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By M. MAC LEAN.

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The postage must be paid on letters to the editor on the business of the office.

AGRICULTURAL.

RYE A PREVENTIVE OF WEEVIL IN WHEAT.

Sangerville, May 8, 1841.
MR EDGES—In conformity to my promise last spring, that I would let you know the result of the experiment I recommended to prevent the destruction of wheat by the weevil—viz: sowing Rye with Wheat, I forward this communication.

I sowed two quarts of rye to a bushel of wheat, the rye blossomed a few days before the wheat, and I observed the fly on it busily employed as soon as it was in blow; and found to my satisfaction that when the wheat came into blow they still committed their depredations on the rye. The rye by branching, keeps up a supply in a proper state for them to work on until they finish their business for the season. The last week of their work the weather was very calm, and the flies were extremely busy on the rye, but very seldom to be seen on the wheat. The result was the rye was a total failure, for, take a handful of heads as they come, and you would not find more than one kernel to seven or eight heads. The wheat was not damaged scarcely any. I should not think there was more than two kernels missing in a head by the weevil. I found in some instances more than thirty eggs in with one kernel of rye, so many generally that there was not enough for them to subsist upon, and they of consequence all died. Now, Mr. Edges, I think it much easier to bait them to their own destruction than to drive them with stunks, hedgehogs, or even Loafer's long nines.
J. LEACH.

Piscataquis Herald.

DESTRUCTIVE CORN WORM.—We exceedingly regret to learn, that a most destructive worm has made its appearance among the corn in the county of Northumberland, Va. A valued friend writes us, "I am writing now in a great hurry, or I would give a full description of a most destructive worm now in my corn—it has eat entirely up, as clean as this paper, two hundred thousand hills of my corn, a great deal of which had been weed out."

We learn that a similar visitation to that vicinity was made about twenty years ago, and these who remember its appearance at that time, term it the *Palma Worm*. We hope our friend will embrace the earliest leisure moment to give us a description (and drawing if practicable) of this intruder, together with such other particulars of its habits, character, and the extent of its operations, as may lie in his power.—*Amer. Farmer*.

FLY PROOF AND RUST PROOF WHEAT.—J. B. Gray, Esq. near Fredericksburg, Va., gives in the last Southern Planter a description of a kind of wheat which is termed "*fly-proof*," introduced into that county by the Hon. Jno. Taliaferro. He says;

"Whether, in the abstract, or practically, the opinion of several farmers, for two or three seasons, authorize the opinion that it is *fly-proof*, and in one case, the ordinary wheat of the country was entirely cut to pieces by the fly, whilst this wheat, immediately alongside, escaped altogether.

"Of its productiveness, last season, at least three bushels were made for one of the common varieties of the country. It has the largest grain I have ever seen, and is a red bearded wheat; from which it is argued by a miller, with whom I have just conversed, that it will not make superfine flour. It admits of being sown as soon as the 15th of September. My present crop is so luxuriant, that, a month past, I was advised to mow or graze it, notwithstanding a heavy harrow had been passed over it."

Mr. Taliaferro has furnished the following history of the wheat described, in a letter to Mr. Gray. The latter gentleman, in communicating the same to the editor of the Planter, under date of 3d inst. says—"Up to this date there is no appearance of fly in my crop, whilst an adjoining field is materially injured by that insect."

HAGLEY, May 22, 1841.

Dear Sir,—Your note, desiring a history of the wheat you had of us last fall, is received, and I regret that my information in regard to its origin, does not enable me to give such an account of it as may be satisfactory to you, or to your agricultural friend in Richmond. In a conversation with my friend, Dr. A. Naudaine, United States Senator from Delaware, about five years since, on agricultural

topics, I mentioned the ruinous ravages committed by the Hessian fly on our crops of wheat in Virginia, whereupon he informed me that the farmers in Delaware had for some years cultivated a species of wheat entirely exempt from the ravages of that insect; and he kindly offered to send me a specimen of it for trial. Accordingly five years since he sent me a fraction over two bushels of this wheat, and we now have the fifth crop of it, and a remarkable fine one it is, without the least injury from Hessian fly, or rust, two formidable adversaries to wheat. During all this time our other descriptions of wheat, in juxta position in the same field, and often on very superior land, as well as that of our neighbors, have been seriously injured both by fly and rust. Such is my experience in regard to this wheat, and such is the result in all cases where it has been tested by many to whom we have furnished it the last two years for experiment. A few facts in relation to this wheat will satisfy any farmer why it escapes the Hessian fly necessarily, and why it is more exempt from rust and rot, than any other winter wheat. It will be found by all who try it, to possess more energy of root than any other known wheat. So that if seeded, as it ought to be, between the 15th and 25th of September, though the fly will attack and cut off the fall shoots, its energy of root is such as to leavethat uninjured. And in the spring, owing to this energy of root, the growth is more vigorous and rapid than any other winter wheat, so that by the 15th of April, a few days before the spring fly begins to hatch, the ground-joint of this wheat becomes hard and sapless, and consequently free from the spring ravages of the fly. This wheat ripens about one week earlier than any other winter species, and is, therefore, more exempt from rust and rot. All I could learn of Dr. Naudaine as to the origin of this wheat was, that it came from Germany, but by whom it was introduced into Delaware he could not inform me. All who cultivate this wheat should not omit to sow it between the 15th and 25th of September—in all that month will do. It should be seeded thick, because if thin, the uncommon weight of the head will bear much of it down. And it should not be harvested till fully ripe, for if cut in the milk state, the grain assumes a dark and unsightly aspect. Unless we could get rid of the Hessian fly, I have never known so desirable a species of wheat as this.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,
J. B. Gray, Esq. JOHN TALIAFERRO.

THE ROSE-BUG.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

This little insect wherever it is known at all is known to be extremely destructive to some other flowers as well as the rose, and is sometimes so numerous as to destroy all the early cherries, the hawthorns, the grapes, and sometimes the more delicate varieties of the peach. Many years ago I have often lost all these fruits except some of the varieties of the peach by these destructive insects. Of late years they have done me little or no injury, and they are nearly extirpated from my premises—they are only to be seen at the places of their destruction—these are *Linden trees when in blossom*. When these trees first begin to blossom about my yard and garden, at one of them over a hard naked walk, I was surprised to find the rose bug, which had been vastly numerous and destructive for many years before, dead in great quantities under it—as many as a pint or quart might be swept up under it at a time dead. My first impression was, that the bugs died about the linden tree after depositing their eggs and terminating their natural career, but such is not the fact, and I now speak with confidence after several years observation and experience when I say, the blossom of this tree destroys them, and will extirpate or nearly so the race from its immediate vicinity, on the farm on which they grow. This fact seems to be out of the ordinary course of nature, for we are taught to believe that all animals in a natural state are led by the wise instinct of nature to avoid that which will poison or destroy them. In rushing into the enjoyment of the delicious fragrance and honey of this flower, they precipitate themselves on their own destruction.

I state the fact, for the information of florists and fruiters, and hope that those better skilled in philosophy and natural history, may solve the seeming heterodoxy of it.
On visiting Mr. George Law's residence at the west end of your town some days since, which may well be styled the "*multum in parvo*" of good and pretty things, I could not but ask the question why our brother farmers should send to New England for pigs, when they may find all the European improved varieties in Mr. Law's possession, bred with great care, and which may be bought at prices much lower than the prices at the north? Is a thing better in proportion to the distance you go after it, and the risk of its loss you run in transporting it—or is an animal bred in Europe and costing thirty guineas, with the cost of transportation added—better than the same animal bred in this country from the same parents at a cost of twenty dollars? This is another problem which I will thank you, Mr. Editor, to solve.
T. E.

Popular, Grove, 18th June, 1841.

DISEASE IN OATS CALLED "SEDDING."

"There is a disease by which oats are sometimes extensively affected, called 'Sedding': the oats heard well, and continue for some time apparently to thrive, but soon get into a bushy state, and the leaves become broad, like flags or 'sedge.' Upon examining the roots, they are found diseased and full of tubercles, which, upon being opened, contain a redish powder and animalculæ;—the plants, incapable of bringing their seed to perfection, continue some time in this state and then die away, reducing the crop, both in quantity and quality, to almost nothing. Potato oats are more liable than others to this disease, and early crops have been attacked, while those of very inferior quality, and cut green, have escaped. Were a discovery to be made of the cause and cure of the disease, it would confer an obligation on the farming interest to make it known."

Note.—In our experience of this disease in oats, we have always observed its recurrence on the same portion of the field; and believing it from this circumstance to be a local affection, we have, by local draining, succeeded in effecting a perfect cure. The presence of the insects we conceive to be the effect, and not the cause of the disease.—*Ed. Ag. Jour.*

CHINESE SILK COTTON.—We have had left with us a specimen of this new species of Cotton, which we would be pleased to show our friends. For fineness and beauty of texture, and length of staple, it is, without exception, the most superior article we have ever seen. Specimens of the plant, together with the cotton in the seed and boll, are to be seen at Messrs. Anderson, Walker & Co's. It differs from the common cotton and the Okra cotton both, in having no large branches—the plant growing in a straight stem, with the bolls growing in clusters around it, generally five in a cluster. It matures, also, more rapidly than common cotton, and consequently should not be planted earlier than the 12th or 20th of May. We deem it eminently worth a trial in this latitude.—*Memphis En.*

PATENT SHINGLE CUTTER.—When we called attention to this machine last week, we had not then seen it; we have since taken occasion to examine it and witness its performance. It is indeed very simple in its construction, but is only the more valuable on that account, since it requires no great mechanical skill to build one and put in complete operation, either by water, horse, or hand power. The shingles which it turns out, are superior to any drawn by hand, and are fit for use as they come from the machine. With horse or water power, we suppose it would easily cut twenty or thirty thousand in a day. By lengthening the blade, it might be made to cut staves for barrels or tubs with the same facility. The following certificates furnished us by Mr. Torrance, confirm what we have said of it. The right for the county is for sale.
I do hereby certify that I have purchased of Messrs. Torrance one of D. C. McMillen & Co's. Patent machines for cutting Shingles—have applied water power to it—have had it in operation for several weeks, and have found that it performed all that was promised of it. It fulfils the recommendations given it by the said Torrance. It will cut one hundred shingles per minute, and as perfect as is desirable. ORESTIS WILSON.
Charlestown Va. 1841.
The Clerk of Kenawa County certifies to the good character of Mr. Orestis Wilson.

ON CATTLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having spent some time this spring in Genesee county for the purpose of purchasing cattle for the Eastern Market, and seeing an ardent desire prevailing among a considerable portion of your intelligent and enterprising farmers of improving their present stocks of cattle, I propose giving some general hints upon that subject—more especially to those, however, who breed for the Eastern market. For steers and working oxen, I prefer the Devons to any other breed; as their fine horns and beautiful red color, united with their quick, graceful motions, give those of the same weight, over other breeds, a price varying from \$10 to \$40 per pair more.

For cows, the Durhams stand unrivalled for their superior milking qualities; yet when we consider their color and coarseness of flesh and the quantity of food consumed, they are not so much the Holderness, or a cross of the Durham and Devon and Holderness, which suit purchasers generally full as well as the Durham. I have frequently sold a cherry red cow when driving, for full as much as I could a Durham, where the blood of the Devon was evidently to be seen, from the fine color and horns taking the fancy of the purchaser. But I would not by any means wish to be understood to rank the Devon or Holderness in the same class with the Durham, but would either advise the cross, or the pure Durhams for cows. I would also suggest the evil which results from the too frequent practice of many of your farmers in overfeeding their bulls of pure bloods, of either kind mentioned, with grain, &c. &c. in order to make a

great show to their neighbors, in the size of the animal, and also in publishing the weight, at 7, 12 and 18 months old, which is proof sufficient that they are not proper animals for sires. More especially where this practice has been persevered in for some two or three generations. It is generally known that the offspring of healthy men, who live and wade in luxury, hand down to their posterity a curse which will follow them through life, and which cannot be easily shaken off; and most certainly where two or three generations follow the practice of their ancestors, their bodily powers sinking into numerous complaints incident to the human family. So with the brute creation. And, depend upon it, if you rear calves from bulls that have had their digestive organs distended, the same will be handed down, and if not fed with the same bountiful hand, such stock will sink into comparative insignificance.

It would be much better for those raising stock to seek that their bulls should be fed well; that is, have as much good hay as they wish to eat, and kept as the old saying is, "*heart whole*." A few roots in winter, say given as often as once a week, would be advantageous perhaps, and advisable, as in winter all animals like a change from dry hay, making them most "*heart*."

I noticed a small stock of very fine Devons in Sheldon, in this country; also a fine Deyon bull, near Le Roy; also a fine herd of Durhams, the property of Mr. Remsen, near Alexander, and the very Deyon bull, *Red Jacket*, near Batavia the property of a Mr. Cone, lately from Connecticut.

All the above named cattle I would particularly recommend to the farmers of Genesee county, as they have not, I think, been over-fed, any of them sufficient to injure their stock. Mr. Cone assured me that he had let his bull run with his other stock, none of which had any food but hay and straw. This is the best way to produce fine stock. For what farmer is there that can feed and nurse his whole stock? and what farmer is there that wishes any stock of the kinds mentioned, but that will improve his old stock, on the same keep? Rest assured that good blood improves your stock, but great feed to particular animals should be condemned.

The Devons have proved themselves to the particular favorable attention of the farmers generally, (excepting, however, those who keep dairies,) for hardy constitution, standing the long winters, and keeping, as well as any other stock on the feed.
Yours,
AN EASTERN DROVER.

New Genesee Farmer.

From the Farmers' Register.
CRUSHED CORN MEAL—FEEDING HORSES—PRESERVING BACON.

Since my former article, in relation to crushed corn meal, was communicated to the Register, I have been informed by the highly intelligent iron-master, therein alluded to, that he kept his mule teams, of six each, fat last summer, though hard at work every day, on a daily allowance of one bushel of crushed corn meal, and the same quantity of bran, mixed thoroughly together and fed with cut straw—with a moderate quantity of clover hay in the rack. With corn at 37-1/2 and bran at 10 cents a bushel, this mode of feeding would reduce the cost of a six mule team to less than thirty cents a day, or five cents a mule, exclusive of hay and the straw mixed with the meal. A single calculation will show every farmer how much he could gain every year, by adopting this economical mode of feeding his work horses; but unless enough in a lifetime to buy a respectable farm for his sons.

I was also informed by this gentleman who is one of the best farmers and managers I ever knew, that he fattened twenty bullocks last fall on crushed corn meal, at much less cost than he could have fattened in any other way. He is decidedly of opinion that he saves more money by crushing and grinding his corn, than by any other economical process practised on his extensive estate; and I know no one in whose sound practical judgment I have greater confidence.

As my sheet is not full, I would add a word on another subject. A respectable neighbor informs me that he has preserved his bacon for twenty years, without the loss of a single piece, white-washing each joint, on the fleshy side and at the end of the hock early in the spring, before the fly deposits its eggs. He gives the pieces a thick coat of ordinary white-wash, with the common brush, then hangs them up in his smoke-house, where they remain until taken down for use. The white-wash does not impair the flavor of the meat, or injure it in any way, in the slightest degree.
PLOURBOY.

Rockbridge, Va., March 17, 1841

CURE FOR MURRAIN.—Thomas Forsyth, of Chatham, Canada, gives the following recipe for the cure of Murrain, which, he says, in nine cases out of ten, has proved successful. The person from whom he obtained it has cured a great

many cattle in his vicinity, for which he charged \$1 per head, and asked \$10 for the recipe:

RECIPE.—Give 11.2 oz. pearlsh, dissolved in 2 qts of iron-water, (from blacksmith's trough.) If not better in 5 hours, give 1.2 an oz, more in 1 qt. water. The water should be warm. Give no drink but warm water for two days. Give warm mash to eat.

NEW STEAMER.

Considerable excitement has been created among scientific men in France, by a series of experiments performed by the Marquis de Jouffroy, with the view of improvement in steam navigation. This gentleman having conceived a plan for getting rid of the inconveniences of the ordinary steam paddles, has been for some time working out his theory, and has only very recently brought it into practice.—The apparatus of M. de Jouffroy, consists of two pairs of articulated duck's feet, placed either at the sides or stern of a vessel, having an alternative motion, so as to open, in order to give the impulsion, and close again precisely the same as the foot of the duck. M. de Jouffroy's first experiment was made in the canoe of the Jardin, de la Folia, St. James, near the Bois de Boulogne, with the model of a frigate, made on a scale of 1 foot to 37 feet, and so constructed that the common paddles or his improvement might be used at will. With the common paddle, they performed a distance of 130 feet in seven minutes; the paddles having performed 130 revolutions: at this the propelling was completely exhausted. The common paddles were then taken off, and the duck's-foot paddles submitted. With 130 oscillations of these paddles, the vessels performed, in the same space of time, a distance of 153 feet; but what was the most remarkable was the fact, that instead of stopping short when the clock-work, which in both cases put the machinery in motion, had run down the impulsion communicated to the vessel by the steady and undeserved motion of the duck's-foot was sufficient to keep the vessel moving 150 feet more. This experiment was in both cases against the wind. With the wind the vessel performed with the common paddles 160 feet in eight minutes, the paddles giving 192 revolutions: the impelling power having ceased, the vessel scarcely moved. When the new paddles were put on, the distance performed in the same length of time was 230 feet; and the clock-work having run down, the vessel so far from stopping performed in eight minutes a farther distance of 160 feet. The report on these experiments by the Committee of the Institute composed of practical knowledge is highly favorable; in their opinion, the experiments on a small scale are sufficiently conclusive to induce them to recommend to the French government, in strong terms, the adopting of M. de Jouffroy's principle, which was allowed by many scientific gentlemen present to be superior in many respects, to that of the Archimedian screw, which has been found so valuable in getting rid of the strain upon the vessel and the agitation of the water, which is so destructive in canals and so dangerous in river navigation. Another advantage is, that M. de Jouffroy's principle may be adapted to vessels of any construction.—N. Y. Standard.

FORTER'S PATENT ANCHOR.

The long-standing objection to the anchor at present in use is its having, when in the ground one arm, which is not only useless, but frequently mischievous. It is well known that the only reason for having an anchor made with two fixed arms, according to the plan of the present day, is to insure one taking the ground on whichever side it may fall; and the other immediately presents a dangerous projection, which in a crowded anchorage becomes a hidden peril, frequently doing incalculable injury to the ships and boat, and only found out when too late to be remedied. The patent anchor invented by Mr. Porter differs from that in common use by the arms being movable: they fit into jaws formed in the head of the shank, and secured with a pin or pivot on which they move in by one direction: this means, when in use one arm is brought quite down upon the shank; thus removing a great source of danger to shipping and also lessening considerably the strain or leverage on the shank. A further advantage presents itself in the improved construction which the patent anchor admits of. The arms and shank of a common anchor being made in separate pieces, and then welded to the crown; the risk, in the hour of peril, of failure from one unsound weld, is great. But in the patent anchor, the shank and arms being made apart, the latter can be laid up with bars extending from pea to pea, thereby securing the full strength of the metal. It is said to cant and bite quickly in the most stubborn ground. The advantages in stowing, from the arms taking apart from the shank, are strikingly evident. Numerous trials made by an experienced marine surveyor, Capt. Denham, R. N.

fully bare out all that we have stated in regard to the advantages of this anchor over that in common use; with this addition, that the same effect is produced at one-twentieth less weight. Each arm has upon it a small projection or tooth that serves to bring the fluke, should it lie close to the shank, into a position for entering the ground. From a personal inspection of this anchor, and a perusal of certificates of its efficiency, from officers of the highest rank in H. M. navy, in which its general adoption is confidently expected, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the profession. For steam vessels it appears to be peculiarly fitted, as also for floating lighthouses, breakwaters, and piers. Brown, Lennox, & Co. of Billiter square, are agents for the sale of this patent anchor; and they will give every information to inquiring parties relative thereto.—*London Surveyor*, &c.

Legislature of South Carolina.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
DECEMBER 11, 1821.

The special Committee, to whom were referred the resolution from the several States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Vermont, and Illinois, beg leave to Report, That they have had the same under consideration, and find, that the State of Pennsylvania, by its resolution has proposed an amendment to the Constitution in the words following, to wit: "That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the district of Columbia; and every bank, or other monied institution which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall, together with its branches and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia;" in which that State requests the concurrence of her sister States; That the States of Ohio and Illinois have concurred with Pennsylvania in the proposed amendment; and that the States of New Jersey and Vermont have disagreed thereto. Your Committee are unanimously of opinion, that as Congress is constitutionally vested with the right to incorporate a bank, it would be unwise and impolitic to restrict its operations within such narrow limits as the District of Columbia. They apprehend no danger from the exercise of the powers which the people of the United States have confided to Congress; but believe that in the exercise of these powers, that body will render them subservient to the great purposes of our national compact. Your Committee therefore beg leave to recommend to this House the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of South Carolina do not concur in the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Pennsylvania in the following words:—"Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any bank or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia; and every bank, or other monied institution which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia."

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to the executives of the several States, with a request that they lay the same before the legislatures thereof.

Resolved, That the House do agree to the report. Ordered, That it be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By order of the House,
R. ANDERSON, C. H. R.
IN THE SENATE,
December 12, 1821.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing report. Ordered, That the report be returned to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
WM. D. MARTIN, C. S.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION.

At a meeting of members of the Church of England, held in London on the 7th of April, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating a fund for the promotion of religion in the British Colonies, the subscriptions amounted to the large sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Among the subscribers we perceive the names of the Queen Dowager, for ten thousand dollars; the Archbishop of Canterbury for five thousand dollars; Bishop of London, for five thousand dollars; Archbishop of Armagh, twenty five hundred dollars; Bishop of Durham, fifteen hundred and seventy five dollars; Bishop of Winchester, fifteen hundred dollars; Bishop of Bangor, one thousand dollars; Bishop of St. Asaph, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Llandow, one thousand dollars; Dean of Chichester, one thousand dollars; Dean of Westminster, one thousand dollars; Bishop of Salisbury, five hundred dollars; John Gladstone & Sons, five thousand dollars; Marquis of Cholmondeley, twenty-five hundred dollars; John Hardy, twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and many of five hundred, two hundred and fifty, and other large sums. This is doing things on a large scale.

EARLY PEACHES.

We were favored yesterday, with a plate of ripe peaches from the excellent and successful orchard of Mr. Francis Mitchell—the first, we believe of the season. A bowl of black Cherries formed an acceptable accompaniment.
Charleston Courier.