

Agriculture.

To make Butter in five minutes without a Churn!

A correspondent highly recommends the following recipe:—After straining the milk, set it away for about twelve hours, for the cream to "rise." (Milk-dishes ought to have good strong handles to lift them by.) After standing as above, set the milk, without disturbing it, on the stove; let it remain there until you observe the coating of cream on the surface assume a wrinkled appearance, but be careful it does not boil, as should this be the case, the cream will mix with the milk, and cannot again be collected. Now set it away till quite cold and then skim off the cream, mixed with as little milk as possible. When sufficient cream is collected proceed to make it into butter as follows:—Take a wooden bowl, or any suitable vessel, and having first scalded and then rinsed it with cold spring water, place the cream in it. Now let the operator hold his hand in water as hot as can be borne for a few seconds, then plunge it in cold water for about a minute, and at once commence to agitate the cream, by a gentle circular motion. In five minutes, or less, the butter will have come, when, of course, it must be washed and salted according to taste; and our correspondent guarantees that no better butter can be made by the best churn ever invented.

To those who keep only one cow, this method of making butter will be found really valuable; while quite as large a quantity of butter is obtained as by the common mode, the skim-milk is much sweeter and palatable. In the summer season it will usually be found necessary to bring the cream out of the cellar (say a quarter of an hour before churning) to take the excessive chill off; in winter, place the vessel containing the cream over another containing water to warm it; then continue to agitate the cream until the chill has departed. Before washing the butter, separate all the milk you possibly can, as the latter will be found excellent for tea-cakes. Butter made in this manner will be much firmer, and less oily in hot weather than when made in the ordinary way.

Steam Plowing at last.

The following is an account of the late steam plowing match at the Agricultural Fair in Chicago, by a correspondent on the spot:

The Fawkes machine was first brought upon the ground and set in motion. The plows attached to it cut nine furrows, each twelve inches wide, making a very neatly laid swarth of nine feet in width and from two to three inches in depth.

The Waters machine then got under way, and, after some little preliminary arrangement, started off with thirteen plow-shares in its rear, which cut a width of nineteen feet and a depth of six inches, turning the sod in as beautiful a manner as the most perfectly managed single plow.

This operation was witnessed by the assembled thousands, who crowded upon the machine in such a manner as to render the risk of life and limb most imminent, and at its termination called forth round upon round of cheers, such as can only arise from a dense multitude in a state of excitement. The result was so unexpected that the demonstration amounted to enthusiasm. The sturdy farmers who followed this new propeller of the plow-share, were astonished to see a width of nineteen feet turned as easily, and in much less time than they have been accustomed to turn a single furrow twelve inches broad, and vented their feelings without stint. The distance plowed was about a quarter of a mile, part of which was quite rough and uneven. In one spot the machine ran up an elevation of about one foot in twenty, and dragged the plows, which buried themselves to a depth of nearly nine inches, with scarcely a perceptible diminution of speed.

Feed for Horses.

The London Omnibus Company, says an exchange, have recently made a report on the feeding of horses, which discloses some interesting facts. It seems that the company uses no less than 6000 horses; 3000 of this number have for their feed bruised oats and cut hay and straw, and the other 3000 get whole oats and hay. The allowance accorded to the first was—bruised oats, 16 lbs.; cut hay, 7½ lbs.; cut straw, 2½ lbs. The allowance accorded to the second—unbruised oats, 19 lbs.; uncut hay, 13 lbs. The bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw amounted to 26 lbs., and the unbruised oats, &c., to 32 lbs. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, consumed 26 lbs. per day, and it appears that it could do the same work as well, and was kept in as good condition, as the horse which received 32 lbs. per day. Here was a saving of 6 lbs. a day on the feeding of each

horse receiving bruised oats, cut hay and cut straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and uncut hay is estimated at five cents per day on each horse, amounting to \$300 per day for the company's 6000 horses. It is by no means an unimportant result with which this experiment has supplied us. To the farmer who expends a large sum in the support of horse power, there are two points this experiment clearly establishes, which in practice must be profitable; first, the saving of food to the amount of 6 lbs. a day; and, secondly, no loss of horse power arising from that saving.

To free a turnip field from caterpillars, according to the *Sussex Gazette*, turn in a drove of ducks. "Five ducks to an acre are sufficient." Drive them in when hungry.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

DEAR BROTHER,

I am directed by the Board of Governors to send for insertion in the *Christian Messenger* certain extracts from a letter addressed to the Board by the Professors, and taken into consideration at a meeting held this-day; also an account of the proceedings of the Board.

Having adverted to the proposal made at the meeting of the Board in August last, to limit the expenditure of the College by the prospective receipts, which led to a tender of their resignations—and also to the subscription for the salary of the Mathematical Tutor—the Professors proceeded thus:—

"The effort by which the sum of £150 was so quickly subscribed removed the existing difficulty, as far as money was concerned. We cannot sufficiently admire the generous zeal of the brethren who came forward on that occasion.

"We were requested to withdraw our resignations, and we have so far complied as to resume our duties at the opening of the Term, not wishing to embarrass your proceedings, or to take any step which might prove injurious to the College. But it is proper, and even necessary, to lay before you a succinct statement of our views and intentions.

"In the first place, the income of the College for the present year is not provided for in a satisfactory manner. Why should twenty brethren bear a burden which ought to be borne by the denomination at large? and how is it that of these twenty so many are ministers, and that wealthy churches, whose delegates were present at the Convention, are not represented in the list? It appears to us that there is some cause in operation which tends to chill the ardour and check the zeal of the members of those churches, and that on this account we hear continually at our Anniversaries of stunted means and necessary retrenchment. The College has been hitherto sustained by a few zealous men who have devoted their energies to the cause, while others, whose ability is unquestionable, have stood aloof. Feebleness has been the result. Professors have been discouraged; students have hesitated to enter, lest their Course should be prematurely closed; and warm-hearted friends have given way to despondency. All this requires to be rectified. The engagement of the whole denomination in the enterprise is essential to success.

"Besides, the present attempt is but a temporary expedient. Those twenty brethren cannot be expected to repeat their liberal subscriptions next year; and then, unless the pecuniary affairs of the Institution shall have assumed a far brighter aspect, the difficulty will return.

"We observe, too, after the above-mentioned subscription was raised, a resolution was passed to the effect that the College should be carried on, during the present Collegiate year, at the same rate of expenditure for Professors as last year. This resolution does not settle the question in hand, but leaves it open for discussion at the next meeting of the Convention, unless, indeed, the efforts of the present year shall be successful in raising the income to the expenditure. We trust that this will be accomplished, for a resolution to limit the expenditure by such a prospective income as was spoken of at Canard will be equivalent to a suspension of the College. Who would agree to fill a Professor's chair on such terms? And what stimulus would there be to the people's efforts, if it were understood that the Professors were to be satisfied with whatever amount might be raised, and no definite arrangement were made with them?

"For ourselves, we have always been willing to render such assistance as was in our power, and we are still willing to do so if others will take a fair share of the burden. Our refusal to consent to a reduction of salaries is based on the conviction that the remuneration we receive is below the average of Professorial incomes in British North America; that the members of our denomination are abundantly able to sustain the College; and that they will be found willing as well as able, if the case be properly presented to them, and the application supported by those who to so great an extent direct and influence public opinion. We are fully persuaded that a systematic plan of operations may be easily devised, by which sufficient funds may be obtained, and undue pressure in any quarter avoided. And we cannot but believe and hope that the zeal which shone so brightly at the commencement of our educational efforts in

these Provinces will be revived, now that our Institution has attained a good position, and its utility is everywhere confessed.

"An annual income of £900 is required. The interest of the Endowment Fund and notes, regularly paid, will produce about £450 a year. Were the like sum of £450 raised annually by contributions, the united amount would suffice for the support of three Professors, and the payment of all costs and charges incident to the collection and otherwise. As the Endowment Fund is increased, the required amount of contributions will be proportionally lessened, unless you should prefer to adopt the suggestion of the Visiting Committee, and establish an additional Professorship, which is much to be desired. Is it not of the highest importance that a vigorous effort should be made to sustain and improve the Institution? Ought we not to be stimulated by the example of other Institutions? And may it not be confidently expected that the members of the denomination generally will respond to your appeal, either by enlarging the Endowment or by furnishing an adequate income?

"We have considered it due to ourselves and to you to present these explanations and statements. We have thought and we still think that it would be neither wise nor just to accede to the plan of carrying on the College which some propose. But we do not wish to hinder the union of great economy with efficiency in the management of the Institution, if it can be secured. While therefore we consent to perform our usual duties for the present, we leave our tendered resignations in your hands, that you may be free to make such arrangements as will meet the sincere and hearty sympathy of the denomination at large.

J. M. CRAMP,
A. W. SAWYER.

Acadia College, Oct. 10, 1859.

A resolution was passed, pledging to the Professors the continuance of the salaries at present received by them.

It was resolved, "That in the opinion of this Board the support of the College may be adequately provided for by annual contributions from the churches, in the proportion of one dollar to each member, whereby a sum may be realized, which, with the interest now accruing, will enable the Governors to defray the expenses of the College, and make additions every year to the Endowment Fund."

It was also resolved, "That the Finance Committee be requested to prepare a plan for a general application to the churches comprised in the Convention, in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution."

Dr. Cramp and Professor Sawyer withdrew their resignations.

Yours truly,
S. W. DE BLOIS, Secretary.

Wolfville, Oct. 12, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

Hot Springs of New Zealand.

BY DR. SELWYN, FIRST BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

"Here, at the North Island, are to be seen all varieties of hot springs—clear pools of boiling water, of great depth, and of bright azure, enclosed in precipitous walls, of sulphurous formation. From some of these hot streams flow down, which are guided by the natives, either into artificial baths or into natural hollows of the rocks, the supply of hot water being so regulated as to keep the bath at the right temperature. Amongst these cauldrons of boiling pools, a strong and rapid stream of cold water rushes down: in some places not a yard from the spot at which the natives are sitting up to their breasts in hot water, shelling Tawa berries, or peeling potatoes, or enjoying their never-failing resource of smoking. But by far the most beautiful springs are the boiling jets, which are thrown up to the height of many feet, from a narrow orifice in the top of an irregular cone, formed of the matter held in solution by the water, which is deposited as it cools. It is perfectly safe to stand upon the top of these cones, to the windward of the spout, and from that position it is grand: first, to hear the roaring and boiling of the cauldron, and then to see the jet springing up into the air, shivered, by the force of its projection, into silvery foam, and followed by a volume of white steam. The hot water, in its descent, trickles down the sides and falls into several natural baths, of most agreeable temperature. Here the traveller may lie at his ease, and watch the bursting of the boiling fountain above him; but if the wind should happen to change, he must change his position, or his place will soon be too hot for him.

"A small native village is here, with the usual appurtenances of a native steam kitchen, at the hot springs, namely, hot plates laid over boiling water, to dry the Tawa berries upon; native ovens always in readiness, in which fish and potatoes are speedily cooked; a native swing completes the equipment of this fashionable watering place, which, together with the game of draughts, relieve the ennui of those who resort to the baths.

"Roto-rua Lake," says the Bishop, "is also connected with a number of hot springs. In the centre of the lake is an island about a mile in length, on which is a native village surrounded by boiling springs. Tara-wera is

connected with two small lakes by a rapid stream, whose water are of a temperature of 85 degrees, and from whose banks issues numerous hot springs. The larger of these, called "warm lake," is not more than one mile in circumference. Its distinguishing feature is a singularly beautiful cascade, formed by the descent of the waters of a boiling pond, down a flight of broad steps. The colour of white marble with a rosy tint, into the clear blue lake, which is itself encircled by verdant hills, and adorned by several islets, covered with green foliage heightened by the clouds of steam issuing from a hundred openings around and amongst them. The steps are firm, like porcelain, about fifty in number, and from one to two feet broad." This is what the Bishop calls "the gem of the lake scenery of New Zealand."

For the Christian Messenger.

Wanted for Important Service!

The Home Missionary Board require, for the County of Halifax, one or two faithful ministers of the Gospel. For the County of Cumberland, one or more are now required. For the Gulf Shore, one; and for Cape Breton, one or more are demanded. Where is the man who will say—Here am I, send me? If none offer, how is the Board to meet the appeals? Already the Board has pleaded for one good man to become the Bishop of the African Race of Nova Scotia; but no man cares for them so far as to assume the office.

Hence the necessity of prayer to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth more laborers into the vineyard; and hence the necessity of giving encouragement to worthy candidates to enter the ministry; and hence the necessity for the one quarter dollar yearly to the fund for Ministerial Education from every friend of an enlightened ministry.

A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. CALVIN FROST.

Formerly Sarah E. Jenkins, was born at Yarmouth, 1834. Being blessed with pious parents, she early manifested a desire to be personally interested in the atonement of Christ; and is thought to have been made the subject of converting grace at the age of nine years. Her naturally amiable disposition was now influenced by christian principle. Shortly after she had made a public profession of her attachment to Christ, by being buried with him in baptism, tidings came that her father, on whom her mother and eight children were depending for support, had died in a foreign land. Her mother though a woman of strong mind and eminent piety, seemed to feel that the stroke was heavier than she could bear. But Sarah, at the tender age of eighteen was nerved with new vigour, her mind rose to meet the emergency, and she resolved to fill as far as possible the place of the beloved parent who had been called away. For this purpose she opened a School, in which her conscientious discharge of duty so won the confidence of those by whom she was surrounded, that she never lacked pupils. Those who have had any experience in teaching know that persons engaged in that arduous occupation need their leisure hours for recreation. This our sister denied herself. Having dismissed her flock, and prepared for the duties of the next day, she assiduously applied herself to add to the comfort of those to her so dear. She was also one of the most efficient teachers in the Sunday School. In 1836 she became a wife, yet her widowed mother and sisters were still the object of her deep solicitude. After the birth of her second child it was evident to her friends that pulmonary consumption had marked her for its prey. But it was difficult for her to believe that she so soon must bid adieu to earth with all its loveliness. The thought of leaving her babes was particularly painful. Both these, however, were during her illness transplanted to the Paradise above. After this she looked forward to her approaching dissolution, if not with joy, at least with entire resignation.

She bore her sufferings with exemplary patience—no word of complaint escaped her, but in her agony she repeated the beautiful hymn commencing:—

"Rock of ages cleft for me."

On her physician entering the chamber, she asked if he thought her dying. "Yes," said he, "I hope you are not afraid to die." "O no," was her reply, and she immediately sang the first stanza of the hymn, beginning:

"Amazing grace how sweet the sound."

Her voice failing, her mother sang the remainder of the hymn, she uniting with her occasionally as her breath would permit, after which she fell asleep. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints."

Yarmouth, Oct. 4th, '59.