

# CHERAW GAZETTE.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

VOL. I. NO. 39.

G. H. TAYLOR, PRINTER.

Published every Tuesday.

### TERMS.

If paid within three months, - - - 3. 00  
 If paid within three months after the close of the year, - - - 3. 50  
 If not paid within that time, - - - 4. 00  
 A company of six persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$15, paid in advance, and a company of ten persons at \$20; provided the names be forwarded together, accompanied by the money.  
 No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrears are paid.  
 Advertisements inserted for 75 cents per square the first time, and 37½ for 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 sent by mail.

### NOTHING LIKE THE BIBLE.

A TALE FOR BOYS.

The following circumstance occurred in the town of Warrenton, and was related there at a Bible meeting by a gentleman of respectability and veracity, connected with the society.

The circumstance was introduced in the following manner:

About three weeks ago, two little boys, decently clothed, the oldest appeared about thirteen, and the younger eleven, called at the lodging house for vagrants, in this town, for a night's lodging. The keeper of the house (very properly) took them to vagrants' office to be examined, and if proper objects to be relieved. The account they gave of themselves was extremely affecting, and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It appears, but a few weeks had elapsed since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day carried off both father and mother, leaving the orphans in the wide world without friends and without a home. Immediately after the last mournful tribute had been paid to their parent's memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, poor and destitute as they were, they resolved to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore, and faint, they arrived in this town on their way. Two bundles contained their little all. In the youngest boy's was found and neatly covered and carefully preserved, a BIBLE. The keeper of the lodging house, addressing the little boy, said "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? I will give you five shillings for it?" "No," exclaimed he (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks) "I'll starve first." He then said, "there are books to be bought beside this; why do you love this Bible so much?" He replied, "No book has stood my friend so much as the Bible." "Why, what has your Bible done for you?" said he. He answered, "When I was a little boy about seven years of age, I became a Sunday school scholar in London; through the kind attention of my master I soon learned to read my Bible; this Bible, young as I was, showed me that I was a sinner, and a great one too; it also pointed me to a Saviour. And I thank God that I have found mercy at the hands of Christ, and I am not ashamed to confess him before the world.

To try him still further, six shillings were then offered him for the Bible. "No," said he, "for it has been my support all my way from London; hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way side to read my Bible; and have found refreshment from it." He was then asked, "what will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your uncle refuse to take you in?" The reply may excite a blush in many Christians, "My Bible tells me," said he, "when my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up." The man could go no further, for tears checked his utterance, and they both wept together. They had in their pockets, tickets as rewards for their good conduct, from the school to which they belonged, and thankfulness and humility were visible in all their deportment.

At night, these two orphans, bending their knees by the side of their bed, committed themselves to the care of their heavenly father—to Him whose ears are open to the prayers of the poor and destitute; and to him who has said "call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

The next morning these refreshed little wanderers arose early, and dressed themselves for their journey, and set out for the town of Liverpool; and may he who hears the ravens when they cry, hear and answer their petitions, guide them through time and bless them in eternity?

### English Paper.

We suppose the above to be substantially true. Yet there is one thing in the manner of relating which we dislike. The writer professes to quote the language of one of the boys, while he uses language which any reader of common discernment must perceive no boy could use. We have often observed faults of this kind in religious narratives, and they always seem to us to indicate a want of that scrupulous regard to truth which ought always to distinguish Christians. If a person does not remember the words of another he cannot profess to repeat them without a breach of moral propriety however fully he may conform to their meaning in his narration.

### THE REFINER OF SILVER.

A Scriptural Anecdote.

Some months ago, a few Ladies, who met together in Dublin to read the Scriptures, and make them the subject of conversation, were reading the *Third Chapter of Malachi*. One of the Ladies gave it as her opinion that the Fuller's Soap, and the Refiner of

Silver, were the same image, both intended to convey the same view of the sanctifying influence of the grace of Christ, while another observed—There is something remarkable in the expression in the *third verse*.—"He shall sit as a Refiner and Purifier of Silver." They agreed that possibly it might be so, and one of the Ladies promised to call on a Silversmith, and report to them what he said on the subject. She went accordingly, and, without telling the object of her errand, begged to know from him the process of refining silver, which he fully described to her. But, Sir, said she, do you sit while the work of refining is going on? Oh yes, Madam, replied the Silversmith; I must sit with my eyes steadily fixed on the surface, for if the time necessary for refining be exceeded in the slightest degree, the silver is sure to be injured." At once she saw the beauty, and the comfort too, of the expression.—He shall sit as a Refiner and Purifier of Silver."

Christ sees it needful to put his children into the furnace; but he is seated by the side of it: his eye is steadily intent on the work of Purifying; and his wisdom and love are both engaged in the best manner for them. Their trials do not come at random; the very hairs of their head are all numbered. As the Lady was leaving the shop, the Silversmith called her back, and said he had still further to mention—that he only knew when the process of purifying was complete, by seeing his own image reflected in the silver. BEATIFIED PEOPLE! WHEN CHRIST SEES HIS OWN IMAGE IN HIS PEOPLE, HIS WORK OF PURIFYING IS ACCOMPLISHED.

### TEMPER.

On no part of the character has education more influence, than on the temper; the due regulation of which is an object of so great importance to the enjoyment of the present life, and to the preparation for a better.

An authority such as has been described, firm, but affectionate; decided, yet mild; imposing no unnecessary restraints; but encouraging every innocent freedom and gratification, exercised according to the dictates of judgment, and supported by rewards and punishments judiciously dispensed; is the best means of securing good temper in our children; and evinces that self-subjection on our part which is essential to its successful cultivation on theirs. This, at once, will put an end to those impulses of temper in ourselves which are the most fruitful sources of irritation to others; for, it is surprising how quickly our own irritability will be reflected in the little ones around us. Speak to a child in a fretful manner, and we shall generally find that his answer partakes of the same character. We may reprove; we may punish; we may enforce obedience; but all will be done with double effect if our own temper remain perfectly unruined; for what benefit can reasonably be expected, when we recommend that by our injunctions which we renounce by our example?

The variations and inconsistency to which characters of impulse are also liable, are particularly trying to children. There are few tempers that can resist the effect of being sharply reprov'd at one time, for what, at another, is passed over without notice; or of being treated one day with excessive indulgence, and the next day with fretfulness or severity.

We all have our weak and irritable moments; we may experience many changes of temper and feeling; but let us beware of betraying such variations in our outward conduct, if we value the good temper and respect of our children; for these we have no right to expect on their part, without consistency on ours.

If a fault be glaring, it must be seriously taken up; but in the management of the temper, especially in early childhood, much may be effected by a system of prevention. A judicious attendant may avert many an impending naughty fit, by change of object, gentle amusement, and redoubled care to put no temptation in the way, if she observe any of her little ones weary, uncomfortable, or irritable. This, for instance, will generally be the case with children when they first awake. They should therefore then be treated with more than common tenderness; never roused from sleep suddenly or violently; nor exposed to any little trials, till they have had time thoroughly to recover themselves. It is scarcely necessary to add how peculiarly this tender consideration is required, not only in illness, but under the various trifling indispositions so frequent in infancy.

Children ought not to be, unnecessarily, thwarted in their objects which, at a very early age, they pursue with eagerness. Let them, if possible, complete their projects without interruption. A child, for example, before he can speak, is trotting after a ball; the nurse snatches him up at the moment to be washed and dressed, and the poor child throws himself into a violent passion. Whereas, had she first entered into his views, kindly assisted him in gaining his object, and then gently taken him up, this trial would have been avoided and his temper uninjured.

We should avoid keeping children in suspense, which is often done from a kind motive, though with very ill effect. If a child asks his nurse for a cake, and she can give it him, let her tell him so at once, and assure him that he shall have it, but, should she be unable to grant his request, or know it would be improper for him, do not let her hesitate; do not let her say, "I will think of it, we shall see," but kindly and decidedly refuse him.

If he sees his mother going out, and petitions to accompany her, it will be better she should say "no," or "yes," at once, for he will receive with ease an immediate, but kind refusal; when, probably, he would cry bitterly at a denial, after his expectations had been raised by suspense.

When a child is to go to bed, we ought not to fret him for the last half hour, by saying every few minutes, "I shall soon send you to bed—Now, my dear, it is time to go—Now, I hope you will go"—but let him be told that, at such a time, he is to go to bed, and when that time arrives, no common excuse should prevent it.

We ought also to be guarded against attaching too much importance to trifles; from this mistake, many an useless combat arises in most nurseries. How often have I observed a nurse more disturbed, and a child more alarmed and fretted, at a torn or dirty frock, than at a breach of truth, or a want of generosity! Here the lesser good is preferred to the greater, and the primary object of education forgotten.\*

By such measures as have been recommended, accompanied by a quick sympathy with the peculiar characters, and peculiar infirmities of children, much may be done towards forming among them a habit of good temper. But, such is the irritability both of mental and bodily constitution in childhood, that, with our best efforts, we must not expect unvarying success.

From some hidden cause, generally to be traced to their bodily state, many children, perhaps all occasionally, are prone to a certain fretfulness, or irritability, which will baffle every attempt to overcome it, and which, therefore, is rather to be borne with than opposed,—never to be humored, but to be received with unmoved serenity and patience. In such cases, there appears to be no other method of proceeding. This, indeed, calls for great patience; but, without great patience, who can perform the duties required towards children?

### Mother's Manual.

\*It is much to be regretted that dress is thus often made the subject of dispute and irritation. Personal cleanliness is indeed indispensable; and children, whether it teaze them or not, must be thoroughly washed. But their clothes should be so contrived as not to interfere with their freedom and enjoyment, or to require any great degree of attention. It is desirable to keep them as neat as the case admits of, but, to this, a nurse must take care that neither her own temper, nor their's is sacrificed.

### WOMAN.

Extract from the *Maine Wesleyan Journal*.  
 I heard of the ardor and singleness of purpose of woman's heart, where she resigned it, in its richness—and how her empire, where she reigned pre-eminent, and shone an angel, was a sick chamber. I had seen something of it. In this young woman—such was my situation—I saw it fully developed—and with such beauty and simplicity, that her heart must have been the abode of deep, unquenchable purity; or she would have faltered and failed amid her trials.

I have a high, a most exalted opinion of woman's calm, patient, inexhaustible endurance of affliction. Take them away from excitement and distress—let them have no cause for anxiety and watching—allot them only the ordinary duties of life—and it seems to you that an extra duty—a single wave of disquietude, would unfit them for usefulness. So feminine—so fragile—how it occurs to you, can they bear up beneath an additional vigil! But when the blow comes, who attends the sacrifice with the most unshrinking heroism? Man? Stout hearted, athletic man? No. WOMAN, weak, dependent, tender woman—upon whom we feared the winds of heaven might blow too roughly—she holds her tireless watch in this scene of sorrow; woman is triumphant here—here she shows her excellence and her endurance. While man flags & falls asleep, with very weariness, she glides about night after night—now refreshing the parched lips of the sufferer, with a cooling draught—now smoothing his pillow, that his aching head, if it were possible, might rest easier—and anon, stealing noiselessly to his bedside, to see if he do not sleep! In all this world of selfishness and suffering, what contemplation is more honorable and ennobling to female character, than that when she is exercising her holy ministrations about the bed-side of suffering humanity! If in no other particular did she rival man, this alone, is sufficient to establish her claim to superiority, in un fading characters.

### GRINDING OLD GARMENTS INTO NEW.

Sir George Head, in his *Tour through the Manufacturing Districts* gives the following account of a new trade carried on at Dewsbury; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags collected from Scotland, Ireland, and the Continent, by a machine called a "devil," till a substance very like the original wool is produced. This by the help of a small addition of new wool, is respun and manufactured into suadry useful coarse articles, such as the wadding which Messrs. Stulze and Co. introduce within the collars of their fashionable coats, and various descriptions of druggot, horse sheeting, &c.

### THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

In Mr. B. W. Liegh's examination as a witness in the Randolph Will case, before the General Court, we notice the following evidence:

Questioned as to Mr. R's attachment to a young lady who was married about 1806; says he thinks the lady's marriage took place in 1807. Witness thinks Mr. R's attachment to her was a very enduring one. Should not say the effect upon his feelings was a very enduring one. Should not say the effect upon his feelings was very obvious, but it had a strong impression upon him. It was well known to witness that he had been attached to her, and that he felt the disappointment deeply; but he never spoke upon the subject irrationally. He never attributed the defeat of his matrimonial connexion to the intrigues of others. He had said that, if he and the lady had been left quite alone, he believed their union would not have been prevented. There

were interferences, he said, neither intended to break off the match, nor to urge it on, which had an inauspicious effect. He never spoke disrespectfully of the lady's relations, and one of them (Maj. Eggleston) he always mentioned with respect and kindness. Maj. E. was one of the persons of whom he always spoke kindly. He did not ascribe his disappointment to the interference of his own relations. Witness is sure he did not attribute it to the relative to whom he has heard others ascribe it. Witness thought the attachment a strong one; that Mr. R. retained it after the lady's marriage, and dwelt upon it more than he should have done. Mr. R. spoke often to witness on the subject; but witness never said anything in relation to it, as he thought it a matter which ought not to be talked about; has heard of his speaking often upon the subject to a number of persons. Q. Did Mr. R. survive the lady? A. Yes. Q. What impression did her death make upon him? A. It was a painful one. The lady was remarkable for the charms of her person and manners.

### RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Editor—Several methods of drying unripe corn for winter use are recommended and may be practised with advantage.—Probably the worst of these is the common one of boiling, and afterwards cutting the grain from the cob. The corn is not only deprived of much of its sweetness and flavor by the boiling, but the best, though not the largest part of each kernel, the *corculum* or as it is called by the farmers, *chit*, is left on the cob. A far better plan is that adopted by the Indians of Lake Michigan, who roast the corn in a sand bath heated by a fire which they make on a bed of soft sand, into which the ears are plunged. After being roasted in this way, it is removed from the cob and kept in sacks for winter use.

A neater and still better method is, to put the ears of green corn into a *baker*, or oven of any kind, and roast them as much as you would do for immediate use. The corn is then shelled, each grain being preserved entire, and spread to dry for a few days, either in the open air or a dry room; and may be kept for years. When thoroughly boiled (at least 12 hours) it is tender and soft as green corn, to which in flavor it is no way inferior, and constitutes a most admirable ingredient in soups, or if eaten by itself is one of the most delicious and wholesome dishes that can possibly be prepared.

A diet consisting exclusively of corn preserved in this way, is regarded as a specific in the removal of a predisposition of a cancer.

Yours, very respectfully,  
*Xenia Free Press.* EDWIN JAMES.

From the *Western Farmer*, of December, 1835  
*The Wild Horse of the Prairie.*—The Nashville Banner contains a letter from E. W. B. Nowland, Esq., detailing the capture of one of these noble animals in his native wilderness, an extract from which we present to our readers.

It has long been a desideratum to obtain a foreign stock with which to cross the breed of our running horses, in order to give them more bottom, and prevent that tendency to break down at an early age which is invariably shown by them. Mr. Nowland thinks the breed of the wild horse of the west admirably well adapted for this purpose, as being less like our present stock than any of the European races, from which our best crosses have hitherto been obtained.

The letter is dated from Fort Gibson, and says that the horse will be sent to Nashville by the first rise of the water.

"A band of Osage Indians, hunting on the head waters of Washita and Blue Rivers in May 1834, succeeded in capturing the gallant gray, Neosho, after a chase from sunrise till dark. When lacerated, he proved to be so unmanageable, that the Indians found it necessary to keep him several days without food or water, in order to render him manageable. In his efforts to extricate himself from his confinement, he wounded his head and legs very badly. He was purchased by an officer of this post, who arrived with him here a distance of nearly two hundred and fifty miles, much emaciated. After his arrival, he repeatedly threw every one who dared to back him, and among others, a most splendid horseman, of the Ciamancha tribe of Indians, who boldly proclaimed he could ride any horse living. This was the most interesting feat of horsemanship I ever witnessed—for here was the horse, in all his native wildness mounted by a savage not less wild, both contending for the mastery—the Indian was at length hurled from his back, and the horse triumphed. He is now, however, after much gentle treatment, entirely manageable and in good condition.

"Neosho is a light dapple grey, about fourteen and a half hands high; his head is bony fine muzzle and expanded nostrils, within a prominent sparkling eye and pointed ear; has a fine crest and flowing mane; long shoulder blades, well decling into the sway with fine high withers, strong back and arched loins, and complex strong; deep in the bricket, fine barrel and beautifully curved ribs, long arms and thighs, broad cannon bones, with strong tendons neatly fluted, all of the firmest texture; pasterns, and hoofs cupped and of the firmest horn; dock strong and supporting a fine coat of hair almost sweeping the ground. He is peculiarly majestic in his appearance, bold and elastic in all his paces and shows throughout, a native dignity and nobility of blood."

*Native Country of maize.*—Roulin, Humboldt, and Bonpland, have noticed this plant, in its native state, in America, and have hence concluded that it was originally derived from that country. Michaud, Daru, Gregory, and Bonafous, state, that it was known in Asia Minor before the discovery of America. Crawford, in his *H*

tory of the Indian Archipelago, tells us, that maize was cultivated by the inhabitants of these islands, under the name of *djagoung*, before the discovery of America. In the *Natural History of China* composed by Li-Chi Tchün, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, an exact figure is given of maize, under the title of *lachou cha*; and Rifaud, in his "Voyage en Egypte, &c., from 1805 to 1807," discovered this grain in a subterranean excavation in a state of remarkably good preservation. M. Vitrey, however, refutes these statements, (*Journal de Pharmacie*, xx. 571) by showing that these authors have mistaken the *holcus sorghum* for maize, and that the maize of Rifaud is the *holcus bicolor*, a native of Egypt according to Delile. Where maize occurs in the east, there is no proof of its having been carried there previously to the discovery of America.

*Maize*, (*Zea mays*) therefore sprung from America; *millet* or *couz couz* from Africa; rice, (*oryza sativa*), from Asia; and wheat, barley, and oats from Europe. *Thompson's Records.*

*Wood Polishing.*—The Persians have introduced an entirely new mode of polishing, which is to wood precisely what plating is to metal. Water may be spilled on it without staining, and it resist scratching in the same degree with marble. The receipt for making it as follows:

To one pint of spirits of wine, add half an ounce of gum shellac, half an ounce of gum-lack, half an ounce of gum sandrick, placing it over a gentle heat, frequently agitating it until the gums are dissolved, when it is fit for use.

Make a roller of list, put a little of the polish upon it, and cover that with a soft linen rag, which must be slightly touched with cold drawn linseed oil. Rub them in the wood in a circular direction, not covering too large a space at a time, till the pores are sufficiently filled up. After this, rub in the same manner spirits of wine with a small portion of the polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish will be produced. If the outside has been previously polished with wax, it will be necessary to clean it off with glass paper.—*Western Farmer.*

### Contents of the Farmer & Gardener, July 26.

Summary notices of the crops—origin of the Hessian fly—a judicious recommendation to sow buckwheat—notice of a beautiful specimen of sewing silk—mode of cultivating peach trees in pots—anecdote of a farmer and Earl Fitzwilliam, or honesty rewarded, with remarks by the editor—prolific grain of rye—vegetable substances for dyeing—great value of the yellow locusts for timber—notice of the beautiful estate of the late Dr. Hosack—destructive effects of the caterpillar—value of the Durham breed of cattle—how to preserve cucumbers from bugs—cure for the rot in sheep—interesting description of the Harleian dairy—advertisements, prices current, &c.

### BEST BREED OF COWS.

(From the *Quebec Mercury*.)

A paragraph lately appeared in this paper, stating that the lower Canada Society for the Promotion of Agriculture had received answers to certain queries proposed by them, on matters connected with cattle, to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart; Aiton, Esq., Charles Gordon, Esq., Secretary to the Highland Society; and William Hamilton, Esq., Secretary to the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Plymouth. We have been favored with the answers of these gentlemen for publication; they are given below, and will be found to convey much very useful information, communicated with a readiness and in a manner to afford ample proof of the ability and willingness of these distinguished characters to promote the extension of agricultural knowledge, by every assistance they can render.

Sir John Sinclair and Mr. Aiton accompanied their answers with copies of their respective works on agriculture, which are of great value; and Mr. Hamilton rendered his letter doubly acceptable by conveying, at the same time, a further supply of the *Victoria* or *Carracas* Wheat. The communications of these gentlemen follow [in part:]

Answers to queries put by the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada, at Quebec, to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart.:

Query 1.—What, in your opinion, is the most celebrated breed of milch cows in Great Britain?

Answer.—The improved dairy cows in the western counties of Scotland are certainly, now, the most celebrated and valuable breed of milch cows in Great Britain, or any other part of Europe. Such is the opinion of one who has carefully inspected all the different breeds of cattle in Scotland, in many of the counties of England, as well as on the continent from Paris to the Texel. The cows in Cheshire are not of a uniform breed, but a mixture of those in the neighbouring counties, and of Scotch and Irish breeds, all crossed and blended together. As they are not so well fed and treated as the dairy stock in Scotland, they are inferior to them in general character, and in milking. The Durham or Teeswater breed are superior as dairy cows, to any other breed in England; and if they were as well fed and treated as the Scotch dairy stock, they would equal them in beauty and good qualities. The cattle in Holland have often been mentioned as excellent dairy cows, but from the quality of their pasture, and the way they are fed in winter, the Dutch cows have strong bones, coarse shapes, and do not yield so much milk, in proportion to their size, as the dairy cows in the western counties of Scotland. For the history, shapes and qualities of that breed, the Society are humbly referred to the account of the Dutch Dairy Cattle and Husbandry, in the tour through that country, sent with these answers.

Query 2.—What quantity of milk would a cow of such a breed give per day?

Answer.—There is such diversity in the quantity of milk, that some cows yield more than others of the same breed, and still more in what every cow will give under various changes of circumstances; that it is not easy to fix the proper average of the return of any breed. Cows sprung from the same parents, and reared and fed together, will often vary considerably in the quantity of milk they yield. Cows give less milk when young, or when they are too old, than they do from four to eight years of their age. Cows that are lean give less milk, and that of an inferior quality, than the same cows will give when they are in a good habit of body. Cows generally give more milk for two or three months after calving than they do afterwards. And the manner in which they are fed and treated has a powerful effect on the milking of cows.

But without going into particulars, or mentioning extraordinary returns that some cows have made, it may be stated, with entire confidence, that the fair average of the annual returns of milk, given by thousands of the best of the Ayrshire dairy cows, when they are in good condition and well fed, and when they drop their calves about the end of the month of April, will be nearly as under.

First 50 days, 12 Scots pints or (24 quarts) per day,	600
Second 50 days, 10 pints or (20 quarts) per day,	500
Third do. 7 pints per day, or (14 quarts)	350
Fourth do. 4 do. do. or (8 quarts)	200
Fifth do. 4 do. do. or (8 quarts)	200
Sixth do. 4 do. do. or (8 quarts)	150
	2,000

Some of these cows give still greater returns, and very many that are of inferior sizes, or worse fed, do not give nearly so much milk as stated above. But the Society may depend upon the fact, that the property dairy cows, when in good plight, and well supplied with proper food, will, in general, yield 2,000 Scots pints, or 4,000 quarts of milk every year. And it is equally certain that 14 or 15 quarts of that milk will generally yield 22 or 23 ounces of butter; and that from 55 to 60 pints (110 or 120 quarts), of that milk, with its cream, will yield twenty four pounds avoirdupois of full milk cheese.

Query 3.—What would be the price of a cow of such a breed from two to three years old, and in calf?

Answer.—The prices of milch cows vary so much from diversity of circumstances that it is not easy to fix the price for any length of time. The scarcity of fodder from a very dry summer; the failure of pasture herbage from the same cause, or from the weather being cold and stormy in the months of May and June, which frequently happens in the changeable climate of Scotland, will sometimes lower the price of milch cows ten, twenty, or thirty per cent., while a more favourable season will raise price considerably. These cattle are twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper in harvest than they are in May or June. The crops having been abundant, and the summers fine for three years past, the prices of milch cows are considerably higher than they have been for several years before. Some milch cows of the best sort, and in good condition, have been sold as high as £25; but young cows from two to three years old and in calf, may be procured of the best sort, at from £10 to £12 each, or still cheaper.

Query 4.—What would be the price of a bull of the same breed, from eighteen months to two years old?

Answer.—Bulls also vary much in price. Some of the best dairy bulls have been sold as high as £150 to £200; while one of an ordinary description may frequently be procured for £9 or £12. It would be proper to select a bull for Canada about two years old, as the best looking calves frequently alter so much in their shapes and character before they come to maturity, as to render it unsafe to trust to what they may turn out, until they are two years old. The dairy bulls, that have most of a feminine aspect, are preferred to those that are more masculine. A dairy bull of good shape and qualities may be procured for about £14 or £16.

Query 5.—What is the most celebrated breed of cows in Great Britain, or elsewhere for the production of butter?

Answer.—The quantity of butter yielded by cows, depends more on the food given them, than on any peculiarity of the breed of cattle, and the quality of the butter is greatly influenced by the mode of feeding, and still more by the manner in which the butter is manufactured. Cows that Browse on natural pasture, or what is called old turf, do not yield so much milk as the same cows would give when fed on clover, turnips, cabbages, and new herbage, but the milk of the former is of better quality, and yields more and richer butter, from any given quantity of milk, than that of cows fed on clover, &c. Some individual cows of every breed give richer milk, and of course more butter in proportion to their milk, than other cows of the same breed, and when reared and fed in the same manner. Milk, as it comes from the cows, consists of oily matter, from which butter made, *lactic matter*, which forms cheese, and *serum*, or whey; and the milk of particular cows of every breed differs considerably in the proportions it contains of these respective substances. But it is doubtful if any particular breed can be pointed out, which uniformly yield more butter than any of the other breeds, except in so far as they yield more milk, or are influenced by climate, the mode of feeding, &c. Much butter, and that of a superior quality, is made in Holland, and particularly in the Province of Friesland. This seems to proceed from the cattle being fed on meadows where the herbage is of natural growth, and very rich. The cows