and fairly carried out that number of acres will, in time, be more than sufficient.

He has been told to use mud and muck as manure, but mud about Pine-plains is thin and unfruitful. Let me advise him to make all the manure with his horses and cattle that he can. Pine-straw is an excellent recipient for animal manures. If he can find oak-leaves convenient enough, I would say, put in the stable-yard and cow-pens a layer of Pine-straw two feet thick or more, just after the manure is hauled from the yards in the winter and spring, and after the crop is laid by continue to haul in oak-leaves on every wet day, (or take dry ones if the wet do not occur often enough,) during the whole winter, and he will have, with his Cotton seed, enough manure for his Corn and some for his Cotton.

In offering this plain advice, let me add, that it is no sally of the imagination, but the result of some experience and information on the subject. I have been accurately informed that there is now in Sumter district a plantation of great value, which was once a barren Pine-plain such as "A Subscriber" describes his to be, which was bought up at twenty-five cents per acre, (and perhaps even less,) and now by dint of perseverance, rest, and manure, I am told it cannot be purchased at twenty dollars an acre. In my own neighborhood there is another instance, where a Pine-land plantation was sold many years ago for a mere trifle, and the former owner said, after foolishly parting from his birth-right for a mess of pottage, "Well, I have had the cream—I don't care who gets the bonny-clauber,"—and now at this moment there are several hundred acres of Corn growing on that very plantation, from which the cream had been skimmed twenty-five years ago, which (notwithstanding the unpropitious season) will, I have no doubt, produce from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre.

"A Subscriber" also asks for information about ploughing. Let him cultivate his cotton with the *sweep*, with the right wing turned so as to throw up earth to the Cotton—and in Corn, break up the boxes deep with the old shovel, and afterwards use the sweep I have just described, until the Corn is made, and he will not injure it with deep ploughing.

In dry weather it is difficult to injure Corn with any kind of ploughing in wet weather deep ploughing in sandy land is often fatal to Corn, for the very obvious reason, that in dry weather the roots of the Corn run down in search of moisture and are not easily cut but in wet weather they play about near the surface and are greatly exposed to the plough.

"A Subscriber" also asks about orchards on Pine-plains. That is a small matter; and I know but little on the subject.

Orange Parish.

From the New England Farmer.

MANURES.

Experiments are reported as having been recently made in England with saltpetre, with much success. In the cases referred to it was applied to wheat but its application to other crops has proved equally favorable and encouraging. It is not a new experiment. We know several cases in this country of its successful application, of which we shall speak hereafter; but we shall give the experiment now referred to in detail, because it seems to have been made with considerable care, and its results are professedly given with exactness.

The Harleston (England) Farmers' Club put it to their members as a subject of the highest moment, to make exact observation and experiments with various manures. Certainly no matter connected with the improvement of agriculture can be of more importance.—At a recent meeting the subject of saltpetre was discussed. Various experiments were reported. We select one of the strongest cases, they say, "the application of saltpetre as a top-dressing to wheat after peas, on a light land with a gravelly subsoil."

"One hundred weight per acre was sown by hand on the 6th of April, and to prevent any error which might have arisen from a difference in soil of one side of the field from another, the saltpetre was carefully applied on every two alternate ridges. The crops were reaped, stacked, and thrashed separately; and the result was an increase of six bushels of wheat, and upwards of two and a half hundred of straw per acre, obtained at an outlay of 27s. sterling only, as follows:

Produce per acre of wheat	St.	lb.
which had been manured		
with saltpetre,	160	2 1/2

Produce without saltpetre,	133	12 1/2
Increase,	26	4
Produce per acre of straw	Cwt.	St. lb.
with saltpetre,	23	4 13
without saltpetre,	20	7 8

Increase 2 5 5
Cost of the saltpetre was 27s. sterling per cwt. The wheat of course was winter wheat, and it was sown broadcast. A stone is 14 lbs.

The society proceed to report:—"It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that saltpetre is a most valuable addition to our list of manures. Strong evidence has been given of the benefits conferred by it on wheat, clover and other layers, and tares on light land; and on clover layers on heavy land; in each case the saltpetre was applied in the month of April, and at the rate of one hundred weight per acre. The effect would probably be increased (but this is at present unsupported by evidence) by applying only half the quantity of saltpetre at first, and the remaining part a few weeks afterwards."

The experiments which have come under our own observation, have been upon grass and wheat. The effect upon grass was quite remarkable. The wheat was in a growing state; the saltpetre applied when six inches in height; the quantity per acre not noted; the difference between the part not dressed with saltpetre and that to which it was applied was obvious and striking; the wheat was then in flower; it was intended that the result should be accurately observed; and we hope presently to be put in possession of it.

Any person of common observation, and at all interested in such subjects, cannot fail to observe the immense quantities of manure which are absolutely thrown away on our farms, in our cities, and about our roads and buildings. What a blessing it would be, if we had something of the reported frugality of the Chinese, on the score of cleanliness and health, as well as interest. How few farmers ever think of saving their soap suds. We fear, without meaning any reproach upon the gude housewives, that some of them do not hear of such a thing as soap suds as often might be useful! But how few ever think of saving and applying it; and yet it is a most valuable manure; and by having a vault or pool in which to deposit a pile of loam, or large heap of earth, by regularly throwing the contents of the wash tub upon it, it might be converted into the means of greatly enriching the land; and what to us upon tons of the most valuable liquid manure, by a little pains-taking and contrivance, might be obtained in the city, by farmers, who are now willing to come four and six miles and transport fire-fanged and dried horse manure at a cost, before it reaches their farms, of six and eight dollars a cord.

The French are now taking great pains to save the water in which the wool is washed at the woolen factories, full as it is of soap and animal oil, and find it a most valuable application to their lands. We have long known the value of the refuse wool; and we have stood by the mill-shute in Lowell more than once with feelings of serious regret, when we have seen the wash from their woolen factory, full of enriching matters, mingling with the waters of the river and passing off into the ocean, as so much valuable material absolutely thrown away.

Our highly respected friend Bement, of Albany, has made some very successful experiments with hogs' bristles, applied in potatoe hills and in other forms. He speaks of their beneficial effects as quite remarkable; and we promise ourselves the pleasure of hearing from him on this and the use of various other manures, in which he has been experimenting. We can confidently rely upon his observations and experiments as intelligent and exact; and the results which he gives under his own hand, as certain.

EXTRANEOUS MANURES—NITRATE OF SODA.

From the British Farmers' Magazine.

It is reported, that a remark was made by Lord Kames, 90 years ago, that such improvements would be made in agricultural chemistry, that sufficient manure for an acre would one day be carried in a man's coat pocket; and that a trite answer was made to the remark, that the produce from such manuring would then be brought away in the waist-coat pocket. Now although this period has not yet arrived, yet something approaching to the small quantity of manure necessary to give vigor to an acre of wheat, has been proved on Guilford Downs during the past year; not that this kind of manure alone was taken up by the crop, but that it formed a great stimulator to the extra growth there cannot be a doubt; bringing into activity probably some latent manures lying in the ground; for a strong alkali will convert oleaginous matters into saponaceous consistency, and in that state becomes soluble in water; hence it is taken up by the spongetelets of the roots in a liquid state. Those persons who consider quantity necessary in manuring ground are sadly mistaken, intimate mixture with the soil, and capability of becoming ready soluble, being necessary points for consideration. In March, 1839, Mr. John Ryds, bailiff to Frederic Man-gles, Esq., of Down Farm, Guilford dressed over many acres of wheat with 11-2

cwt. of nitrate of soda to the acre, leaving about half an acre in the middle of the field undressed. The difference in the color of the wheat was seen in the course of 10 days; when nearly ripe, the straw had the appearance of being 9 or 10 inches longer than the other part, and much stronger; at reaping seven rods of each part were measured, cut, and kept separate; the nitred part produced 24 sheaves containing 11 gallons of wheat and 54 lbs. of straw; and where the seven rods were not so dressed, the produce was 16 sheaves, containing 6 1/2 gallons of wheat and 40 lbs. of straw.

From the Cultivator.

"BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN."

MESSES. GAYLORD & TUCKER—I concluded the few remarks I appended to the portrait of the heifer "Oneida," by reference to a sketch in my portfolio, made some time since from a large lubberly animal, whose owner considered him the "ne plus ultra" of calves. I now send you the portrait on the block, ready for Mr. Pease, and if he does me as much justice as he did in cutting the bull "Dallimore," I shall be satisfied. I was originally induced to make the drawing to oblige the gentleman who bred this young giant and, afterwards preserved it, because it so well illustrated a particular "point," which I considered almost inseparable from certain other general form and qualities, of all which this calf was an excellent illustration.

His head was round, short and vulgar; the neck heavy, and shanks coarse; the points of the shoulders large, projecting; the blade bone thick and laying out full; the crops low, with a deep hollow behind the shoulder; the body very long, and, as is then too commonly the case, not ribbed-up close; the hind quarters short, the rumps low, the buttocks large round, the flank thin, and the hind legs rather crooked; joints big, and hair harsh, but it was red, with but few white marks about him. Here was size enough, and he claimed to weigh 614 lbs. at six months old; still I considered it in an unprofitable shape, for with that particular form I had usually found the following qualities:—an iron constitution, a hard muscular covering of flesh interspersed with very little fat, a thick hide, poor handling, slow feeding add no profit. Such animals preserve a certain amount of muscle under the hardest usage, and add but little of value to it with the most generous feeding; you find them "always fleshy but never fat;" it may therefore be readily conceived that in the starved herd of the niggard, who calculates, as a matter of course, to "tail up" his cattle in the spring, that such a description of beast would be invaluable from the mere fact that he can "get up alone;" but in the yard of the farmer, who from both humanity and interest, feeds a sufficiency of hay to his stock, he will be found a most greedy and profitless consumer.

I will now ask the attention of the Short Horn breeder to this said point, before alluded to—which, meet it where I will, my experience and observation has led me to view with much jealousy, nor is my distrust laid to rest, by either pedigree or pretension, however high or however conclusive these may appear to the minds of others. I allude to the "os-sacrum" when it forms an uneven line, in continuation of the back and loin, just before the setting on of the tail; for with this peculiarity small as it may seem, most or all of the other characteristics, as seen in the drawing, will be combined in a greater or lesser degree. On examination, this bone in the present instance, will be found to be somewhat rising as well as uneven and short, which obliges the tail to spring from a point nearer the loin, thus shortening the hind quarter; the bone at the point of the rump will also be found large, round and bare of flesh, as though the skin were stretched tightly over it; and when in ordinary condition, it is without a particle of that soft interposing fatty substance, so indicative of a kindly feeder and good handler; and yet I must confess I have seen it in American animals claiming to be of the purest Herd Book family, and for which liberal prices have been paid. I am, however, inclined to believe that this particular form, together with the big buttocks, resulted from the earlier crosses of the Yorkshire and Holderness blood, and does not belong to the more improved animal of the present day.

But to return to the question of sizes. I am aware that the prejudice in favor of great productions is very strong with the agriculturist, and the numerous instances may arise at once to his mind, where great excellence and great size are combined; these I must beg leave to consider as the exceptions; the rule being, in my opinion, that a monstrous calf makes a coarse, unprofitable animal, long in arriving at maturity, slow in feeding, and carrying great offal. In these views I am the more confirmed by the experience of others, as I observe that in nearly every case of improvements, the size of the original breed has been reduced; it would therefore seem as though early maturity, beauty of symmetry, reduction of offal, and rapid growth has only been attained by diminution of superficial size.

A year ago we heard stated, by a gentleman of Cumberland, a still more remarkable fact, which had been recently observed in that county. A farmer had sown a few bushels of old seed alongside, or perhaps between the sowing of the balance of his field with new seed. There was no difference between the adjoining parts, except as to age of the seed. No experiment had been designed, nor was any difference expected; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant under-stood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable difference; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant understood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable dif-

* Although we cannot transfer the cut to our paper, the article contains useful hints and observations, for which we copy it.

† Proof is a butcher's term used to express the amount of tallow obtained from an animal.

Bakewell, in producing his celebrated breed of sheep, diminished the size of the Leicester; and I believe the subsequent improvements made on the Lincoln, Cotswold, and other long woolled sheep, by the Dishley cross, resulted in a more compact animal, though often times more reduced in apparent size than in the actual weight of meat. The improvement of the "long horns," by the same breeder resulted in the same attendant circumstances; and the "New Leicester or Cravens" occupied less space than the old breed. Coling did likewise when he made improvements on the Teeswater and produced the "Alloy." And I have been informed by a very intelligent observer, who is well acquainted with the subject, that, when lately on a visit to Thomas Bates, Esq., of Kirkleavington, (who has perhaps more fully carried out Mr. Coling's principles of breeding than any other individual,) he found nothing at first particularly striking in Mr. Bates's herd of Short Horns!—on the contrary he even thought them deficient in size and wanting in attraction! but on a closer examination, their excellencies grew upon him, they were just in all their proportions, their symmetry so perfect, their substance so great, with such compactness of form, and shortness of leg, that they proved to be large animals in a small compass; and my friend's eye, soon becoming corrected as to their true size, rested with increasing admiration on the herd before him; nor did he longer wonder at the successful exhibition of this stock at the great Oxford meeting in 1830, when it beat the best short horn herds in England.

In speaking of the course of Mr. Bates's breeding, I would not be misunderstood; for that gentleman was not the copyist but the cotemporary of Mr. Coling, with whom he lived on terms of friendly intercourse; and as breeders, they indulged a free interchange of views and opinions. It was not, therefore, surprising that they arrived at the same conclusions, pursued the same means, and aimed at the same results. Those who feel an interest in these subjects will find much that is curious and instructive in a close examination of Mr. Bates's course of breeding; which may be done by reference to the Herd Book, and by a little subsequent arrangement of the materials he will there find—such an investigation is the better worth pursuing since the awards of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1839, have borne such ample testimony to its success. Those who make this analysis may have to acknowledge that "close breeding," in competent bounds is the name of the science, whereas it is the ruin of the novice, or indeed of any but the most experienced and skillful.

Butternuts, Otsego co. Aug. 19, 1840.

From the Agriculturist.

DISADVANTAGES OF FEEDING ENTIRELY ON DRY FOOD.

Horses and cattle fed on chopped oats or rye straw in its dry state, will obstinately refuse to take up all that is put in the troughs and what they consume will be less nutritious than when slightly fermented. The process is the following, to feed on a cheap plan and keep stock in better health and general condition, than with any other system: Have a box of sufficient size to contain all the food for your animals for one time feeding, cut oats, rye, or even wheat straw and mix with it one half gallon of Indiau or rye meal for each beast, sprinkle in a little salt with water enough to moisten the whole mass, let it stand before feeding at least twelve hours, or till it acquires a slight acid taste; then give it to the stock in the proportions you measured in, and your horses and cattle will be so fond of it, that they will lick up every straw, keep fat and do well. By this mode I have found, from three years' experience, that horses and cows will do better than upon all the corn and dry fodder you can give them.

T. F. Cos.

From the Farmers' Register.

OLD WHEAT FOR SEED.

In a recent conversation with Mr. William Skunker of Fauquier, an old and experienced farmer, he mentioned that, for experiment, he had sown a few bushels (from 4 to 10) of wheat of the previous year's crop, in each of his three last seedings, and that he had found the product of the old wheat always much better than that of the new wheat sown adjoining. Indeed, he thought the increase to be not much short of 100 per cent. He could not assign any other reason for the superiority, except that by keeping the seed wheat a year longer than usual, the imperfect grains might lose their vitality, and leave nothing to grow except those of the best quality. We think this totally insufficient to produce the manifest superiority which we are confident Mr. S. saw, whether he was or was not mistaken as to its amount. But the experiment is worth repeating, and we hope it will be repeated by as many of our readers as can conveniently obtain old seed of good wheat.

A year ago we heard stated, by a gentleman of Cumberland, a still more remarkable fact, which had been recently observed in that county. A farmer had sown a few bushels of old seed alongside, or perhaps between the sowing of the balance of his field with new seed. There was no difference between the adjoining parts, except as to age of the seed. No experiment had been designed, nor was any difference expected; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant under-stood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable difference; but the result was that, while the crop from the new seed was greatly injured by the Hessian fly, that from the old seed escaped entirely. Our informant understood that there was no doubt of the existence of this remarkable dif-