

from wool, &c. and present value of increase—giving the figures for every item—amounts to \$137,37; costing nothing, in the raising, but a little hay in winter and grateful attention to the animals. Here is an annual income of nearly one hundred per cent. upon a small investment in an old and welltried pursuit. Look at ye stingy, lazy, hide-bound, one-idea six per cent. financiers; look at it ye ever-on-the-stretch seekers and runners after new things—ye dupes of morus multicaulis, rescue grass, and sorghum suere manias; look at ye simple headed owners of small farms, who think it would be a capital thing for farmers with a little more means to add sheep to their domestic animals, but it would n't benefit you! Look it, I say, and see how easily all farmers, from the greatest to the least, can, by a small investment, proportioned to their circumstances, even down to twenty dollars, add to his stock a source of sure and certain comfort as well as profit.

I do not here, sir, speak of raising sheep as a main business—though that can no doubt be done, in some sections of the State, as successfully as any where in the world—but my object is simply to urge upon our people generally to adopt sheep of good blood as a part of the live stock of their farms; and I do this with the settled conviction of years that it will handsomely repay the little additional outlay, expense and care attending it. They will ultimately come to it; and whoever is foremost in the race will reap the richest reward. As a very good protection from the carnivorous appetites of dogs, the sheep may be kept with the cattle, and it is easy to train them to this. I saw a sheep feeding on the commons, on entering your city recently, when a mischievous urchin, passing, set his dog on it, and I expected soon to see the timid and helpless creature cruelly torn; but it galloped up to a cow a few paces off, and running first one side and then the other, eluded the dog, who was afraid to venture too near the range of the protecting animal's horns. This furnished ocular demonstration of the attach-

ment and protection which cattle will extend to sheep.

I hope those who have experience in this whole matter, in North Carolina, will give it to the public through your paper.

ENOE.

For the Arator.

CULTURE OF COTTON.

Cotton, planted at a propitious time, and well put in, will be up in ten to twelve days. Its subsequent management requires practical skill and diligent attention. When first beginning to come up, it does great good to run a small harrow, 15 to 18 inches wide behind, with teeth on the sides only, so arranged, that they will finely break all the crusty surface, and at the same time not penetrate too deep, nor tear up the plant, immediately over each row. The ends of this harrow teeth should be bent backwards like a crooked elbow, throwing up little flattened arms behind, inclining outwards on each side, which both prevents injury to the roots of the plant and gives the implement greater efficiency in destroying the first buddings of grass and weeds which rise up to choke it. Scotching the enemy thus early, gives a fine chance to keep him in check easily the balance of the season. In a week or ten days after this run something like a scooter plow around the plant, which by that time will begin to show considerable vigor; immediately plow out the middles nicely, following with the hoe hands, whose business will be to chop out at proper distances in the drill (12 to 20 inches will probably suit in the most cases), thinning to two stalks, and drawing a little fine earth around them.

All subsequent plowings are best and quickest done with the sweep, a hoe V shaped, the wings expanding backwards until their ends are two feet apart. It is fixed on a helve like a cutter, and goes in the earth from 1 to 2 inches deep, more effectually cleaning and loosening the surface, and less destroying the expanding roots of the plant, than any implement I have seen in use. The first running of the sweep should