

grain and stock in the vain attempt to produce both, upon ground sufficient only for one or the other, and we ruin the land by the same operation. If planting or grain growing is your business, keep your stock of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., at the least number, consistent with the proper conduct of your farm operations. If your circumstances of location, &c., make it desirable to raise or fatten stock for market, lessen your crops of grain and increase your grass, by having smaller and more fields and longer rotations, or by separating a portion of your land for grazing purposes. But in all cases make such provision for your stock, as will afford the fullest protection to your young clover. It should be grazed not at all or very lightly during the first season, and not at all the second year until it comes into full bloom. Then it may be advantageously grazed until the crop is pretty well trampled—it is desirable to have it lie upon the ground. But the clover field should not be relied on as the pasture field of the farm stock.

We have a strong conviction, that a proper attention to stock raising, as one means of diversifying our farm productions, should enter more largely into the system of the region now mainly devoted to planting and grain growing. In doing so our grain fields though reduced in size, would very soon, under judicious management, yield as much grain with less labor, and we should have the additional profit of the stock. Under such a change of system longer rotations would be necessary, yielding more grass for hay and pasture. With five fields, where clover alone is now sown, we should sow clover and timothy. The system might be the same with the common four field system with clover fallow, except that the fallow might be postponed one year, giving a full season to the clover and timothy, and the next year to the timothy alone, should the clover "run out," and making a fallow of the timothy sod for wheat.—We are not advised that there is anything in the timothy sod unfriendly to the growth of wheat, and have adopted in our practice this rotation. When more than five fields are desired, we should follow the system of four fields with clover fallow as far as the fallow, and then sow timothy and orchard grass with the fallow wheat, and leave these in possession as long as may be thought desirable.—We thus under any change preserve the fallow for the important crop of wheat.

As to the time, &c., of sowing clover seed, (in reply to our correspondent,) we think it best on the whole, on any ordinary wheat lands to sow it with wheat following corn. Where the land is

already strong enough, or can be made so, with concentrated fertilizers, wheat is a more profitable crop than oats, and much more favorable to the "setting" of young clover; nevertheless, if oats be the crop, we should not fail to sow clover seed. In land fit to grow clover, it will ordinarily succeed well with oats. When we intended to sow no grain, we should sow clover seed when the corn is "laid by," or early in September, if we could then run a spike tooth harrow over it. Being sown at this time, the clover comes into full bloom the following June, and of course the benefits of the crop are much earlier realized. As far as our experience and observation go, however, winter seeding is more successful when there is the same degree of preparation of the ground.

We earnestly desire to see the culture of clover prevail universally, but we have seen a great deal of costly seed thrown away upon lands incapable of producing it. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is worth while to sow it at all upon poor lands ordinarily, until we determine to be at the expense of fertilizing them sufficiently to produce a crop. If our advice could be taken, all expenditures for guano, bones, super-phosphate, &c., should be directed mainly to the growth of the clover crop, and on this foundation we should rely for future crops and permanent fertility.

*American Farmer.*

From the Pendleton S. C. Farmer and Planter.

#### COL. WILLIAMS' CASHMERE GOATS.

DEAR EDITOR AND READERS:—We are just home from a short trip into the edge of Laurens, to see what our neighbors over the way were striking at. We jotted down a few of our notions, as we have in our constitution some inklings of "*pro bono publico*," (which means public good.) By the way of introducing these things before you and the readers, in our own way, we will tell you what we saw and what we think of the things seen.

We paid a visit to our worthy friend, Col. John D. Williams, by whom we were hospitably received and kindly shown everything about the homestead and farm, stock, &c. We learned something by the survey of the various buildings that form an interesting and well arranged group—such as stables, cow-houses, cattle-shelters, and all the appurtenances of a farmer's home. A well cultivated kitchen garden on a scale that suited our notions of plentiful culinary supply, spread out its ample area on one side of the house. Around this we noticed the cuttings of the Osage Orange