Farmers' Gazette,

CHERAN ADVERTISER. AND

VOLUME VI.

CILERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

NUMBER 46.

GBEOULIUBAL.

From the Farmers' Register. EXPERIMENTS TO SHOW THE PROPER STATE OF WHEAT FOR REAPING.

[At page 35, vol. ii., of the Farmers Register, we presented at length our views and personal experience in regard to the advantage of reaping wheat before it is fully ripe. Our opinion has been setttled on this still disputed point since 1821, and our practice made conformable to the opinion. Within that time, a very general change has taken place, by somewhat advancing the time of reaping. But still, there are but few farmers who will venture to reap as soon as the time we advocated, that is, when the grain is quite soft, or in the "lough state," or hut just passed the previous "milky state;" and much loss is yet sustained by what remains of the old prejudice in favor of the Comparative weights of wheat reaped at wheat being "dead ripe." In the follow. ing article, from the last number of the Pritish Quarterly Journal of Agriculture (for June, 1841.) the writer has arrived at the same deductions that we did, by a different and more accurate course of experiment and calculation; and perhaps this different mode of treating the subject may aid the conviction of those yet in parts of the same, for the convenience of doubt. In this hope, we venture to present an article, of which the length and cessary to give the following table of the scientific form, we fear, may be repulsive absolute weights of each sample in ounces to most readers, as the general taste of drams, scruples, and grains Troy :--readers suems to be for mere results, rejecting all the steps of reasoning or evidence by which the results were reached, and by which the truth or falsehood of the conclusions might be judged.

What the writer calls the "raw" state of wheat, agrees with what we called the "dough" state, and recommended as the best for reaping. The interval of 14 days between that and the ripe state, which he found in the cool autumn climate of Britain, would not be more than half as long, and usually still less, in our hot and dry summer.---Ep. F. R.]

In referring to his "books," during the commutation of the tithes in this parish, very near connexion of mine (whose agricultural experience extends over a period of more than half a century, and who, when in the active management of land, was locally noted for produing goed samples of wheat) showed me a list of all the corn he had produced and sold. Ohserving that the prices he had obtained for wheat were nearly always above those of the neighboting markets at the same time, he informed me that he was in the habit of commencing harvest a week or of the day. His opinion was ten days before the generality of farmers, it being his practice to reap his wheat before it become quite ripe. Thinking that custom must be the best guide on this point, and that age often looks upon the past, as youth upon the his future, through a glass that invests objects and thoughts with a partial hue, this explanation did not make much impression upon me, till some months after (how many I cannot exactly say.) when I observed, from a notice in the newspapers, that a certain learned professor had proposed reaping wheat quite green. The proximation to the truth as possible,) we result was a determ nation to take the have. first opportunity of giving both systems a fair trial. Of this trial the following are the details and results --Having selected a field of word square headed red wheat" for the experiments, re on August 4, 1840, I cut a sheaf. At this time it was quite green, i. e., both | Table of the relative weights and value of straw and ears were in full vigor, and full of sap. Though the grain appeared perfectly formed, the chaff still adhered so firmly to it that it was scarcely possible to separate them by friction in the hands. When separated it was large and plump, but so full of milk that the slightest pressure reduced the whole to a juicy consistency of pulp. This sheaf stood in the field for a fortnight, when it was housed. On the same day, August 18 I cut another. The wheat was of course yet "green," speaking positively, or "not ripe," if we speak negatively,-being what farmers commonly term "raw." That is, the straw, though appearing at a distance green, when examined closely was of a hue fast approximating to vellow; while, for about a foot upwards from the ground, it was quite yellow. The ears, too, were more open, the chaff tinged with various shades of yellow and green, and the grain itself, when separated, soft and pulpy, but not near so full of fluid as before. The judgment of the farmer will, however, best tell him the conditions of the wheat, both at this and at the preceding cutting, when I say, that in another fortnight the that the wheat reaped a fortnight before whole field was ripe. At the end of this it was ripe has the advantage of the ripe weight of on fortnight (September 1) I housed the in every point: sheaf cut on August 18, and which had romained exposed to the weather in the or 13 1.5 per cent. interval, and cut a third. This I have said was "ripe;" but by the term I don't or nearly 1 2 per cent. mean tha degree of ripeness when the 3d. In weight of equal number of grains

is uniformly yellow, and has lost all, 5 per cent. symptoms of vivid health.

sheaf was taken from the field and care. 22 per cent. in weight of straw, compared one grain of No. 2 (raw.) till the 1st of November, when, out of each sheaf, I selected 100 ears, and put each parcel into a separate hag. The

straw from each of these parcels of ears was preserved carefully. The ears in the hag (No. 1, or that cut very green) were now thrashed, the chaff carefully separated, and the gross weight

of the corn yielded ascertained by an extremely accurate balance. The weights of a fixed measure of a certain number of grains were next found. To avoid error this was repeated several times.

No. 2 (cut raw) and No. 3 (ripe) underwent the same process ; for the results of which see the following table.

different periods.

Time of reaping and Gross Equal Eq'l No produce. measure. of grs. condition. 568 19 3.4 576 1 Aug. 4 very grn. 580 570 23 1 2 Aug. 18, raw 736 22 3 4 650 S. pt. 1, ripe As this table is merely comparative (the

weights used being in parts, and decimal minute experiments,) it may not be unne-

> Gross preduce. Eq. measures. Eq. No. el grains.

1	h	e si	trat	w h	elo	ngi	ng	to	e	ach	8	am	ple
No.	3,	4	4	U	6	3	7	2	U	0	ı	0	15
No.	2.	5	0	2	13	4	0	0	13	0	1	0	175
No.	1.	4	0	u	0	3	7	1	13	0	1	0	5
· · · · ·		OZ.	ur.	SC.	gr.	04.	u.						

was now weighed (all the parcels having previously been made of the same length, commmencing from the bottom of the ear,) when the following was the result. Comparative weights of 100 straws of equal length belonging to the samples Nos. 1, 2,

and 3.	8	
No. 1, (green,)	=	550.
No. 2, (raw,)	=	475.
No. 3, (ripe,)	==	450.
	A A HARD	1

On the other hand, that reaped a month | pied by On the 14th of September the third before it was ripe, has an advantage of

fully preserved, along with the other two, with the ripe, but in every other point has the disadvantage: thus

or 11 5.13 per cent.

2d, In weight of equal measures 1.825, or rather more than 1-2 per cent.

3d, In weight of equal number of grains 13.91, or better than 13 1.6 per cent. 4th, In quality and 1-1223, rather more than 4.5 per cent.

It may be here necessary to mention that the sample No. 3 (ripe) was very bold, but rather coarse, feeling rough in the hand ; while No. 2 (raw) was quite as bold, but very fine and thin in the skin .-No. 3 (green) was also a good and clear sample, but much smaller than the other .- of the acre. we have This will account for the apparently anomalous fact of there being scarcely any difference in the marketable value of the green compared with the ripe, while there is a difference of 13 per cent. in favor of the ripe in weight of equal numbers of grains; for the sample being dry and good, the buyer lost little by this inferior. ity in the size of grain as the weights of equal measures were the same,-the difference of 1. 85 scarcely making 1.2 ib. in the sack.

Before venturing to draw my deduct. ions from these experiments, let us put

of view.

Suppose we have three acres of wheat one of which, reaped when ripe, yields us 30 bushels of corn and one ton of straw; what will be the gross value of the same ? And what the value of the other two acres, according to the data furnished by the foregoing experiments, supposing each acre to be exactly equal in crop, and the one reaped a fortnight and the other a month before the rive?

Before answering this, we must fix a value for the straw-say 2d. per stone, which, taking into account that used by the farmer himself-and many cannot sell any-is as much as it is actually worth. of straw, the produce of the same ; whence him in the face, and use the same tone of diana, were appointed Secretaries. Whence we have for the acre of ripe. we have 30 bushels of wheat at 61s. 6d. per quarter (the £11 10 71 price of sample No. 3,) ton of straw, at 2d. per 1 6 8 stone, Gross produce. £12 17 3 Let us next take the acre cut "raw. Before we can come to its vilue, we must first resolve the question, How much, in er. measure, will the acre produce us, suppo- No. 1, do. a month before the sing it to produce 30 bushels, if cut when ripe, ripe? In solving this, as we must assume per cent., by cutting very green, and a cannot be "stompeaded," or run off by each crop to be exactly equal if cut at the gain of 10s. per acre, or nearly 4 per same time, it is obvious that if we would cent., by reaping in a raw state, or a fortdetermine the difference caused by reaping at an earlier period, we cannot found our calculations upon the gross weight of the two samples (Nos. 2 and 3); for, although there is no doubt but that this weight was materially affected by the condition of the wheat at the time of reaping (indeed the difference in the weight of equal numbers of grains prove the fact), it is possible that, in selecting the face will cause him to present his the 100 ears from the sheaf, I might take out of one sheaf ears with a greater number of grains in them than those taken out of the other. This, then, would affect the total or gross weight; and therefore, it cannot be taken into account in the present case, where both acre are supposed to bave an equal number of grains. To the weight of equal measures, and of numbers of grains, both the result of many careful trials, this objection cannot he urged ; and they are amply sufficient to enable us to tell the produce of an acre back, till you come to his tail, repeating of "raw," when that of the "ripe" is 30 bushels. Thus in the first table, we have.

23.25 580n

Now there are the same number o

grains upon each acre, and as the acre

1st, In weight of gress produce 37-325 of ripe yields 30 hushels, we have 22.75m 23.25m

- :: 30 bushels : 30. 1307313 570n

bushels, the produce of one acre cut a fortnight before the ripe. Again, by reference to page 27 in the second table, we have 1 and 1 1.18 as the

relative weights of the straw No. 3 and No. 2: whence, as No. 3 is supposed to produce one ion.

1:11.18::160 stones: 168 8.9. stones, the weight upon the acre reaped when raw. 'And for the whole produce

30.1307 bushels of wheat, at 63s. 6d. per £11 19 1 3.4 quarter. 168 stones of straw at 2d. per stone, 1 8 1 3 4

£13 7 31.2 Adopting the same course for the produce of the acre cut first, i. e. a month before the ripe, and which corresponds with sample No. 1, we get

> 5682

19.75

19.75m

green in

-the space occupied by one 568n grain of green.

22.75m -space by one But (vide above,) -

570n of the ripe ;

22.75m 19.75 ----::30 bushels:26.1356 whence-

570n 568n bushels, the produce of the acre cut month before the ripe. And (vide "Table of relative weights," &c., page 27.) 1: 1 2.9: : 160 stones : 195 5.9 stones

-= the space occu- | this cannnot well be done, I would recom- | succession.

mend the use of bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle; be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time ; if the harness is tight, it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may in the case of a very vicious horse side line him. In a little time he will pass a carriage without shying, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lies down, and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours, then loosen him, work him for about an hour. water and feed him, and he will "know better next time."

To prepare a horse for hunting, snap a few percussion caps about him-before and behind-by degrees increase the loud. ness of the report, and in half an hour you. may fire a cannon near him.

A vicious cow may be cured by the same treatment.

To make a horse follow you.-You may make any man's horse follow you in ten horse, you may mend his habits. In minutes, or sometimes less; go to the horse, rub his face, jaw, and chin ; leading him about, still saying to him, come along; a constant tone is necessary; by taking him away from persons and horses, repeat rubbing, leading, and stopping. Sometimes turn him round all ways, and keep his attention by saying. come along; put your arms round his neck, whispering in his ear, saving, come along. I suppose in some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret, and gentles the horse; you may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will cause all horses to follow. If a horse has an injury in the face, you had better put off taming him until it is well.

To manage a contrary Race Horse .-If he stops or sulks, go to him, and speak kindly to him; rub him down the face, using the bridle no more than you can help; turn him to the right or left, until he starts, as he will be most apt to start; at the second or third motion, then continue rubbing him in the face, talking to chair, and Kenneth Rayner. of North him as in other cases, keeping him quiet | Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New by leading him about. Continue to rub York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Invoice. To prevent a horse or mule from breaking his halter .- First strong halter him with one that will not draw, as that often makes his jaw sore; then fasten him to something which he cannot pull loose, and let him pull : indeed, make him pull until he is unwilling to pull any more. You then get on and ride him a mile or two, and tie him so again, and let him stand quiet. By repeating this for a while, in regular use, you may turn him loose any where, and he will be safe. By the use of a good halter, a horse may be turned Showing a loss of £1: 5: 5, or about 10 loose in a prairie to feed all night, and wild horses ; hundreds have thus been lost. Those who have no halters may with ease blindfold a horse, and then he will not run. To teach a horse to lay down.-First with some soft handkerchief or cloth, tie up one fore leg; then with a stick tap him on the other, and say "kneel," sometimes by rubbing him on the head, and patting him on the leg, you will induce him to lie down. It appears all horses are inclined to obey you, and will do so when you teach them that you will not hurt them. You will have to employ some time and attention, you had better take him by himself. Repeat the trial 3 or 4 times and you will and Rayner. of North Carolina, on the be successful. To Accustom a Horse to the Use of a Gun, Umbrella, etc. -Commence by show. journed, to meet again on Monday morn. ing your friendship, by rubbing the horse's | ing. face with your hand; then snap and explote percussion caps with a pistol,-let the horse frequently smell the powder and smoke; then you will fire small reports, until you shall see fear removed ; then overhead, and behind the horse, until all is frec. If you have a very wild horse, place him in a stall, or small pen, so as to have him safe ; then fire a gun all around him, and go often up o him, speak to him, and rub him in the face, and then fire the gun again, until he is free from starting. To make a horse used to an umbrella, walk before him, raising it up and shutting it again ; let him smell it, and rub it over his head ; then get on him, gently raise it, and ride him along, until the fear is over. It is in all cases, better to take the horse to some new place away from home; for if you go to the place where he has been spoiled, you will find he is apt to prove unkinder there than else. where. Sometimes, borses will remember for 5 years, places and and habits, both this kind treatment he will be prepared for good and bad. You must rub your horse on both sides, for he may be gentle on one side, and not on the other. How to Manage a Kicking Horse .-First make a stall, or pen, for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats, through which you can put your than it was expressive of a wish for an hand to rub him. Then commence by immediate and radical change in the pubrubbing him in the face, and all over, two lic policy. The improvidence of those or three times,-raising his tail gently, who has just been expelled from power three or four times ; then touch one of had rendered it inevitable ; and the counhis fore-legs, and say to him "foot," "foot," | try hailed the meeting of a new Congress until he shows willingness to raise his foot; as the sure pledge of relief from all those raise the foot up, and put it down some evils which the disastrous incompetency three or four times ; then go all round, un- of the men at the head of affairs had

How to Manage a Cow .- Tyc her to some place, so that you can rub her all over ; then salt her from your hand ; feed her from your hand, on half feed, and in three days you may do as you please with her. Rub her near the root of the tail, as that has a good effect. Something like " Animal Magnetism !"

-Take a chicken or a turkey, and lay it on its back; then with a piece of chalk draw your hand along before its face to the length of your arm, and it will lag still for some time. Then stand the chicken or turkey on its feet, and draw your hand down its bill, or draw a mark round it, and it will remain in this " magic ring" for a time !

In breaking a Shy or Skittish Horse never strike him for swerving, but if he is frightened, be gentle ; get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the force of his hab.

it, and he will be submissive. If an old training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over some three or four bridges.

To make a horse stand still while you mount .- Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this any horse will stand still.

In conclusion I would advise all breeders to be kind and gentle to their fonls, and by so doing I will venture to say they will seldom have vicious horses to tame. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. O.

CONGRESSIONAL WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 27th Congress of the United States, held in the City of Washington on the 11th September, 1841.

The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offer.

their results in a still more practical point | the measure m; whencegrain

The next thing to be ascertained wa the quality of the produce, or the comparative worth of each description. Believing in the old saying, that

"The proper value of a thing. 1 yust as much as it will bring."

On the 5th of November I attended mar. ket, and asked the opinion of an extensive corn-grower as to the values of the respective samples, according to the prices

No. 1,	61s. per quarter.
No. 2,	64s. do.
No. 8,	62s. do.
Putting the sam	e samples into the hands
of an extensive of	corn-factor, and miller,
his value, and wh	at he would give to boy

was, for 61s. per quarter. No. 1, 63s. No. 2, 613. do. No. 3, Adding these values respectively togeth er, and taking the mean price of each by which we shall obtain as near an ap-

No. 1,		61s. 0d	. per	qua	rter
No. 2,	==	63s. 6d		do.	
No. 3,		61s. 6d		do	
The loss	or gain	on these	san	ples	s, b
aping at	different	periods,	will	be	bes
en from	the fullow	ving.			

wheat cut August 4, August 18, and September 1 ; that cut last (or ripe) being taking taken as the standard, and unity assumed as its value in each colunn

ယ္လက	
Aug.	
1. (ripe,) (raw.) (groen,)	
**	Weight of
8 4	gross pro-
32 33	duce.
~ G	Weight of
0	equal
-28	measures.
5	Weight of
79	an equal
-91 16-2	grains.
125	
.123 .123	Value.
	Weight of
1.18	the straw.

According to this table, it is evident

1st, In weight of gross produce 43-325,

	wght. of eq.	wgnt. of eq.
	measures.	nos. of grs.
No. 2 (raw,)	580	23.25
No. 3 (ripe,)	570	22.75
Now put m=	this measur	re, and n=th
number of gra	ins weighed	of each surt
then	•	
0000000	22.75	
n:22.75::	1:=	he weight o
one		
	n	
grain of No. 3,	whence	
22.75	570	1
:1:	: 570 :	-the numbe
of		
n	22.7	5
grains of No. 3	in the mea	sure m.
0		23.2
Again, simila	arly, n : 23.5	25::1:
		n
waight of one	grain of No.	2. and

23.25 580n -____the number 23,25 12 2d, In weight of equal measures 1-57, grains of No. 2 in the measure m. 570n 22.75m And m:_____ the space occupied

26.1356 bushels of £9 19 31.4 wheat, 61s. per quarter, 195 5.6 stones of 1 12 7 straw at 2d. per stone, £11 11 10 1.4 The total products of the three acres stand thus : No. 3, Reaped when ripe, £12 17 312 No. 2, do. a fortnight earli-13 7 31-2

11 11 10 1.4 night before it was ripe.

[To be Continued.]

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times. SECRET FOR TAMING VICIOUS HORSES, ETC.

DRAR SIR-My secret for taming Vi cious Horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the stable or paddock of every thing (dogs, chickens, etc.) that will tend in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner and approach him by degrees, that he may see that there is no cause for alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards (not across nor "against the grain" of the hair,) and when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and the operation several times till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly, in a steady tone, to

"come along" (whispering the words, to some horses, is better than to speak loud.) and in about ten minutes or less he will follow you about quite tame and gentle. In breaking a horse to harness or saddle

you must be very gentle with him. For the former you may commence by throwing a rope over the back, and letting it hang loose on both sides, then lead him about, caressing him as above until he becomes satisfied that they will not burt him; then put on the harness, and pull work.

In breaking for the saddle you may begin by shewing him the blanket, rub. bing him with it, and throwing it on his back; in a short time you may lay the saddle on, and after fondling him for a few minutes you may fasten it and ride him with periect safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet; and then to lead him along until all danger is over. If he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time, by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more and more gentle ed the following resolutions :

Resolved. That it is expedient for the Whigs of theSenate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States containing a succulent exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig party and Whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the Whigs on Monday moraing next, the 13th instant, at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were ununinously adop-

ted. Whereupon the following gentleman were appointed said committee : Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Tallmadge, of New York, and Smith, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate ; and Messrs. Everett, of Vermont, Mason, of Ohio, Kennedy, of Maryland, John C. Clark of New York, part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting ad-

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1841.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address :]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Extra Session of Congress has, at length, been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make strong air impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the Presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the proceeding Administration,

