

same way, except that he only put it up with muck or dirt, half and half.— He shifted his pens four times a year, always leaving the accumulations of the last month after turning under, to enrich the pen. In this way, with twelve or fifteen head of cattle, the first year, he made one acre of poor land occupied by the pens, very rich, besides taking away many loads of good manure to spread on other fields.

His hog-pens were littered in the same way, and cleaned out once a week: making from them, also, a large amount of manure. This manure he always puts on his land broadcast—wisely looking to permanent improvement, rather than to temporary results. He adopted a system of alternation, also, in cropping, as follows: First, corn; second, oats; third, wheat; fourth, rest or corn with a liberal supply of manure; manuring, indeed, every crop; fifth, cotton; and sixth, corn again. By this method, his land, in six years, was brought up from 5 to 30 bushels corn to the acre, and kept in a constant state of improvement, without costing him a cent in cash for fertilizers, except what he pays for the salt used in sprinkling his stables. NOTE.—Mr. A. is growing rich.

2. Mr. B. keeps up a small farm in a very productive condition, by resting his land every other year, giving every crop what manure he can make broadcast. His rotation is: 1st, Wheat; 2nd, rest; 3rd, cotton; 4th, rest; 5th, corn; 6th, rest; 7th, oats; 8th, rest.— His land was originally poor, but now never fails to yield highly remunerating crops, without having cost him the first red cent in cash for fertilizers.

3. Mr. M. keeps his land under constant cultivation, and at the same time in an improving condition. He turns under pea vines in the fall, and plants his corn, manured in the drill, early in the spring; and sows peas last plowing broadcast, to turn under in the fall with wheat. After the wheat is off, he sows peas to turn under again in the fall, which is followed the next year with oats or corn. He raises but little cotton which is confin-

ed to his cow lots. He has, in some instances, raised a clover sod for his corn in this way: the clover was sowed with oats in the spring: the next spring, about the last of April, it was turned under deep with a two horse plow; the corn was immediately planted, and then cultivated without disturbing the sod, and it would have done you good to behold the heavy crop of corn that was rolled out of that field in the fall.

4. Another, Mr. T., has made a large old field rich by covering it with dirt, leaves, and all sorts of trash from the woods. These materials were spread an inch or two thick, and remained undisturbed twelve months; when it was turned under, and the field put in corn. It rolled out five barrels to the acre.

5. And yet another, Mr. C., has raised his land from 400 lbs to bring 1000 lbs seed cotton to the acre by the use of compost manure, costing him nothing but a little extra industry and attention. NOTE—All are thriving in the world.

Now, sir, the farms of these men, being located in a healthy section of country, and convenient to market, as the lands in our State generally will be, are worth all of fifteen dollars per acre; and will, take a period of five years together, yield to the cultivator a greater clear profit than any equal number of farms, of equal value, with an equal number of hands, in any State South of Mason and Dixon's Line; clearly demonstrating that, as a matter of pecuniary calculation alone, our people will do better to hold on and improve, than to sell out and emigrate; and when we add to this, the immense advantages of health and pleasantness of climate; good water; nearness to the emporiums of commerce; good laws; good society; all the ties and endearments of kindred, old friends and all the undieing charms of our own, our native land, the arguments in favor of remaining are not only convincing, but overwhelming.

Now let us figure and cypher a little, to see how the matter will stand: We may estimate the cost of a removal, say,