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THE PLAINDEALER. WILSON, AUGUST 17, 1869. THE SOUTHERN FARM

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel. The Chinese Labor Question. Some of our people in Louisiana, Tennessee and other States, who are so enthusiastic in advocating Chinese immigration, would do well to turn this serious problem over in their minds to one rushing headlong into a movement which may be fraught with disaster to their best interests.

On the other hand a great deal has been said in the presses in favor of the Chinese, of their industry, honesty, sobriety and fitness for the South. But this question, like others, has two sides to it, and we now propose to give the other.

Without its lesson. He says: "About 1852, Mr. Pierce Graves brought two shiploads of Chinese coolies to the Sandwich Islands. They were, if my memory serves me, picked up at Swatow, and were to receive two dollars and a half per month and a regularly stimulated amount of rice. In five years they were to be free. Mr. Graves, having previously entered into an arrangement with a number of planters on the island, brought on about four hundred coolies; and for their passages, including his own commission, he received \$100 per head. From the first, these men stated that they had been deceived; that they were engaged but for one year, and that they were to have five dollars per month and a free passage home if they elected to return at the expiration of their period of service. They never worked within ly; they gambled all night, and consequently were incapable of working well the next day. They were great thieves and scamps generally. They never learned to speak English, but picked up a few words of the native language, and consequently made poor house servants. They took great offense if scolded; and if assaulted, would tie knives to long poles and attack their overseers. They seemed to have no fear of death. They filled the prisons and chain-gangs; and a number of them were hanged for murder."

This certainly looks very badly for the honesty and industry of John Chinaman, and the following from an eye-witness is still worse. The San Francisco Herald gives the following picture of domestic felicity: "There were lately three thousand Chinese in one house in this city—the old Globe Hotel. The Hotel

owned by Dr. Low, a Chinese, and it is supposed he has never less than 2,000 persons lodging in it at one time. Men, women and children, are huddled together without regard to sex, and as many as ten or twelve perhaps different families are to be found in one room. From the filthy, smoky condition of the house, the continual accumulation of food, and the dreadful stench arising from the yard, which is directly in the course of the building, the work is that its occupants have not become, before this, fit subjects for the corner jury.

The machinery is by no means complicated. At opposite sides of the space to be plowed are two steam engines upon wheels. On the trial on Tuesday they stood three hundred yards apart. The plow has six shares. It is a distinct piece of mechanism, and is fastened to a steel wire cable extending between the two locomotives across the ground to be turned over. It is literally a shuttlecock between two steam heddies. It moves at the speed of a hundred yards a minute, tearing six furrows a foot each in width and eight inches in depth. Its average work, therefore, is twenty acres per day.

The locomotives are snug machines, capable of being applied to many useful purposes independent of duty as steam plowers. A man rides on the plow as it crosses the soil. General Capron essayed a trip or two, guiding the machine like an expert upon a velocipede. One of the experts, who mounted it just after who had less good fortune. One of the diggers struck a buried boulder. When an irresistible body in motion strikes against an immovable one a rumper must be the result. In this case the man upon the machine was slung high into the air. The concussion broke off two of the teeth of the digger, but as a new one immediately replaced it, the accident was a matter of little consequence.

Of this large tract of ground much is virgin soil. The trunks of many oaks, showing slight evidences of decay, were brought to light by the steam plowshares. These were crunched up by them as if they were more touchwood. The soil above them is largely made up of decayed vegetable matter, and, in the opinion of all who were present, the sugar beet will produce in it enormous crops. A digging machine accompanied the plow, intended for use in soils where roots and stones are obstacles to the course of the plowshare. This is a wonderful apparatus. It so triturates the stiffest soil that a Yankee might put it into bladders and vend it as a substitute for snuff.

To work the machinery costs extremely little. Anything answers as fuel, and at the rate of twenty acres a day a large estate is soon put under cultivation. The locomotives are then ready for ordinary duty as steam engines, either to grind or to crush, or to mash.

Fertilizers—The Result. August, 24th, 1869. Editors Chronicle & Sentinel. In view of the heavy outlay this year for commercial fertilizers and the probable use of them hereafter, it is imperative that all should note carefully, not only ultimate results, but their effects as the crop progresses to maturity. All valuable information thus obtained should be as widely disseminated as the press will permit, otherwise we shall be forever groping in the dark. I am using this year the fertilizer which another proved last year to be unremunerative. Early in Summer I cleared up an old field, originally good land, which had been lying out for some 20 years. It was broken up early, and thoroughly plowed with the Kentucky steel plow. About the middle of April it was laid off, four feet, with a sharp and long shovel; in this furrow a long scooter was run, thus subsiding to a depth of at least twelve inches. I then put down three hundred (300) pounds of soluble Pacific guano per acre, and upon this made the bed to receive the seed. These were rubbed in Patasco guano placed in the drill and covered in the usual way with a board. The cotton came up quickly and a fine stand. It was siled with a sweep, the hoes following, leaving two stalks at intervals of six-teen inches. Before the hoes were over the sweeps were again in use.

The second hoeing there was but little to do, except to reduce the stand to one stalk to a hill. There has been no use for the hoes since, but it has been plowed with sweeps at intervals of a fortnight. The seasons have been propitious—no extremes of wet or dry, the base of cotton—and the prospect was most cheering. About the 20th of July I observed a symptom of rust, under the shade of a large oak tree, on the border of the field. This rapidly extended, and is still extending, over the field, utterly destroying the crop.

The earliest society for the promotion of agriculture in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1785. The Massachusetts society was the second institution of the kind, and incorporated in 1792. Don't keep a calf tied or shut up in some damp, dark corner, with hardly room enough to lie down. He needs the sunshine as much as hens, or the plants in the garden. Men often make un lucky investments, but hardly anything else so certain to pay in the long run as judicious Tree-Planting.

The United States produced nearly five millions worth of wheat and a hundred millions of other grain last year. An oft recurring question among farmers is what is the average yield of straw to an acre? The Farmers believe the average crop of grain straw to be one ton.

as yet the rust is confined to that where the Pacific was applied. In another field where their is no shade and where the Patasco is used altogether, with the exception of two rows—one row of Soluble Pacific and one not sown—the row with the Soluble Pacific is ruined with rust while all the others are, as yet, free from it. Up to the appearance of the rust the Pacific, I thought, slightly in advance of the Patasco, as to size of wood. The latter is now getting ahead and is green and growing, while the other is in the death struggle. I state only facts as now developed, the final result I will supply if I live. I wish to learn from others whether mine is an isolated case before I can form a judgment. I will state here that the locality is elevated and the natural drainage perfect, and that rust is almost unknown in the vicinity. Can your Agricultural Editor draw any conclusions as to the cause of rust as here stated? My own opinion is simply that 800 pounds of Pacific is too much, unless modified with salt or other less stimulating adjuncts.

How Cattle Kill Trees. It is a noticeable fact, that a tree ever so thrifty, and of whatever kind, to which cattle gain access, and under which they become habituated to stand, will very soon die. In the case of a solitary shade tree in a pasture or by the roadside, this is of common occurrence. The query may have been suggested, To what is the owing? In the first place, rubbing a tree by the necks of cattle is highly pernicious, and if persisted in, it will sooner or later destroy the tree; but if the body of the tree be cases so that their necks cannot touch it, death will ensue just as certainly as they are allowed to tramp the earth about it. But why should tramping the earth destroy the tree? The reason is, one of wide and important application to the laws of vegetable growth. The roots of plants need air, if not as much, yet just as truly as the leaves and branches. Their case is analogous to that of fishes, which, though they must have water, must have air also, namely, just about as much as permeates the water. If it be all shut off, so that none which is fresh can get to them, they will exhaust the supply on hand, and then die for want of more. So the roots of trees and vegetables want air. When the earth is in a normal or natural condition, it is full of interstices and channels, by which air gets to them. But if the cattle are allowed to tramp down the earth, and the sun aids their work by baking it at the same time, a crust like a brick is formed, wholly impervious to the atmosphere, and the tree yields to its fate. So a tree cannot live if its roots are covered with a close pavement. They will struggle for life by creeping to the surface, and hoisting out a brick here and a stone there, or find a crack where their horns can snuff a little breath; but if fought down and covered over, will finally give it up. So if a tree be thrust into a close clay, or its roots are kept under water, it refuses either to be an aquatic, or to put up with its aluminous prison. It will grow as little as possible, and die the first opportunity.—Prairie Farmer.

The New England Farmer advises the construction of a cistern or tank of a capacity from two to four logs, heads to receive the soap suds and slops from the sink and laundry of each farm house. Thorough drainage, deep plowing, a liberal use of manure, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvest.

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The disease termed "mange" in horses, cattle and dogs, and "scab" in sheep, is produced by the action of a variety of mites, Acaridae, which burrows in the skin of the animal causing considerable itching and pain; the development of small vesicles and pustules with dryness, scurfiness and baldness of the skin. Scabies in sheep is a very common occurrence. This is a preventive of scabies, when a vaccination of the disease is apprehended, it is necessary. The occasional washing of the animals with soap and water, and the friction necessarily employed in the detergent process, will do much towards preventing their skin from becoming a suitable place for the mites. Exp. Farm Journal.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer thinks shorted to milk cows make more milk than clear grass, and that ground oats are better than either, but corn meal and mixed make richer milk. He has tried potatoes with moderate success. Of all the roots he has tried he thinks sugar beets are the best. After trying pumpkins for a year he could see no increase of milk from their use, but believes it was a mistake.

The Practical Botanist says that a man succeeded in raising the foliage of his apple trees from the canker-worm, by applying a mixture of molasses to the trunks. Two small boys, each with a bucket of molasses and an old broom, were employed every afternoon to give the trunks a coating to the height of eight or ten feet or more. The practice was continued for two months and the cankers were kept free from damage.

A Canadian correspondent of the Country Gentleman says he intends to have plums every year by planting a bushel of fresh stable manure around the roots of each tree in the Fall. He puts a bushel of guano over the stable manure, and then a peck of wood ashes on top, and as soon as the snow is off next year there were no plums but the neighbor hood but his.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Farmer says he can winter his cows on steamed feed for one-third less expense than on dry feed, and get one-fourth more milk. This is the result of five years' experience.

A small or moderate sized tree at the transplanting will usually be a large bearing tree sooner than a larger tree set out at the same time, and which is necessarily checked in growth by removal.

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