

HEMP CULTURE.

[Concluded from the Third Page]

eastern men I invite you west, to establish your ingenuity and enterprise in machinery, for the manufacture of fabrics. Your interest, farmers, your prosperity, and your duty as patriots, and as an example to the rising generation, demand your prompt and undeviating attention to this important subject; in so doing, it acquires all, and will also be a blow struck at the foot of the throne of that Avenger, which may produce events that will in time give liberty to millions of souls who are suffering under the most degraded bondage of slavery. The question no doubt will arise in your mind. How is it to be accomplished? I will answer briefly. Let every farmer take four acres of his best land, sow it down in hemp, follow my instructions laid before you, to the letter. If you have not water convenient, build plank vats, 25 feet by 14, and 2½ deep, pump the water into them when the hemp is laid in. They require but a small quantity of water; two men can pump sufficient water in a day, and the same water, with a small portion of additional fresh added to it, if necessary, will answer for two or three rottings. This size vat will answer for a crop of 25 or 30 acres, which is more than one farmer should undertake the first year. Four acres of good ordinary hemp, judiciously rotted, properly cleaned, scutched, hatched, and well prepared, will yield to the farmers a clear gain of all expense, \$150, or more. What can be a greater encouragement in an agricultural pursuit than this? In addition to this, a steady market, with the assurance, that if you produce a prime article, the highest cash price is ready for you according to its quality, delivered at the various points of Agencies. Those persons wishing to see me, can address me at St. Louis post paid, (no letters will be taken out of the office, unless post paid.) I will either wait upon them personally, or answer them from my State that feels a desire to embark in this enterprise. I am enabled to inform those that have never water-rotted, that there is more labor in doing this operation than they imagine. But do not be discouraged; experience and time will overcome it, in a very great degree. With perseverance and industrious attention, not resting on the care and attention of your negroes and laborers, but by your own close attention, you will see great advantage to be gained in the prosecution of this business. I can with confidence and in truth say, that with practiced experience and perseverance, they will be found worth more than all the theory and negroes in existence, in the saving of labor, expense, and the quality of the article produced. They will overcome difficulties and objections which first present themselves to you in its inception, which finally become obstacles of minor consideration. Therefore be not deterred when they are met. But persevere, and acquaint yourselves of the most practical and economical manner to exercise in the water-rotting process. My plans are laid before you; practice them, and you will improve on them; practice makes perfect, and opens to you advantages that can be applied to great improvements and economy. But throw aside all ideas of humbuggery, such as steam chemical process.

Hemp for the Navy, must not be less than four feet and a half in length, a clear staple of proper and natural strength, preserved by judicious treatment, and of a light color; dark hemp will not be received for that purpose. It will be received and appropriated for commercial enterprise, at a reduced price.

It is the desire, that the farmer will practice the mode of scutching to relieve the hemp of the seeds, in the place of applying it so often to the break. It straightens out the staple, and produces much less tow, when applied to this hatchel. Also that they should become familiar with hatching of hemp generally. It adds greatly to the character of the hemp, east and abroad. And to those that wish to purchase hatchels they can be obtained at St. Louis for \$5

to \$6, or any ordinary blacksmith can make them, provided they understand setting the teeth, (it greatly depends on this.) If the teeth are not properly set, it will split and damage the staple, and produce much tow. All hemp delivered unhatched, will be received and paid for according to quantity. It has been the practice to use great deception in the preparation of this article, by secreting the drawings and sheaves in the centre of the hands. But it will be useless to attempt this, as they are sure of being detected.

There are four classes of Russia Hemp:—Rog-Rhine, Clean St. Petersburg, Hatched, and Out-shot. It is the intention of the aid assigned, it employed by the government, to classify out hemp in like manner, and in that event the price paid will range up to eight dollars per 112 lbs., delivered at St. Louis, for that quality of hemp that will stand the test that the government requires. And that can be collected and produced by judicious rotting, scutching, hatching, and of a proper length. That the hemp may be inspected and selected without prejudice to either party, there will be honest, competent men from the east, who are fully acquainted with the qualities of Russia Hemp, and more particularly that article the government requires, whose hands it is to pass through before it will be paid for.

I conclude this subject with a conviction that this appeal will not be in vain, and that in three years the foreign article will be entirely excluded from our ports, and heavy exports made to Europe.

And I will impress upon your minds the importance of adhering to these instructions; and when your hemp is ready for market, by calling upon Messrs. W. W. THOMAS & CO., of St. Louis, or the subscriber, you can obtain any information in regard to the final disposition.

DAVID MYERLE,
St. Louis, Missouri.

BUTTER-MAKING.

The following communication was addressed to Frederick J. Betts, Esq., President of the Orange County Agricultural Society, and politely tendered us for publication, and as Mr. McWilliams' dairy enjoys a high reputation, we do so with great pleasure, notwithstanding other articles on this subject have already appeared in both our last and present volumes. Mr. McW., we see, differs slightly in his process of making butter from those before described, by adding cold water to the milk when poured into the churn, and commencing churning at a lower temperature than usual. This must certainly increase the labor of turning the butter, and we should like to know of him, whether it is compensated by superior quality, or an additional quantity. The richer milk is the sooner butter comes, and we have often thought in butter-dairy districts, more attention should be paid to the quality of the milk than the quantity, for it is something of a consideration to the dairyman to have his butter come with as little labor as possible, and if a good quality and as much in quantity can be had in ten minutes' churning as in two hours, it will amount in the aggregate to a great saving of labor. We wish, sincerely, that a series of experiments might be made between the better and poorer qualities of milk, for certain it is, if a cow which gives 10 to 12 quarts per day makes as many pounds of butter as another that gives 16 to 18 quarts, both consuming the same quantity of food, so much as the milk of the former would churn to butter sooner than that of the latter, she should be preferred as a butter-cow, unless the extra quantity of butter-milk from the latter made up the difference in value of the labor in churning and milking.

Scotchtown Jan. 3rd, 1844.

Dear Sir,—Having received your note of October 20th, wishing me to give a minute description of the process of my way of making butter, I cheerfully comply with your request. Willing to give what little information

I am in the possession of, and hoping to get more information from the statements of several of our best butter makers which you propose publishing. My farm consists of 103½ acres of land, 85 of which is under cultivation. In my dairy I keep from eighteen to twenty cows. The farm is elevated land suitable for grazing; the north end is the principal meadow. The buildings are placed near the centre of the farm, and from the end the land gradually descends to the south. The southern part is watered with springs, the middle with well and springs. The north with springs and a never-failing stream of water.

Our practice is not to churn the milk until it becomes thick or lapped, the milk and cream is then churned together. The temperature of the milk is about 50 degrees. In warm weather about a quart of cold water is put in each pail before the milk is strained, so as to keep it sweet as long as possible. The cellar floor is brick. This in warm weather is daily cleaned with cold water. A drum from the cedar carries off the water thus applied. The churn is filled about half full with milk, with the addition of two pails of cold water before starting the churn. In cold weather the same quantity of warm water is applied. When the churn is finished, which usually occupies about two hours of time, there are then two more pails of cold water applied to raise the butter and cool it. The butter is then taken out of the churn and put in a large tray, this is immediately filled with cold water and the butter carefully washed; after which the water is thrown off. The butter now undergoes the process of salting, it is then placed in a cool situation where it stands about an hour, and worked carefully over. This finished it is placed in the same situation as before, where it stands three or four hours, and is again worked over; again replaced for five or six hours, when it is worked over for the third time. It is now replaced, where it stands till the next morning and worked over the fourth time. A small quantity of salt is then put in the butter. Thus finished it is placed in firkins holding about 85 lbs. Previous to packing, the firkin is sealed with hot water, rinsed and cooled with cold water, then rubbed all around with fine salt; this prevents the butter from adhering to the sides of the firkin. When the firkin is full a linen cloth is placed over the top of the butter, on this cloth a covering of salt is put one inch deep, and cold water enough added to it to form a brine. It then stands till it is to be sent to market, when the cloth and salt are removed, the firkin turned down, the top of the butter in the keg washed with cold water and the pickle drained off. The firkin is now neatly headed up, and sent to market.

George S. McWilliams.

From the Southern Planter.

RECIPES.

C. T. Bolts, Esq.—Dear Sir,—Believing it to be a conceded point that the most simple remedies are generally the most efficacious, and that short, practical recipes on the curative art will add to the value of the Planter, (of which I am a great admirer,) and thereby transmit a fund of useful information which otherwise might remain unknown, I feel disposed to contribute something to your pages in this way. Wishing to further your laudable project of making the Southern Planter the most popular agricultural work in the Union.

Piles.—Having suffered as much from this disease as a man living, I feel disposed to communicate through your pages the remedy which gave me relief. Take about one gallon of Jamaica leave, (Stramonium) boil them till the strength is obtained, strain the liquor and add thereto six large table spoonsful of lard and one of bees-wax, boil slowly until nothing remains but the lard and wax, it is then fit for use. Anoint the part affected with this ointment until relief is obtained. In very