FARMERS' GAZETTE

AND CHERAW ADVERTIZER.

VOLUME I. | CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1839. | NUMBER 7.

M. MACLEAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS:

If paid within two months, - - $3 00
If paid within three months after the close of the year, - - - - - 3 50
If paid within two five months after the close of the year, - - - - - 4 00
If not paid within that time, - - - 5 00

Two new subscribers will be entitled to the paper the first year for *five dollars*, paid at the time of subscribing; and five new subscribers for *ten dollars* paid at the time of subscribing.

No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrearages 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.

CARROTS AND RUTA BAGA.

The produce of these crops is not so large in this State as to require much expence or pains in their preservation. An acre of ruta bagas or carrots is, upon the whole a large quantity for any one farm. As yet our farmers in the cultivation of roots for stock, are slowly feeling their way. We hope they will come out right at last and that small experiments will encourage them to extend the cultivation. They will presently learn that for keeping stock, there are many much more profitable crops than English hay at a ton or a ton and a half to an acre; and by turning their attention to other crops, by which they will have it in their power to keep much more stock, they will improve their manure heaps and in this way quadruple, and in some cases increase ten fold, the productiveness of their farms.

An acre in carrots may be easily made to yield six hundred bushels. In the estimate of an excellent farmer in Berkshire county, half carrots and half oats are as good as all oats; or rather as his own expression, he would prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats to two hundred bushel of oats for his horses. The experience of a distinguished farmer in England, in the practice of keeping eighty horses on his farm and his sagacity entirely confirms this statement. Now a bushel of carrots a day with chopped straw or short hay, would, we have no doubt, keep a work a horse in high condition, though it would probably be much better in the case to give him in lieu of so many carrots, some grain or meal. Half a bushel of carrots per day, however, at twenty five cents per bushel, cut off from the allowance recited above, would pay for an allowance of a peck of oats per day to a horse. Upon the supposition then, of his being kept in the stable six months or one hundred undergoing these duties in a season, an acre of carrots yielding six hundred bushels to the acre, supposing all to be sold at twenty five cents per bushel, the money expended in oats at two quarts and a half cents per bushel, to eat with the carrots would cost less by more than half, if three horses with half a bushel of carrots each per day and two bushels of oats per week, or more than a peck of oats per day besides the half bushel of carrots. Under this feed a horse would require very little long feed of any kind to keep him in good condition.

Now on the other hand, suppose the horse is an English horse, and if he is worth keeping ought to have so many oats in the form of meal, he should consume in that form at least twenty-five pounds per day, not less than two bushels and a quarter of the latter, six pounds and three quarters and this can hardly be obtained from less than seven acres of land of ordinary yield. The horses will not in the next place, bodily any means in so good condition; and the manure made from this feeding is not half the value as that made in the other course.

This is, we know, a remarkable statement, but it was founded and not at all exaggerated. In many respects it deserves particular consideration. There cannot be a doubt of the advantages to our animals, in respect to health and comfort, which the use of succulent vegetables in some proportions, would have over the dry feed which we are accustomed in our present mode of managing to give them in the winter season.

We might give an estimate of the green vegetables for stock in winter, the sugar beet, the ruta baga, the parsnip, &c. &c., but it does not come within our design to treat this subject more fully at this time.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BEE-BIRD MOTH.—On another page our readers will find some valuable extracts from Mr. Weeks's book on bees. Mr. Weeks has doubtless had more experience in the management of them than any other man in the country, and the result of his numerous experiments will show and useful information in regard to the economy of these curious insects and the method of managing them to the best advantage. We noticed Mr. Weeks's work, however, and we would advise every person who has not one of them, to procure it, as he can have a copy for only 25 cents.

In the experiment which we have referred, Mr. Weeks observes that the concert used by the bees in their proper elements, as soon as fed to the work in the forwarding state, is hardly to be equalled with any instrument of music we generally in the shape of a band of white wax, made of the wax filling up a good portion of sub, the bottom board, and on the lower part of the hive on the inside and white wash our hives on the outside, we have thought that it was a preventive of injury from the moth, but it may not be the case. We have used the whitewash for the purpose of cleansing the board after the dead bees are removed in the spring, and rendering the air pure and the bees healthful, and we have found it valuable for this purpose.

A few years since we had seven or eight hives of bees severely attacked with sickness so that no work was done, many bees were dying and all were dull and idle. We made an experiment by taking some from the ground that were so far gone that we took them up in our hands and they could be just move. 20 or 30 were put into a glass and a good dose of salt whitewash given them, and they soon became active, and appeared to be restored to good health. We then whitewashed the board on which the hives set, and each hive on the inside up to the comb. In a few minutes the bees were seen busily sucking the liquid whitewash, and they seemed to take large doses, and the next day they were well and about their work.

We bought a hive of bees last spring that had not been properly managed; there were several quarts of comb broken down and with a few thousand dead bees laid in a mass at the bottom of the hive, which with the perspiration of the bees had rendered the air damp and unwholesome; we cleared this from the board, but the bees were dull and slow. We then whitewashed the board, hive, and they soon became active and industrious.

It is best to take out the bottom board and wash it clean, when the weather becomes warm in the spring, and then white wash it and the hive. But better late than never, and now the bees have begun their labor, they may not like an interruption in fine weather, so this operation can be attended to in a cold stormy day, or on a cold morning.

We do not say that this method will prevent the depredations from the moth, as we have practised it, and have never been troubled with the moth, we have some reason to suppose but the lime and the salt have been a preventive; from the general nature of these two substances it is reasonable to infer they would be offensive to the moth: for though salt and lime may be good in bees, they would not be a very good food for the young moth.—*Yankee Farmer.*

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK.

It is well known to intelligent farmers that great improvements may be made in stock, and they are going on in many parts of the business. Every farmer should attend to it, for it is a subject of the highest importance, and one which has generally been very much neglected. The means of improvement are within the reach of every one, even those of the humblest condition. Though it may require more care and pains than most farmers can spare for the purpose, the purchase of the expensive animals of blood that are imported, yet a great improvement may be made in our native breeds at a great advantage, simply by purchasing an improved male of such breed at a moderate price in almost every part of the country.

Every farmer who is keeping cattle, sheep or hogs, should examine their breeds carefully, and if they are not of good forms, size, &c. they should be at once changed for better. A good male of performing qualities, labor with oxen or cows, and cows good milkers, he should look and not and purchase them, or exchange them for some of these superior which are need. For sale given.—If a man has stock to sell, he should do all in his power to select the best for keeping, though the poorer animals sell for more money.

We have heard drovers say that farmers have offered them any hands in their flocks, setting the price upon the handsomest and best for keeping—those of the largest and finest fleeces and best forms—only about one third higher than the poorest part of the flock, with ugly forms and small fleeces. The difference in the price was frequently so small that the drovers preferred the large lambs for their use, and in this manner even fine flocks of the farmer would soon be reduced to a worthless race. If the drover could give 50 per cent. more for the best lambs, they were surely worth 100 or 200 per cent. more to the farmer for keeping: as by selling off the best the whole flock would soon greatly depreciate in value.

A farmer may sell his best apples, his finest beef, pork, mutton, and poultry, his best butter and cheese, and other articles will command a good price on account of their superiority, without disadvantage, if he have good stock in some proportion for his own consumption. Sometimes when the articles are to be carried far to a market, there may be a decided advantage in selling the best, as the purchaser may be willing to pay high to gratify his taste and please his fancy; while other articles, not so choice or rich, may be wholesome and nutritious, and of almost equal value to the consumer.—The sale of such produce does not affect future crops.

But when a farmer sells his finest animals, he should reflect that in losing the feeds it every year in the depreciation of his stock, he affords less profit with the expence of keeping is about the same. A farmer should no more think of selling off his best animals than he should of selling his large handsome ears of tassel corn, carefully selected in the field, and planting full nubbins, such as usually fall to the lot of the pigs. In animals as well as vegetables, propagate from the best, for like produces like." You cannot expect to gather figs from thistles.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Register.

CHINCH BUG.

The greatest pleasure we now have to complain of, is the chinch-bug. For several years past we sustained great loss in our crops of wheat and Indian corn from their depredations, and we have cause to fear no relief from them the next. It is therefore, I use the occasion to communicate a statement of facts as related to me, and of which I do not doubt, from which I would seem that savages on Indian corn may be avoided by having a wheat field.

A gentleman sowed a narrow strip of land in oats (no with the design to protect his corn,) between a wheat and corn field, and the oats retarded the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn so long, that although there were countless numbers in the former, very little injury was done the corn. Now I account for the little injury this way. Those who have paid attention to the subject know that there are, as is the case with many other insects, throughout the warm season, successive generations or crops of the chinch-bug, and that in certain stages or terms of existence they do little or no mischief, and that they are in a state to do much injury to the crop when they leave the wheat for the corn.—The slip of oats harbors them, and serves to nourish them until they have changed into another form when they do little or no mischief, and in the mean time the corn is progressing and getting out of the way of danger. In confirmation of the facts stated and inferences drawn, I will observe that I moved a tenant's field, that the bug after committing great depredations on a wheat field, died in the rows, after it was cut to an adjoining out field, having penetrated it no more, as I was informed, more than fifteen or twenty steps, before it was cut. It then a narrow intervening strip of oats will stay the progress of the bug from the wheat to the corn field, it will be well for all those who would otherwise have them necessarily adjoining, to expose the narrow strip. Perhaps one of fifteen or twenty steps would answer, and I do not doubt sowed oats. We know that the corn fields adjoining the wheat are much the most subject to injury.

W. M. WATKINS.

HOG RANGE.

In treating the growth of many plants, and perhaps any crop, we have never found any manure the application of which produced such effects as the humble hog pen.

Last year we had a field of corn changed after it was planted with a number loads of hog pen manure, and common good stable manure. Each hill of plant had about five or six rows. From the commencement of the rows to the end of the patch, the growth was uniform, and the product of the rows from the hog pen, was equal to the product of the rows from the best stable manure. The hog pen manure was taken from a range for hogs, kept with more less cost than the horse, and for domestic purposes, or for the farm, we have used them, considered far superior.

The manure possesses the peculiar character of being very greatly degree than any other, and it can be apportioned by using it to produce too much straw and too little grain, or vice versa of a good berry. Manure should be first applied to roots, or to corn, and green fodder, by which the danger of a too rapid growth is avoided.

Hogs that are fattening should be kept warm and dry, and they should be kept clean instead of being confined in dirt and mud, six or eight inches deep as is the case with many. It is not possible to feed hogs of fine flesh unless they are comfortable, and they cannot be comfortable, while covered with filth and exposed to cold and wet, instead of having a good warm bed. Hogs should have pure earth occasionally, and a little charcoal.—*Amen.*

THE MULE.

Of all the hybrid animals of nature's creation capable of producing, there is none which is more valuable for its services to man than the mule, which, as well known, is the offspring of a jack and a mare. Owing to some cause not yet explained, hybrid animals are unable to perpetuate their species, and cannot increase their numbers, or even so much as be said to be common in any country, whatever may be their number, or wherever they were original. The communication is very abundant, yet not so large, keep with much less cost than the horse, and for domestic purposes, or for the farm, we have used them, considered far superior.

The mule