

VOLUME VI.

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CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

By M . MAC LEAN.

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17 The postage must be paid on lettersto the editor on the business of the office.

AGEROULTUBAL.

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be lost by evaporation, if permitted to be long in a heap.

But he gains, too, in another important particular. This secures for his cattle greater attention, than is ordinarily bestowed on stock, and prevents his losing a large number.

We asked if be did not haul straw and leaves to his pens? He remarked that his land was a light, sandy, porous soil, that would not bear this kind of manure ; but that after his cattle had remained two nights in a pen, he hauled in a rich, clayey scil, from a large swamp near him, and scattered this over the pen, and the cattle were penned on this the third night which was, of course, turned under too. He thus aot only enriched his land, but produced a permanent change in the physical structure of the soil.

We regret that we are not at liberty to use the gentleman's name, as authority for the advantages of this system, for he would be recognized by many of our And in connection with his success in planting, he remarked, it is owing wholly me an opportunity to manure highly.

S. C. Temp. Adv.

WOOD CIL.

Sir,-In the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, there is an extensively interesting account of a species of tree growing in the Tenasserim Provinces, which by tapping somewhat aner the manner practised upon the maple-trees in our country, yields an oil or balsam of most peculiar properties; the whole statement is so concise and satisfactory, that I must copy it for insertion in your pages.

"Some parts of the Tenasserim Provinces are covered with wood-oil trees, which attain an inimense size ; they grow without branches to the height of 60 or 70 feet; the wood is very light and considered inferior, but charcoal made from it is the best adapted for the manufacture of gunpowder. To obtain the oil a notch is cut into the tree not far from the ground, a receptacle like a basin is then formed, where a fire is kept up until the circulation of the sap is directed by this artificial irritation towards that part, after which the liquid begins to ooze out, and continues to run for several weeks, if the charred part is scraped away, and a new wound is inflicted. The almost incredible quantity which is thus obtained from a single tree in this way, amounts to thirty or even forty gallons; many thousands of the finest trees are available for the purpose, and hitherto totally unused. The value of this substance has never yet been properly appreciated ; it is used by the natives, on account of its high inflammability, mixed with dry putrid wood wrapped in palm leaves, as torches, and is the common substitute for oil or candles used as light by all classes of the Curmans; but besides this main purposes, it is used as medicine in rheumatic disease, and a preservation against the ternus or white ant, for which purpose it is smeared over the posts of their houses. In Calcutta it is used for the purpose of painting ships, which is truly wasteful, considering its great value for other purposes. Having chemically the greatest affinity to turpentine, it can be used for the same purposes for which the fine lac varnish by oil of turpentine is employed. When purified, it resembles the finest varnishes, which when laid upon paintings covers them with a transparent fine coating which never turns yellow, and dries quickly .--There is also another most important application of this substance, in the formation of oil cloth, tarpaulings &c, and it has been declared by naval men, who have made the experiment, that the cloth, respecting durability, is preferable to the patent anti-milldew canvass made in and exported from England. On perusing this very interesting volume, I find that the Society have received packages of seeds and plant from this country, which have reached their destination in security by being placed in glazed boxes; would it not be possible to obtain by the same means specimens of the above most valuable plant? It would in all probability flourish in some of our southern states and form a noble addition to our national resources. Is there not something novel in the mode adopted to extract this oil from the tree by directing the flow of the sap by "artificial irritation" by means of fire, towards the notch cut into the tree ?-and would not the same process be applicable in the operaration of tapping the sugar-maple? Will means of making the experiment. put it

ure, and scatter it; and then by his sys- | has long been celebrated for its dairies, experience of others will be highly useful, hands to drop. After the Cotton is drop- | on the direction of drains, the writer protem, he saves a vast amount, that would and its butter and cheese frequently carry off prizes from places where the competition is open to the whole Union. Caledonia, as the name imports, was chiefly settled by the Scotch, and the thrift of the country is strongly observable in that agricultural district. The editor of the

Farmer's Visiter spent a few days in that country not long since, and has given some interesting notes of his visit, connected with the agriculture of the place. In the best dairies, those from which the butter, that took the highest premiums of is taken from it. It is churned in the old patient labor, he still continues the same wooden hand churn, worked in cold water, which is repeatedly drained off until the milk entirely disappears, and the less the butter is worked, the better it is deemed.

Working, in the manner commonly practised to free from the milk, is condemned in these dairies as injurious to the quality of the butter, leaving it tough or readers as a most successful planter .- stringy. and causing it to adhere to the knife. In the dairy of W. Bachop, who has obtained five premiums at Boston for system. It is strange, indeed, that farto planting short to the hand, so as to afford Butter; two of \$100 each, and three of mers, who, above all others, ought to un-\$50 each; the milk in warm weather stands 30 hours, and in cold 48 hours .--In the hot season, in this dairy, 6 lbs. of salt and in cold weather, 5 lbs. are allowed to 100 lbs. of butter. The butter in these diaries, when made, is packed in firkins which hold from 30 to 50 pounds. It is packed so as to be very solid, and the surface of the butter is covered with a thin white cloth over which fine salt is spread. Some cover the surface with a pure brine and clean cloth. Caledonia brought out truths, on subjects directly butter always cammands a high price in and indirectly bearing upon agriculture market; and that from the premium dairies ranges from 23 to 30 cents per pound. The summer yield from a cow varies from 100 to 120 lbs. each, so that the whole dairy business, even at such a distance from the market, is profitable, as

for the field of inquiry is large ; the knowof scientific and systematic experiments, conducted by farmers, as good, not to say serviceable to him.

When a man of superior genius applies himself to the arts experience shows us that he does it with more ability, force of mind, industry, taste, and with more inventions, new discoveries, and various experiments ; whereas, a common man confines himself servilely within the common road, and to his ancient custom. Nothing without making any progress in the profession he follows.

One reason of the small produce of farms, and the small return to the indusgenerally regarded as an art, that requires rules, reflection and study. It has too long been regarded as a mere unanual occupation. A man is called a farmer, and is thought to have performed his part, when all that he does is to plough, plant and harvest, without regard to rules or derstand the theory of soils, and the production of plants, and to observe the phenomenon of nature in these particulars, as a means not only of adding to their knowledge, but to their ease and profit, should neglect them most

Experience is above all precepts, and makes even the faults we have committed conduce to our advantage ; for from doing wrong, we often learn to reform. The experience, then of the thousand of intelligent minds, who have elucidated and is to be regarded.

In continuation of this subject, we shall endeavor to point out a good method to pursue, to enable us to adopt a natural system of cultivation. We must lay our foundation well, commence with primary is shown by the fact that nearly all the principles, and the result must be success-

ceeds to ask the following questions;ped, one other boy, with a horse, by adledge obtained from good books, the record opting the following plan, which is com- what is the use of draining? or, in what mon in the West will be sufficient to cov- manner wet land injures the crop? Haver- Make two shafts with poles, say 10 ing during a few years had some insight better than himself, will be found highly feet in length, with 4 bars nailed across.; into draining and seen many of its ban. at the bottom of the drag end, nail se- eficial effects I will venture to offer a few remarks in reply to your correspondent's curely a flat board, 8 inches wide, and question, and should you deem them worlong enough to reach across two beds at a time, drive in two upright pieces of thy of insertion, perhaps you could find

rest upon-the handles extended from | zine, about the middle of the shafts, and resting the Massachusetts Society came, milk is opens his eyes, nothing raises him above and one boy and horse can play half his however well the seed may have been allowed to stand 48 hours before the cream his old latitudes, and after many years of time, and cover fast enough for the above

way for six years, and if my seed were good I never found it necessary to retrious farmer, is, that agriculture is not plant. I have been in the evening, and soil in this way, and find it to answer adstiff, a cast iron wheel would answer much fields near a large body of water is found the; by boring holes, however, and pouring in lead, a wooden one would do as nature, and in a manner completely perwell. Fearing that worms would injure | ished. my cotton, planted in a field newly cleared, I took strong ashes and water, and rubbed my seed well, with the mixture; el, the continued wet is found to rot, and in the field thus planted, I did not discover a single cut plant, whereas, in another field, not far distant, planted without this peparation, many were destroyed.

C. D-E. Bradford Springs, Aug. 24, 1841

BENEFIT OF LIME AS A MANURE. The following is the concluding part of an article in the last No. of the Farmers' Register, on use of lime on " Sandy Point

Estate" in Virginia.

A dressing of calcareous manure was given to a twenty-acre lot previous to planting corn in 1840. On one half of the lot shell lime was applied at the rate the worms congregate there and keep the of 100 bushels per acre; on the other half marl at the rate of 130 bushels containing 63-100 of lime. The crop of It is also a well-known fact, that stock corn was much injured by the ravages of the cut worm. Until late in June no difference was observable on the crop between the shell lime and marl, nor was any observed on the succeeding crop of wheat, recently reaped; and the young clover now stands equally well over the lot On another portion of land, of little over 12 acres, immediately in front of Tedddington barn, after a dressing of rotted manure, shell lime, at the rate of 120 bushels per acre, was applied previous to and that draining does much good. planting corn, also in 1840. This portion of ground, though of fine texture of soil and well located for receiving ouca sional aid from manure, had failed comparatively for several years to produce a crop of either corn or wheat. The crop of corn last year was judged to be equal to 30 or 35 bushels per acre, and the crop of wheat reaped this season as being not less than 15 bushels per acre. The benefits to this portion of ground have consequently been highly satisfactory; the stand of young clover is now very fine. In preparing the corn field on the Neck farm in 1840, 20 acres on one side of the field, considered as being too poor to produce a crop of corn, had a dressing of manure from the stable yard applied to it, and a crop of oats sown. This crop resulted miserably, not even sufficient to juice being sufficient without the addition cover the ground ; what was of them were of water, until the sugar penetrates and ploughed down soon after ripening, and from which a scanty volunteer growth presented itself. In the fall, previous to sowing wheat, 15 acres of it received a dressing of shell lime at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. On the 7th November wheat was sown on the portion limed, as also on that not limed, and which had the equal benefit of manure, and on a portion of it a tolerable crop of pea vines ploughed under. The adjoining land, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which which had been in corn, and separated is nearly that of the best quality of fresh only by a water furrow, was also sowo figs. The pear shaped or single tomatoes on the same day. From the earliest stage answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown of the growth of the wheat, that on the limed portion kept far in advance. The crop reaped from it this season was heavy, which, if you think worthy of a place in and considered to be equal to 25 bushels per acre; while that on the portion of the 20 acres not limed has certainly not produced an average of more than five bushels per acre, and was considered as being formerly the best portion of the 20 acres. all of which previous to liming would not probably have produced an average of 4 adjoining land which had been in corn, and formerty considered as being greatly superior to that portion limed, produced a crop whose average will little if any ex- that meeting, and now lay an abstract of ceed from 8 to 10 bushels per acre. more striking instance of the benefits re- Farmer, with the hope that the liberality. sulting from the application of lime I have never seen. Can the most sceptical desire a stronger proof, or its advocates a

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wood, high enough for two handles to space for them in your excellent maga-Although wheat may grow and prosper on a bar, secured to the top of, and across in water, it certainly will not in a wet those upright pieces-put your horse in soil. Take for instance, a wet stiff field; got in, should there come a severe winter, number of hands a hoe will answer by run- in the spring it will be found that the ning it backwards, but the above plan I frosts have done much damage; the wheat much the best. I have planted in this will neither be full, nor the grain large. In all lands of whatever description, or however good the soil may be, should there be wet or springy places, a severe from not a plant was visible; I have gone again is sure to take great effect on them, and the next morning and all were up and the crop will generally be slight, and the beautiful. I have planted stiff and light ear and grain defective. Continued wet sabs the ground, and destroys the natural mirably with either, though if the land is good qualities of any soil. The subsoil of

generally to be of a white, cold, spongy In hop grounds also, which are often

near rivers, and not much above their levtherefore injure the plant. In pasture ground also I have noticed that at certain spots, the stock pull up the grass by the roots, which is caused by the action of frost on ground of a springy nature.

Draining, in the course of time, very much alters the appearance of a soil, it keeps open the pores of the earth ; thus after heavy rains the water quickly disappears, and the soil, instead of continuing wet and cold, becomes dry and sound.

Your correspondent also inquires whether the common earth-worm is injurious ? decidedly not. In the summer, the subsoil near the drains is generally moist ; ground porous; thus in wet weather the water/quickly reaches the drains.

do best on dry sound ground, particularly sheep; and on ground laid dry, you may keep your bullocks later in the autumn than on wet. Every soil requires draining, some more than others, and its beneficial effects may be seen at all times, but more particularly during the winter. I could extend my observations farther, but I think I have adduced enough to prove that wet injures the land and crops, I remain, Sir, your's obediently,

MANURING.

(for 1839 or 1840.)

A friend of ours, who deservedly holds a high rank as a practical Planter, in all its various details, gave us, in conversa. tion, the plan he pursues in manuring his land. He owns about a hundred and fifty head of cattle, all of which are driven home in the evening and penned. His cow pen is half an acre in size. He pens his cattle in one place, three nights, and then moves it forward, so as to cover half an acre more, and a plough follows immediately, and turns under the manure, on the half acre just occupied, so that nothing is lost by evaporation. He continues this throughout the year, at the those of your readers who have the end of which, he has about a hundred and

time, have from small beginnings, risen to opulence.

> The agricultural products of Caledonia, independent of the dairy, are described as ample; and from every part of the country proofs are accumulating of the excellence of the crops, and the rich reward which has atttended the labors of the husbandman.

principle families engaged in it at any

Boston Cultivator.

From the Yankee Farmer. ON THE IMPORTANCE OFSYSTEMATIC CUL

TIVATION. "Hate not laborious works, nor the husbandry which the Most High has created."-Bible.

Agriculture is the oldest art of which we have any account. It was the occupation chosen by God for the first man Adam. By it nations and communities are kept together. It is the bond of union that unitestall society. It is an art more conductive to health, and more strictly united with religion and moral virtue than any other. It is important, then, that it should be well understood. It requires laborious work, and constant application. Inquiries into the principles of agriculture are like the key of knowledge, that will open unto us an extensive field for inquiry. Intelligent and patient observation will disclose vast riches for the mind to delight in, and add vast resources for physical happiness. As nothing comes by chance. as there is cause, a law for every thing that occurs in the universe, the inquiring cultivator of the soil may trace those laws, and ascertain correctly theory of nature in the production and re-production of plnts; and when he prosecutes these interesting inquiries, he will obtain the most profitable results for his labor, both mentally and in the increased product of his lands. He will be a scientific or natural farmer.

Why not? Let every man uuderstand thoroughly the fundamental principles of his own business. What a fund of knowledge may agriculture acquire.

Many farmers are contended to aband. on their practice to their own taste and prejudice, without attempting to make serious investigation into the science or principle of their business, or trying experiments, that they may be led to adopt improved modes of practice. Such farmers, though they may succeed in obtaining a living by their labor, will never advance in knowledge or wealth, or experience the true happiness, dignity and independence, which their calling, under intelligent and systematic direction, is so well calculated to produce.

Practice, to be beneficial to the land, and profitable to the cultivator, must be in accordance with natural laws; and so far as any success attends the labors of deep, 2 inches thick and sharpened at the the most ignorant and careless, it is only point, fit a small axletree securely in the bucause these laws have been partially ob- centre, and attach handles similar to more gratifying result? Other results served. It is not enough that a man was those on a plough with bars, and let one will subsequently be reported. In the born and bred a farmer, to enable him to hand run it like a wheel-barrow on the mean time, I remain your humble and secure the most desirable result, for, it top of the bed prepared, by throwing up obedient servant,

THE CARLIFORIA WHEAT.

The grain of this article was brought by a trader from Middle California, 24 or 35 north latitude, where it grows luxuriantly and yields abundantly a superior article of Flour. It was obtained and introduced by Major Thomas P. Sperin, who was in the North West, in the employ of the United States as Indian agent. This wheat has been sown in Abbeville District, S. C. latitude 64 10' N. The crop of this year, 1841, is superior to that of last year, 1840, in the size of the heads, superior p oduct, and fullness of the grain. Experienced farmers, who have seen the wheat grow, assert that on proper wheat land, well prepared, eighty bushels can be raised on one acre. Its yield is astonishing, from the fact of one grain producing thirty to forty stalks each, having a full head, which contains from one hundred to two hundred grains. The best head of our common wheat will only shell out from sixty to eighty grains. Another advantage, is, that this wheat is not so subject to disease as other kinds of wheat, and will withstand high winds and storms. It also grows and matures well westwardly in the 30th degree of N. latitude. We consider it to be a superior kind of wheat, and a great acquisition to the agricultural community ; and we hope it may at least have a fair trial, when it will prove itself all that its most sanguine friends have said or thought it would be.

The above is the strong recommendation of this wheat, by several gentlemen of Abbeville distinguished as farmers and for their respectability.

A few heads of this California Wheat can be had at this office .- Augusta Constitutionalist.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate. ON PLANTING COTTON.

Mr. Editor : Esteeming it the duty of every planter, to make known any discovery he might make, for the improvement of Agriculture; and believing the following hints might, in some degree, answer a usefull purpose, I herewith communicate my experience and practice, your columns, you are at liberty to publish.

In reading one of your last papers, I saw the dibble recommended, for the planting of Cotton. I have been using a similar means though I think superior, both in regard to despatch and utility. The plan persued by me, is as follows, and all I bushels. The crop of wheat from the shall say in recommendation is, let any one try it.

Ny dibble, if I may so call it is prepared thus-saw a block of Black Gum 4 inches thick and 48 inches in circumference, then mortice and fit in 3 coggs 16 inches apart on the circumference, 2.1.2 inches

A. NICOL.

AN AGRICULTURIST. Goudhurst, Kent, July 18.

of this city, and the reco.pt transmitted with it, is enclosed for publication It is deeply to be regretted that since the pc. riodicals of the day are open to communi. cations, that so many valuable improve. ments are lost to the world harely for the want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful.

Very respectfully, H. L ELSWORTH. Take six pounds of sugar to one peck for 16 lbs.) of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

From the Yankee Farmer. GREAT MEETING OF THE BOYAL AGRICUL. TURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The Royal Agriculture Society of Eng. land, which numbers among its members and patrons many of the most influential and wealthy pobleman and gentlemen of the Kingdom, celebrated its third aniver ... sary in Liverpool, on the 25th and 26th of July. By recent arrivals, we have received full accounts of the proceedings at them before the readers of the Yankee intelligence and enthusiasm manifester by that Society in behalf of agricultural improvement, will stir up our community to give more attention to this subject than they ever vet have done.

Prizes for stock to the amount of \$500. were awarded to Short Horns, class 1 .----

