CHERAW GAZETTE

AND

PEE DEE FARMER.

VOLUME IV. CHERAW, SOUTH-CAROLINA, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1839. NUMBER XXVII.

M. MAOLBAN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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☞The Postage must be paid on all communications.

Town Taxes.

THE Town Taxes for the present year are required to be paid in by the 18th May, inst. after which time no indulgence will be given. I will attend at my office, two doors below Moore's Hotel, every day from nine to one clock, for the purpose of receiving returns and taxes. Street or commutation taxes must be paid in at once, or delinquents will be summoned forthwith to work on the streets.
By order of the Council.
W. STROTHER, Marshal.
May 3, 1839. 25 2t

Ten Dollars Reward,

FOR A RUNAWAY who went off some time in February last, a yellow man by the name of JOHN, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, about twenty-five years old; has lost one of his front teeth, and several of his toes have been taken off from having been frost bitten. Had on when he left home, a grey frock coat. and pantaloons of the same. He will attempt to pass as a free man, as he has done on a former occasion. The above reward will be paid to any person who will secure him so I get him, with an addition of forty dollars, if sufficient proof can be made that he is harbored by any white person.
WILLIS RAMSEY.
Manchester, Sumter District, S. C., May 7th, 1839.
may 10th, 1839, 26 3t

Fire Buckets.

ALL persons deficient in fire buckets agreeable to the report of the Fire Masters are hereby notified, that they will be called on soon after the first of June next to show cause why they may not be fined according to Law.—Ordinance No. 3.
By order of the Council.
W. STROTHER. Marshal.
May 3, 1839. 25 2t

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A GOOD COW, GOOD BUTTER, AND A GOOD DEAL OF IT.

Mr. Editor,—As a good deal has been said relative to the quantity of butter exhibited some short time since, by Mr. Kenworthy, made from one week's milking of a single cow, I was curious to ascertain the facts, as well with regard to her *keep* as the produce. I accordingly inquired in the proper quarter, and was informed that the cow Filton, now about seven years old, was purchased of John Zane, of this county, with her dam. both for thirty-eight dollars. Filton, at the time of her purchase, was four months old. This is all the information I have been able to obtain. Mr. Kenworthy informed me that her keep was as follows: a small quantity of hay in the morning, then a mess of bran, while eating which she was milked, then about half a peck of grains, well mixed with a suitable portion of cut stuff, with the addition of a little salt. She was then *well curried*, then watered, and especial care taken that she did not drink too much. If the weather was favorable, she was permitted to run in the barn yard, if not, she was stabled again, and fed with hay only. At noon and night she was treated in the same way, as above described, in every particular, except that the grains were omitted at noon. Milked morning and evening, the quantity of milk varying from *twenty two to twenty eight quarts* per day. The following is the produce of butter from the two weeks' milking:

First week's butter	18 lbs.
Second week's	16½
	34½

Three pans of milk, belonging to the second week's milking, were frozen, and thereby lost. The butter was very beautiful in appearance, and of a very superior quality, and we hope that many of our fair country-women will follow the example of Mrs. Kenworthy, who deserves no little credit for her care and attention to the duties of her dairy.

J. M———E.

From Anderson's Essays.

On the management of the Dairy, particularly with respect to the making and curing of Butter.

By Dr. James Anderson.

When a dairy is established, the undertaker may sometimes think it his interest to obtain the greatest possible *quantity* of produce; sometimes it may be more beneficial for him to have it of the *finest quality*, and at other times it may be necessary to have both these objects in view, the one or the other in greater or less proportion; it is therefore of importance that he should know how he may accomplish the one or the other of these purposes, in the easiest and most direct manner.

To be able to convert his milk to the highest possible profit in every case, he ought to be fully acquainted with every circumstance respecting the manufacture both of butter and of cheese; as it may in some cases happen that a certain portion of that milk may be more advantageously converted into butter than into cheese, while another portion of it would return more profit if made into cheese. It is not, however, intended in the present essay to enter in this wide discussion. Here, it is only proposed to treat of the manufacture of butter, leaving the subject of cheese-making to some other person to treat of, who is more conversant in that deparment than the author of this essay.

The first thing to be adverted to in an undertaking of this nature is, to choose cows of a proper sort. Among this class of animals, it is found by experience, that some kinds give milk of a much thicker consistence, and richer quality, than others; nor is this richness of *quality* necessarily connected with the smallness of the *quantity* yielded by cows of nearly an equal size; it therefore behoves the owner of a dairy to be particularly attentive to this circumstance. In judging of the value of a cow, it ought rather to be the quantity of the *cream* produced from the milk of a cow in a given time, than the quantity of the milk itself.—This is a circumstance that will be shown in the future to be of more importance than is generally imagined. The small cows of the Alderney breed afford the richest milk hitherto known; but individual cows in every country may be found, by a careful selection, that afford much thicker milk than others; these, therefore, ought to be searched for with care, and their breed reared with attention, as being peculiarly valuable.

Few persons who have had any experience at all in the dairy way, can be ignorant, however, that in comparing the milk of two cows, to judge of their respective qualities, particular attention must be paid to the time that has elapsed since their calving; for the milk of the same cow is always thinner soon after calving, than it is afterwards: as it gradually becomes thicker, though generally less in quantity, in proportion to the time the cow has calved. The color of the milk, however, soon after calving, is richer than it afterwards becomes; but this, especially for the first few weeks, is a faulty color, that ought not to be coveted.

To make the cows give abundance of milk, and of a good quality, they must at all times have plenty of food. Grass is the best food yet known for this purpose; and that kind of grass which springs up spontaneously on rich dry soils is the best of all.* If the temperature of the climate be such as to permit the cows to graze at ease throughout the day, they should be suffered to range on such pastures at freedom; but if the cows are so much incommoded by the heat as to be prevented from eating through the day, they ought, in that case, to be taken into the cool shades for protection, where, after allowing them a proper time to ruminate, they should be supplied with abundance of green food, fresh cut for the purpose, and given to them by hand frequently, in small quantities, fresh and clean, so as to induce them to eat it with pleasure.† When the heat of the day is over, and they can remain abroad with ease, they may be again turned into the pasture, where they should be allowed to range with freedom all night during the mild weather of summer.

Cows, if abundantly fed, should be milked three times a day during the whole of the summer season;‡ in the morning early, at noon, and in the evening, just before nightfall. In the choice of persons for milking the cows, great caution should be employed; for if that operation be not carefully and properly performed, not only the quantity of the produce of the dairy will be greatly diminished, but its quality also will be very much debased; for if all the milk be not thoroughly drawn from a cow when she is milked, that portion of milk which is left in the udder, seems to be gradually absorbed into the system, and nature generates no more than to supply the waste of what has been taken away. If this lessened quantity be not again thoroughly drawn off, it occasions a yet farther diminution of the quantity of milk generated, and so on it may be made to proceed in perpetual progression from little to less, till none at all is produced. In short, this is the practice in all cases followed, when it is meant to allow a cow's milk to dry up entirely without doing her hurt. In this manner, therefore, the profits of a dairy might be wonderfully diminished; so that it much behoves the owner of it to be extremely attentive to this circumstance, if he wishes to avoid ruin. It ought to be a rule without an exception, never to allow this important department to be entrusted, without control, to the management of hired servants.§ Its importance will be still more manifest from what follows:

In the management of a dairy, the following peculiarities respecting milk ought to be very particularly adverted to: some of them are, no doubt, known in part to attentive housewives, but they never yet, I have reason to believe, have been adverted to as their importance deserves; and by many have never been thought of at all. I put them down in the form of aphorisms, that they may be more adverted to, and the easier retained.

Aphorism I.

Of the milk that is drawn from any cow at one time, that which comes off at the first is always thinner, and of a much worse quality, than that which comes afterwards, and the richness goes on continually increasing to the very last drop that can be drawn from the udder at that time.

Few persons are ignorant that milk which is taken from the cow last of all at milking, which in this country is called *strokings*, is richer than the rest of the milk; but fewer still are aware of the greatness of the disproportion between the quality of the first and the last drawn milk from the same cow at one milking. The following facts respecting this circumstance were ascertained by me many years ago, and have been confirmed by many subsequent experiment and observations.

Have taken several large tea-cups, exactly of the same size and shape, one of these tea-cups was filled at the beginning of the cow milking, and the others at regular intervals till the last, which was filled with the dregs of the strokings. These were each weighed, the weight of each cup being settled so as to ascertain that the quantity of milk in each was precisely the same; and from a great number of experiments, frequently repeated, with many different cows, the result was in all cases thus:

1. The quantity of cream obtained from the first cup was, *in every case*, much smaller than from that which was last drawn; and those between afforded less or more, as they were nearer the beginning or the end. It is unnecessary here to specify these intermediate proportions; but it is proper that the reader should be informed that the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup, from some cows, exceeded that from the first in the proportion of *sixteen* to *one*. In other cows, however, and in particular circumstances, the disproportion was not quite so great; but in no case did I find it fall short of the rate of *eight* to *one*. Probably, upon an average of a great many cows, it might be found to run at *ten* or *twelve* to *one*.

3. The difference in the *quality* of the cream, however, obtained from these two cups, was much greater than the difference in the *quantity*. In the first cup the cream was a thin tough film, thinner, and perhaps whiter, than the paper on which I write; in the last, the cream was of a thick *butyrous* consistence, and of a glowing richness of color, that no other kind of cream is ever found to possess.

3. The difference in the quality of the *milk* that remained after the cream was separated, was perhaps still greater than either in respect to the quantity or the quality of the cream. The milk in the first cup was a thin bluish liquid, like as if a very large proportion of water had been mixed with ordinary milk; that in the last cup was of a thick consistence and yellow color, more resembling cream than milk, both in taste and appearance.

From this important experiment it appears, that the person who, by bad milking of his cows, loses but half a pint of his milk, loses, in fact, about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and loses besides, that part of the cream which alone can give richness and high flavor to his butter. Many other useful corrolaries may be drawn from it, which I do not at present stop to enumerate. Some of them will occur in the sequel.

Aphorism II.

If milk be put in a dish and allowed to stand till it throws up cream, that portion of cream which rises first to the surface is richer in quality, and greater in quantity, than what rises in a second equal portion of time; and the cream that rises in the second interval of time is greater in quantity and richer in quality than that which rises in a third equal space of of time; and that of the third than the fourth, and so on, the cream that rises decreases in quantity, and declines in quality continually as long as any rises to the surface.

My experiments not having been in this case made with so much accuracy as in the former, I have not been enabled to ascertain the difference in the proportion that takes place in equal proportions of time; but they have been so often repeated as not to leave any room to doubt the fact; and it will be allowed to be a fact of no small importance in the management of the dairy. It is not certain, however, but that a greater *quantity* of cream may upon the whole be obtained from the milk by taking it at different times; but the process is so troublesome as not to be counter-balanced by the increased quantity obtained, if indeed an additional quantity be thus obtained, which is not as yet fully certain.

Aphorism III.

Thick milk always throws up a smaller proportion of the cream it actually contains to the surface, than milk that is thinner, but that cream is of a richer quality; and if water be added to that thick milk it will afford a considerably greater quantity of cream than it would have done if allowed to remain pure; but its quality is at the same time greatly debased.

This is a fact that every person attentive to a dairy must have remarked; but I have never heard of any experiment that could ascertain either the precise amount of the increased quantity of cream that might thus be obtained, or of the ratio in the decrease of its quality; but it ascertains the effects at least of mixing water with the milk in a dairy; and the knowledge of this fact will enable attentive persons to follow that practice which they think will best promote their own interest.

Aphorism IV.

Milk which is put into a bucket, or other proper vessel, and carried in it to any considerable distance, so as to be much agitated, and in part cooled, before it be put into the milk-pans to settle for cream, never throws up so much or as rich cream, as if the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it was milked.

In this case it is believed the loss of cream will be nearly in proportion to the time that has elapsed, and the agitation it has sustained after being drawn from the cow. But I am not as yet in possession of any experiments that sufficiently ascertain how much is to be ascribed to the time, and the agitation, taken separately. On every branch of agriculture we find experiments wanting at each step we advance in our inquiries. The labor of no one man can complete the whole; but it is the duty of every inquirer to point, out, as he goes along, where they are wanted.

* So little attention has hitherto been bestowed on this subject, that I do not know of any regular set of experiments that have ever yet been made with a view to ascertain the effects of any of the natural grasses that spontaneously spring up in abundance on our fields, either on the *quantity* or the *quality* of the milk of cows, and few that have been attempted even with regard to those plants that have been cultivated by art, as green forage for them; though it be well known that some particular kinds of plants strongly effect the taste, and alter the quality of particular products of milk. It is, indeed, in all cases, confidently asserted, that old pastures alone can ever be made to afford rich butter or cheese. This, however, I know from my own repeated experience to be a popular error, as I have frequently seen much richer butter made by one person from cows that were fed in the house, chiefly clover and rye-grass, than that which was made by others, where the cows were fed on very rich old pastures. Mankind are, in general, disposed to throw the blame of every failure upon some circumstance that does not reflect on themselves as bad managers. Hence it is, that the grass of a farm is often blamed for the want of richness of the butter produced upon it; when, if the circumstances were fully investigated, it would be found to be occasioned by the unskilfulness of the dairy maid, or the want of attention in the choice of proper cows.

† In very warm climates, where the heat is extremely oppressive to cows, and the flies are exceedingly troublesome, sheds open on one side, the roof being only supported there by pillars, would not afford them such effectual shelter as they would require In these cases, the sheds should be walled up on both sides, and be left open only at the two ends, which, if properly placed, would produce a continued stream of air throughout the whole building, that would prove highly salutary to the cattle.

‡ If cows be milked only twice in the day, (24 hours) while they have abundance of succulent food, they will yield a much smaller quantity of milk in the same time than if they be milked three times. Some attentive observers I have met with, think a cow in these circumstances will give nearly as much at *each time*. if milked three times, as if she were milked only twice.—This fact, however, has not, that I know of, been ascertained by experiment. There can be no doubt but they give more, how much, is not ascertained; nor whether it would be advantageous in any case to milk them four times, or oftener; or what effect frequent milking produces on the *quality* of the milk.

§ Cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender; in which last case, the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with the greatest gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never lets down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes. The udder and paps should always be washed with clean water before milking; but care should be taken that none of that water be admitted into the milking pail.

THE CARROTS.

The soil best adapted to the growth of the carrot is a deep sand loam. The preparation of the ground consists in ploughing to the depth of a foot, the application of a rotten manure, to be well incorporated with the soil—except long manure has been applied to the previous crop—and complete pulverization. Ploughing the fall previous for the crop is recommended.

The kind of carrot best adapted to field culture is the long red. The seed should be of the preceding year's growth. The mode of culture is best in drills, though in Suffolk, England, sowing broadcast is preferred. We have modern drill-barrows adapted to the sowing of this seed, though the sowing it by hand is not a tedious process—as a man may go ahead in sowing in this way as fast as another drives a barrow. The difference consists in making the drill with the hoe and covering the seed. As the seed is of peculiar lightness, it is apt not to vegetate well if the surface is light; and the practice has obtained, with large growers, of preparing it before hand, by mixing five pounds of seed with a bushel of sand or fine mould, a week or two before hand, and of moistening and turning the mass frequently; by this means not only do all the seeds grow, but the plants come up quickly, and get the start of weeds. Two pounds of seed is enough for an acre when sown in drills, though five pounds are often sown on an acre broadcast. Von Thaer uses poudrette, instead of mould, in the preparation of his seed. The drills should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to six or eight inches. The seed should be sown early in or by the middle of May.*

The after culture of carrots consists in keeping them free from weeds, and the surface of the soil open; and as the rows are too near to admit of the plough or cultivator, the hand hoe must be depended on.

The best mode of harvesting the crop is that adopted by Col. Meacham—turning the earth from the row with the plough, and then drawing them with the hand.

The ordinary yield of the carrots is less than that of ruta baga or mangold wurzel—the average may be stated at 400 to 500 bushels the acre, though the product has exceeded 1000. They are so hardy, that in the south of England they are permitted to stand out in the winter; but with us they should be gathered and secured like other roots, in October.

The carrot is eaten by all sorts of farm stock, but is particularly useful for horses and milch cows, serving a substitute for grain with the former, and increasing and improving milk when fed to the latter: Mr. Burrows, one of the greatest growers of this root, has fed ten cart horses with them, during the winter months, and up to June, with hay, and without the addition of grain. Such does he consider their economy in horse feeding, that he states, as demonstrated by his experience, that with the assistance of lucerne for soiling in summer, a work-horse may be kept the entire year round upon the produce of only one acre of land. Mr. Burrows feeds seventy pounds a day to a horse, cut or whole, and mixed with chopped hay—reducing the quantity somewhat in the short days of winter, and increasing it a little in the spring months.—Other growers feed only forty or fifty pounds a day. An acre of carrots yielding 600 bushels, fed fifty-six pounds a day, would therefore be equivalent to 300 bushels of oats, fed half a busnel a day, to a working horse.

To save seed, save select roots, and keep them in sand in the cellar till spring, plant them out early, and the seed will be ripe in August. Preserve it on the seed stalks till wanted.†

*A month or six weeks earlier in this climate. ED. GAZETTE.

†In this climate they may be suffered to remain in the ground all winter. ED. GAZETTE.

NEW SPECIES OF SILK WORMS.

In the province of Assam, in Asia, which has recently fallen under the jurisdiction of Bristish power, among a variety of hitherto unknown productions, there has been found a dozen species of silk-worms, which produce materials for valuable fabrics. One of these is the muga worm, which feeds on the foliage of a variety of trees, and is never reared in the house. The female deposites its eggs on wisps of grass, which are collected, and when wanted to be hatched, the wisps are exposed to the sun about ten days, when the worms begin to show themselves. They are then hung up in a tree which has been selected for the purpose, and the worms find their way to the foliage. If a tree is stripped of its leaves, the worms are removed to another, by means of bamboo dishes, fastened to long poles. They are prevented coming to the ground by plantain leaves being tied round the body of the tree, over which they cannot crawl.—They feed about thirty days, and when ready to wind, descend to the plantain leaves, where they are gathered, placed among dry leaves, where they form cocoons. The cocoons are about two inches long, and of proportionable thickness. They are not reeled in one continuous thread, like common silk, but spun, like cotton or worsted, and of course the product is a thicker and harsher thread. The silk is wove into cloth, for scarfs, turbans, sashes, &c. In that warm climate, the insect produces five crops in a year.

The arinda worm is reared entirely under cover. It has been known to have perfected twelve broods in a year. The silk, though coarse, is warm and durable, and is worn by the common classes. More than 80,000 lbs. of arinda, and 50,000 lbs. of the muga silk, are annually produced in Assam. The cloth is said to be of incredible durability; the life of one person being seldom sufficient to wear out a garment made of it. One other sort of those silk worms produces a beautiful thread of great lustre; and a fourth sort is of very large size, the moths measuring ten inches from wing to wing.—*Cultivator.*

"NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WON'T SEE."

That man who won't profit in his farming operations, by the palpably better practice of his neighbor, is branded, by common consent, an idler or a dunce; and his case may be considered one of hopeless obstinacy. He virtually scouts at the means which Providence has placed within his reach for the great purpose of his being—the improving his condition and benefiting others. He is like the noxious plant, which encumbers the earth, to benefit no one—except to exhibit, in strong colours, the contrast which exists between the useless and the useful—between industry and indolence—between the good and the bad, in human affairs. He who aids, in any honest way, to multiply the comforts of life, to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge, and to elevate the character of society—has at least the consolation—and it can only be acquired from practice—that he has used those faculties, which Providence has given him above the brute, for the purposes for which they were intended—the good of mankind. While he who will not improve and employ the high faculties of his nature to advance human happiness, may be likened to the turtle, which delights in mud and water, and cares only for itself, or to the life-blood of the brute inhabitants of the forest.

We have been led into this train of rather serious reflections by the perusal of a letter before us, from Mr. W. Bache, which, although stating nothing but what is common in every district, gives the objections of his neighbors against endeavoring to improve in their business through the example of those who excel them in practice.

"If you will publish a work on law, physic or divinity," says our correspondent, "I will undertake to get farmers to subscribe to it, because those are subjects well calculated to be treated on in books, and farmers would think they might learn from them something which they did not know before; but to instruct them in the art of farming, who never learnt any thing else from their infancy, nor their fathers before them, how ridiculous! There are others, however, that offer reasons rather more plausible.—These improvements, say they, are very fine, to be sure; and if I lived in an old settled country, I should be very fond of taking such papers; but what good will they do us? They are not calculated for a new settled country. We have to farm as we can. We already know a great deal more than we can practice. Their improved ploughs and cultivators would make but poor work among our stumps. It would'nt be very easy draining land through roots.—Why tantalize us with the wonderful effects of bone dust and lime? Our ground is strewed over with the one, without any possibility of getting them ground, and of the other there is none within fifty miles, and who can afford to put lime on land, every bushel of which will cost him fifty cents. It is true, I see some things in that Cultivator you lent me, that if I had the money I would have, or do; but we can't: the capital necessary to do these things, and must wait till