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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

Notices for a Young Farmer.

Particularly one on Worn Lands; being some rudiments for an Epitome of good Husbandry; and subjects promotive of its prosperity.

FARM YARD to be laid out on a good plan. Water introduced and stock confined.

I. You cannot be too careful in forming the plan of your farm-yard; (the magazine and laboratory of your principal stores for artificial fertility,) calculated ultimately for your improved farm. But begin with such parts of your farm buildings and accommodations as suit its present state of culture; and add such conveniences, as circumstances, from time to time require.

If no water be in your yard, dig a well, promptly; and confine your stock from November to May; never permitting them to wander after water, the provender of the stalk-field, or the miserable fog of other fields; in which they empty themselves, gain little nourishment, and uselessly scatter their dung, the fertilizing qualities whereof, are thus given to the winds; and only a dry and inert remnant left, for future benefit. The stalks and husks of Indian corn should be brought home for feed and manure; instead of being wastefully browsed, and trodden down by wandering cattle. Let not a hoof, unnecessarily, leave your yard, or stables; not, however, neglecting to give them proper exercise; or in the service required from them.

Yard to be stored with all attainable putrescible substances; to be mixed with the dung and urine in a pen or stercorary. Valuable qualities of urine. Night soil.

II. Haul into your yard, a sufficiency of every putrescible substance, within reasonable distance; and often clean up your muck.—Have a pen, or stercorary, of solid masonry, with its bottom paved, or composed of sound and compacted clay. Your manure gathered into your pen, or stercorary, should be secured against the treading of cattle, which, by excluding air, prevents the necessary fermentation; a reasonable degree whereof is essential, although when excessive it should be checked. Sir H. Davy's discussion, on this subject, shews one side of the question, and experience must teach the other. Mix earth with your fermenting litter, or muck, rather than lime, until the fermentation be sufficiently advanced. If your stercorary be roofed or thatched, it will be the more perfect.—Have pits secured from leakages, to collect the drainings of dung, and the urine of horses and cattle—the most valuable experiments. Human urine is also surprisingly beneficial; and generally, (as it regards rural economy,) wasted. Prejudice and ridicule, are alive, when it is asserted, that it is preferred by horses and cattle to salt; and is to them, salutary as a medicine, as well as a condiment, promotive of health, and consequent profit.* Our Germans have been long acquainted

with its uses; and a late publication in England, shews its powers, and efficacy, as well for domestic animals, as for fertilizing the soil, when diluted, and judiciously applied. Immense collections of it might be made, not only in cities, towns, inns, and manufactories, but on every farm. Human ordure, or night soil, however contemptuously regarded by us, has been long used in eastern countries as the most valuable manure. In some parts of Europe, it has for some time past become an object of attention. Its offensive qualities are readily corrected by lime.

Fall ploughing; its advantages. Corn-grub, or Cutworm. Soddy grounds; how to treat them. The Roller, and its uses. Farm well on a small scale, rather than extensively and negligently. Hessian Fly. Mix earths and plough in green manures. Composts.

III. Plough and harrow soddy fields in the fall; and add Lime, harrowed in at that season, if it be within your power. In addition to other advantages of this operation, you will thereby escape, either wholly, or for the most part, the annoyances of the *Corn Grubs*. In what mode the destruction of the grubs, or the eggs of their parent, (be it a beetle or what it may; for on this subject there are varieties of opinion;) is, by these operations, accomplished, or their ravages prevented, is a subject of laudible curiosity and speculation; but the fact of the purpose being achieved, is all important; and in numerous instances, incontestably proved. That spring ploughing is generally inefficient, is too frequently and fatally known. Instances of failure to produce the effect mentioned, by fall ploughing have been adduced. On examination into the facts of some, it is found, that the operation has not been performed either well or in due time, and only partially; and in other cases, either uncommon grub years, or other peculiar circumstances, have occurred. The great balance of facts is, most assuredly, favorable to this practice; and warrants its adoption. It is so beneficial in other respects, that it should be followed, even without regard to its effects on the grub.—Some acute diseases defy common remedies; and dums and mounds resist common floods, yet yield to inundations. Nevertheless, medicine, and medical skill, and preventatives of overflow, should not be set at naught. Nor should any beneficial operation in husbandry be disregarded, because it does not in every instance succeed.

Fall ploughing enables you to plant corn early: and it is better thus to risk spring frosts; which do less injury to your plants, than do early frosts, in autumn, to the corn fully grown.

It is alleged by several highly respectable farmers, that, in holes made near the hills, with a pointed stick, inconceivable numbers of grubs have perished. In a letter to the Society, on the information of one who actually experienced the fact, it appears, that by a ditch dug for the purpose, across a field, the passage of Cutworms from a field which had been destroyed, to one uninjured, was obstructed; and six bushels of grubs were thus collected. This would seem indubitably to prove them to be migratory; and to shew the consequences of leaving part of a field unploughed in the autumn; which affords harbor for grubs, which may from thence wander over the fall ploughed portion. Several farmers have escaped the

contents of the urinal, into the food of her cows. She acknowledged this to have been the magical cause of the superiority of her butter and cream. But when the secret was discovered she could sell no more of the celebrated articles, which had heretofore been so universally admired. It is only by stealth, that such prejudices can be prevented, or subdued, by a conquest over the imagination.

grub, by steeping the seed corn in spirits of turpentine, and rolling it in plaster.

Soddy grounds should be rolled, and well harrowed, in the direction of the furrows, after being broken up so deeply, as to place beyond vegetation, the sod; and by thus excluding air, so as not to disturb it, to promote its decay without a capacity to grow. The dead fibres, (nature's restoratives,) are thus retained in the soil, for appropriate manures.—Lime, Plaster, Marle, &c. to co-operate with. The sod left on edge, either dries uselessly, or vegetates with all its pests.

The Roller is too little used; and mistakenly supposed to consolidate too much: whereas it crushes and separates clods, and loosens the soil. On clay and heavy ground, the Spiky Roller is best, as it is on all hide-bound surfaces—of meadows and mowing grounds particularly; but like in all other operations, rolling must be performed, judiciously, and adapted to soils and circumstances. Few, indeed, are the soils, on which it is not highly beneficial.

Sow no more ground, with winter grain especially, than you can perfectly till and manure; one well dressed acre, being worth many negligently treated. Manure, good tillage, and late sowing, which latter is only justified by the two former, are guards against the *Hessian Fly*. If even to good farming, misfortune occurs, losses are not accompanied by self reproach. Shed Oats, or that grain sown with the wheat, sometimes attract the Fly, by its being more forward and tempting; for this insect has no predilection for wheat, although our interest to this grain, induces our peculiar attention to its misfortunes; but like the Raddish sown with Turnips, success does not always attend the experiment, though well worthy of trial.

If you cannot get lime, or animal manure, mix earths of different qualities & textures, or plough in green manures, such as buckwheat, clover, &c. Turn them in deep, to prevent evaporation in grasses, which would occur in summer fallows, superficially ploughed.

For composts, move old fences and plough up their sites; thus destroying hedge rows, and other nuisances; and mix tussocks, weeds, (cut before going to seed,) and all putrescible substances, in land and low beds, to be turned by the plough. Go into your woods, and compost leaves and wood soil; also use mould from low places, washed thither by rains and floods, and throw out the beds of stagnant ponds. Lime, with the latter, is beneficial, and plaster operates wonderfully with the former, on the decayed vegetable matter, as do ashes on pond or river mud. Plaster, in compost in which vegetable matter is mixed, is more beneficial than lime. Whether salt be or not a manure, is not well ascertained, but it has had success in small quantities. The Chinese make much use of sea-water as manure on land near their coasts; and those in the interior, scatter salt over the fields, before they are tilled. The same practice is pursued in Hindostan.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON FEEDING OF COWS.

MR. EDITOR.

In compliance with your urged request, I proceed to state the substance of my remarks, in conversation with you, concerning the effects of certain kinds of feed on the constitution of the hog and the cow. And first of the hog: I have observed that the common pot liquor, from the boiling of pork or bacon, to be injurious to confined hogs, and no benefit (if not an injury) to those running at large. In my opinion it produces a disposition to mange. (I think that the large hogs, fed in Boston, by Mr. Patter-

son, with kitchen swill must have had but little pork in its composition. And next the cow. I was informed, by an old gentleman who practised the veterinary art at Baltimore, for several years before his death, that he believed that most of the complaints of cows in Baltimore, originated from feeding on slops, composed in part of the boilings of beef and pork. I bought some Baltimore cows one fall, & found them much weaker, and more difficult to winter, for their appearance, than any I ever fed; and it is my opinion, that this disposition was produced by feeding on such slops as I have above described. And I am of the opinion, that it is contrary to nature, and injurious to the health and constitution of any animal to feed on its own kind. The best feed I have ever given to hogs is milk: and it is at the same time the worst for dogs. Rich pot liquor will fatten dogs, and kill hogs. If these observations are considered worthy a place in your paper, you may insert them.

A ROUGH FARMER.

St. Domingo Farm, May 21, 1819.

NOTE.

The facts and reasoning of our esteemed correspondent, would seem to be confirmed by the known aversion of carnivorous birds and beasts of prey, to feeding on their own kind. Naturalists tells us, that birds which feed on carrion, are most fond of dead animals which bear the nearest resemblance in character and propensities to themselves; but they refuse to draw subsistence from the inanimate remains of their own kind. The buzzard will feed on the dead hog; the dog on the carcass of the dead horse: but buzzard will not eat buzzard, nor dog, dog. Every thing in life has its enemies, and its victims; but it would appear to be incompatible with the standing ordinances of nature that any order of animated beings should derive the means of life, and prosper by the consumption of its own kind; in a word that it should be interested in the destruction of its own species, implies a contradiction in the order of things.

In the human family we know that nothing is more injurious to health, or more offensive to the sense, than the effluvia which escapes from the body of our own kind; hence arises, in a great degree, the unhealthiness of jails, birth-decks, &c. &c. Nothing, it is said, is more disgusting than such places when not well ventilated; and it is, we believe, the settled opinion of medical men, that man would live longer in close confinement with any other animal than with man. Consumptive patients have been lodged in stables, while their presence have been thought to be hurtful to their own family, confined and too closely lodged in the same room.

There is no doubt, that horses are often diseased, by being kept too much crowded in stables, not well aired. We make those hasty remarks on the letter of our correspondent, to show the reasonableness of the facts; of the truth of his own assertions, we have no more doubt than we should have of our own experience. The common opinion is, that pot-liquor is very wholesome and fattening to hogs; and so it may be, but that may be because a very great proportion of it is the liquor of other than hog meat; and because it is known to be the case, it is made into a swill which contains many other nutritious ingredients. But let those who would make the experiment, and it is well worth being made, let them give a hog for a short time, the liquor of the hog meat only, or to a cow, beef soup, of which much is given to them in towns, and we question if it would not be very soon discovered, that the effects would be such as the "rough," but very intelligent and observing farmer, has described.—Ed. Farmer.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 18.

By the Trident, Captain Wilkinson, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 7th, and London papers and Lloyds Lists to the 4th of July, inclusive.

PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Monday last, the House having resolved itself into a committee, Lord Castlereagh brought forward the King's Message relative to provision being made for the branches of the Royal Family, and having stated some peculiarities in the situation of several of the Princes, concluded with moving for a sum not exceeding £14,000, for the use of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Lord A. Hamilton expressed his surprise that the Noble Lord had wholly omitted to mention any provision for the Queen. On one occasion the Noble Lord had said, that when the time came for making a provision for the other branches of the Royal Family, he would then introduce the subject of a provision for the Queen.

At present, he believed that her Majesty had no legal income whatsoever.—What she might receive from his Majesty's Ministers was illegally granted and unduly made use of. He knew not in what situation her Majesty would be placed at the expiration of this session; and it was the more necessary that a proper sum should be voted for her service, since, if the proceedings now in progress, went on, she would have occasion for a much larger command of pecuniary resources than she possessed at present.—It was most ungenerous and most unjust to seize on the present moment, in order to deprive her of any provision which she might have formerly enjoyed. If he did not receive a plain answer from the Noble Lord on this subject, he would move, that the chairman do leave the chair, for the purpose of giving Ministers an opportunity of considering the impropriety of their conduct, and also to enable the House to decide how far they would abet and sanction that impropriety.

Lord Castlereagh said, that every care had been taken to prevent any personal inconvenience which might be likely to affect her Majesty. Provisions had been made to meet any particular expense which the Queen might incur in consequence of the pending enquiry. This point had neither escaped the King or his Ministers. It had been specially notified to her Majesty that every means would be afforded to her for the defence of her character and conduct. With respect to the mode of granting this allowance, the jealous feelings of the Noble Lord would be quieted, if he took the trouble of reading the resolution of April last, which went to continue for a limited time, certain grants, that had been previously made, and which were chargeable on the consolidated fund. Of these grants, the sum annually paid to the Queen was one.

After some further conversation, Mr. Denman said he wished to observe, that the question was brought before the committee without her Majesty's knowledge. There was a subject nearer her heart than that of expense; it was the dread lest the interference of foreign powers should prevent her from having the benefit of those witnesses who were necessary to her exculpation. She feared that certain foreign powers, particularly Austria, which had been exceedingly active in her persecution, would deprive her of those individuals without whom her justification would be incomplete. When she was at last, accused before a public tribunal, whatever the decision of that tribunal might be, she called for a fair opportunity to sustain her character, and with that view she demanded that all difficulties and obstacles should be removed.

The votes of the Duke of York and the several branches of the Royal Family were then agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration a further supply to his Majesty.

Mr. Creevy said he was aware that the Rt. Hon. Gentleman was about to introduce the expense of the ensuing coronation. There had not been any estimate placed on the table relative to this ceremony, and till such estimate appeared, he would not consent to the grant of a single farthing. Indeed it was his opinion, that under the present circumstances of the country no coronation ought to take place. The other House had proceeded so far in the investigation of the