Farmers' Gazette,

AND CHERAW ADVERTISER.

VOLUME VI. CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841. NUMBER 46.

AGRICULTURAL.

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 "dough state," or but just passed the previous "milky state;" and much loss is yet sustained by what remains of the old prejudice in favor of the wheat being "dead ripe." In the following article, from the last number of the British 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 doubt. In this hope, we venture to present an article, of which the length and scientific form, we fear, may be repulsive to most readers, as the general taste of 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.—ED. F. R.]

In referring to his "*books*," during the commutation of the tithes in this parish, a 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 good samples of wheat) showed me a list of all the corn he had produced and sold. Observing that the prices he had obtained for wheat were nearly always above those of the neighboring markets at the same time, he informed me that he was in the habit of commencing harvest a week or 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 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 result was a determination to take the first opportunity of giving both systems a fair trial. Of this trial the following are the *details* and *results*:—

Having selected a field of "*old square headed red wheat*" for the experiments, on August 4, 1840, I cut a sheaf. At this time it was quite green, i. e., both 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 or 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 yellow; 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 whole field was ripe. At the end of this fortnight (September 1) I housed the sheaf cut on August 18, and which had romained exposed to the weather in the interval, and cut a third. This I have said was "ripe;" but by the term I don't mean tha degree of ripeness when the straw breaks, the ears curl, and the grain shakes out; but that condition in which it is customary to commence reaping it,—when the straw, from the roots to the ear, is uniformly yellow, and has lost all symptoms of vivid health.

On the 14th of September the third sheaf was taken from the field and carefully preserved, along with the other two, till the 1st of November, when, out of each sheaf, I selected 100 ears, and put each parcel into a separate bag. The straw from each of these parcels of ears was preserved carefully.

The ears in the bag (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.

Comparative weights of wheat reaped at different periods.

Time of reaping and condition.	Gross produce.	Equal measure.	Eq'l No. of grs.
1 Aug. 4 very grn.	576	568	19 3.4
2 Aug. 18. raw	736	580	23 1.4
3 S. pt. 1, ripe	650	570	22 3 4

As this table is merely comparative (the weights used being in parts, and decimal parts of the same, for the convenience of minute experiments,) it may not be unnecessary to give the following table of the absolute weights of each sample in ounces drams, scruples, and grains Troy:—

	Gross produce.			Eq. measures.			Eq. No. of grains.					
	oz.	dr.	sc.	gr.	oz.	dr.	sc.	gr.	oz.	dr.	sc.	gr.
No. 1.	4	0	0	0	3	7	1	13	0	1	0	5¾
No. 2.	5	0	2	13	4	0	0	13	0	1	0	17½
No. 3.	4	4	0	6	3	7	2	0	0	1	0	15¾

The straw belonging to each sample 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.

No. 1, (green,) = 550.
No. 2, (raw,) = 475.
No. 3, (ripe,) = 450.

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

"The proper value of a thing.
Is just as much as it will bring.'

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

No. 1,	61s.	per quarter.
No. 2,	64s.	do.
No. 3,	62s.	do.

Putting the same samples into the hands of an extensive corn-factor, and miller, his value, *and what he would give to boy*, was, for

No. 1,	61s.	per quarter.
No. 2,	63s.	do.
No. 3,	61s.	do.

Adding these values respectively together, and taking the mean price of each by which we shall obtain as near an approximation to the truth as possible,) we have.

No. 1,	=	61s. 0d.	per quarter.
No. 2,	=	63s. 6d.	do.
No. 3,	=	61s. 6d.	do.

The loss or gain on these samples, by reaping at different periods, will be best seen from the following.

Table of the relative weights and value of wheat cut Augnst 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 column.

	3 Sept. 1, (ripe,)	2 Aug. (raw,)	3 Aug. (green)
Weight of gross produce.	1	1 43.325	1 288.325
Weight of equal measures.	1	1 1.57	1 284.325
Weight of an equal number of grains.	1	1 2.91	1 79.91
Value.	1	1 4-123	1 122.123
Weight of the straw.	1	1 1.18	1 2.9

According to this table, it is evident that the wheat reaped *a fortnight* before it was ripe has the advantage of the ripe in every point:

1st, In weight of gross produce 43-325, or 13 1-5 per cent.

2d, In weight of equal measures 1-57, or nearly 1 2 per cent.

3d. In weight of equal number of grains 2.91, or nearly 2 1-5 por cent.

4th, In quality and value 4-122, or above 3 1-4 per cent.

5th, In weight of straw, 1-18, or above 5 per cent.

On the other hand, that reaped *a month* before it was ripe, has an advantage of 22 per cent. in weight of straw, compared with the ripe, but in every other point has the disadvantage: thus

1st, In weight of gross produce 37.325 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.*—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 inferiority in the size of grain as the weights of equal measures were the same,—the difference of 1- 85 scarcely making 1-2 lb. in the sack.

Before venturing to draw my deductions from these experiments, let us put their results in a still more practical point 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 ripe?

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. Whence we have for the acre of ripe.

30 bushels of wheat at 61s. 6d. per quarter (the price of sample No. 3,)	£11 10 7½
1 ton of straw, at 2d. per stone,	1 6 8
Gross produce,	£12 17 3½

Let us next take the acre cut "*raw.*" Before we can come to its value, we must first resolve the question, How much, in measure, will the acre produce us, supposing it to produce 30 bushels, if cut when ripe?

In solving this, as we must assume each crop to be exactly equal if cut at the same time, it is obvious that if we would determine 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 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 have 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 be urged; and they are amply sufficient to enable us to tell the produce of an acre of "raw," when that of the "ripe" is 30 bushels. Thus in the first table, we have.

	Wght. of eq. measures.	Wght. of eq. nos. of grs.
No. 2 (raw,)	580	23.25
No. 3 (ripe,)	570	22.75

Now put m=this measure, and n=the number of grains weighed of each sort; then

$$n : 22.75 :: 1 : \frac{22.75}{n} = \text{the weight of one}$$

grain of No. 3, whence

$$\frac{22.75}{n} : 1 :: 570 : \frac{570n}{22.75} = \text{the number of}$$

grains of No. 3 in the measure m.

Again, similarly, $n : 23.25 :: 1 : \frac{23.25}{n}$, weight of one grain of No. 2, and

$$\frac{23.25}{n} : 1 :: 580 : \frac{580n}{23.25} = \text{the number}$$

grains of No. 2 in the measure m.

And $m \div \frac{570n}{22.75} = \frac{22.75m}{570n}$ = the space occupied by one grain of No. 3 (ripe;) and

$m \div \frac{580n}{23.25} = \frac{23.25m}{580n}$ = the space occupied by one grain of No. 2 (raw.)

Now there are the same number of grains upon each acre, and as the acre of ripe yields 30 bushels, we have

$$\frac{22.75m}{570n} : \frac{23.25m}{580n} :: 30 \text{ bushels} : 30.1307313 \text{ bushels,}$$

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 ton.

1 : 1 1-18 : : 160 stones: 168 8-9, stones, the weight upon the acre reaped when raw. And for the whole produce of the acre, we have

30.1307 bushels of wheat, at 63s. 6d. per quarter.	£11 19 1 3.4
168 stones of straw at 2d. per stone,	1 8 1 3.4
	£13 7 3 1.2

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

$\frac{568n}{19.75}$ = the number of grains of the *green* in the measure m;

whence $\frac{19.75m}{568n}$ = the space occupied by one grain of green.

But (*vide* above,) $\frac{22.75m}{570n}$ = space by one grain of the ripe;

whence $\frac{22.75m}{570n} : \frac{19.75}{568n} :: 30$ bushels: 26.1356 bushels, the produce of the acre cut *a month* before the ripe. And (*vide* "Table of relative weights," &c., page 27.)

1 : 1 2-9 : : 160 stones : 195 5-9 stones of straw, the produce of the same; whence we have

26.1356 bushels of wheat, 61s. per quarter,	£9 19 3 1.4
195 5.6 stones of straw at 2d. per stone,	1 12 7
	£11 11 10 1.4

The total products of the three acres stand thus:

No. 3, Reaped when ripe,	£12 17 3 1 2
No. 2, do. a fortnight earlier,	13 7 3 1.2
No. 1, do. a month before the ripe,	11 11 10 1.4

Showing a *loss* of £1 : 5 : 5, or about 10 per cent., by cutting very green, and *a gain of 10s. per acre*, or nearly 4 per cent., by reaping in a raw state, or a fortnight before it was ripe.

[*To be Continued.*]

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

SECRET FOR TAMING VICIOUS HORSES, ETC.

DEAR SIR—My secret for taming Vicious Horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his 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 back, till you come to his tail, repeating 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 hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces—in a short time by this kind treatment he will be prepared for work.

In breaking for the saddle you may begin by shewing him the blanket, rubbing 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 perfect 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 in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to *work a horse* to make him very gentle; but if this cannnot well be done, I would recommend 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 loudness 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 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, saying, 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 him as in other cases, keeping him quiet by leading him about. Continue to rub him in the face, and use the same tone of voice.

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 loose in a prairie to feed all night, and cannot be "stompeaded," or run off by 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 be successful.

To Accustom a Horse to the Use of a Gun, Umbrella, etc.—Commence by showing your friendship, by rubbing the horse's face with your hand; then snap and explode 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 free. 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 to 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 elsewhere. Sometimes, horses will remember for 5 years, places and and habits, both 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 hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face, and all over, two or three times,—raising his tail gently, three or four times; then touch one of his fore-legs, and say to him "foot," "foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot; raise the foot up, and put it down some three or four times; then go all round, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do, ought to be done three or four times, repeated two or three days in succession.

How to Manage a Cow.—Tie 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 lay 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 habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In 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 foals, 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 chair, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the Senate 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 morning next, the 13th instant, at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were *unanimously* adopted.

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, and Rayner, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

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 an 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, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change in the public policy. The improvidence of those who hae just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised