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Woodstock, September 1850.

AGRICULTURE.

[From the Halifax British Colonist.]

Published under the Direction of the Central Board of Agriculture of the Province of Nova Scotia

MOST APPROVED MODE OF PREPARING BUTTER FOR MARKET.

The churn should be as sweet and clean every time it is used as it is possible to make it, and in winter after being scalded, it should be allowed to cool to a temperature a few degrees below blood heat. After the milk is drawn off the butter, the butter must be washed; and upon this process depends a great deal of the success of a good marketable article. If butter be much washed it weakens its body, injures its color, and destroys its aroma; therefore we would recommend that butter should be washed first in clean fresh made pickle, composed of about a pint of salt to three gallons of water; then let pieces of three or four pounds at a time be well worked, until every drop of the butter-milk is expressed, for this purpose a wooden spatule is better than the hand; and the less handling the butter has the better, and yet if the butter-milk be not entirely out of it, acidity invariably takes place. After this first washing and expressing, let the butter be subjected a second time to a similar process, with a stronger pickle, made with four pints of salt to one ounce of saltpetre, with three gallons of water, and again expressed. The finest rock salt should be used and the salt petre should be pounded very fine, and mixed with salt. The proportions for a firkin of butter of 68 lbs. is—salt 2 1-2 pints, saltpetre 1 oz. In autumn, when butter becomes weaker in body, 3 pints of salt may be used. In packing, care must be taken to press the butter lightly into the cask, a piece of clean calico steeped in pickle should be spread over the top, and securely headed up. Let our dairy-women adhere to these simple rules for butter making, and we need entertain no fears for the character of Nova Scotia butter, provided that farmers exercise due discretion in selecting the best dairy stock, supplying them with a sufficiency of rich food to keep up the animal heat necessary to produce the elements of butter. It ought ever to be borne in mind that the less cows have to travel in quest of food the less oxygen is required, and the more cream formed. While in poor pastures cows must traverse more ground to obtain a sufficiency of food, and consequently the oxygen respired by exercise causes them to eat more. By increased exercise the animal eats more food, hence the cheese in the milk is increased, and the butter diminished. It is proved by correct experiments that cows travelling in quest of food furnish a milk richer in cheese than in butter, whilst the stall fed cows give more butter, but less cheese. As an increase of animal heat augments the quantity of cream, it is evident that food which contains the largest quantity of carbon is best fitted for that purpose. Rich grass contains more carbon than poor herbage does, consequently a smaller quantity is sufficient to keep up the heat of the body.

Every farmer knows the difference between a rich and a poor pasture, though few, if questioned on the essential points which constitute this difference could satisfactorily explain it. The mind is most profitably exercised in tracing out causes, effects are self evident truths which force themselves upon our observation.

FOOD FOR MILCH COWS.—It is scarcely possible to feed the cow too high while she is in milk. Her food should be always of the richest and most stimulating kind, and supplied with generous liberality, and at proper seasons. Many persons who keep cows miss the figure prodigiously in restricting their milch cows to poor and unwholesome feed. Often, indeed, is it the case that we find cows turned into pastures with heifers, steers, sheep, horses, and oxen, with no further provision for them than is allowed to the other animals. Cows treated in this niggardly and parsimonious manner, cannot reasonably be expected to be very profitable; they may afford milk for family uses, and perhaps a small surplus, but this is not attaining the object for which cows should be kept. They should be a source of PROFIT, and they will be, if proper attention is exercised in managing and feeding them.

It is said that at a large milk establishment near Newcastle, England, "the cows are fed in the following manner, viz.: 91 pounds of clover hay, cut or chopped; 168 lbs. brewer's grains; 12 pounds ground flax seed; 2 lbs. salt. These ingredients are mixed together and equally divided as the daily food of twelve cows. The hay after being cut, is put into the "mash tub," and scalded with boiling water. The other articles are then mixed with it." It is asserted that the average yield, per day, of good cows, fed in this way and carefully milked, is fourteen quarts, for a period of eight months in succession. WM. ARUNDALE, the owner of the establishment, asserts that he had one cow which had not borne a calf for two years and a half, and that she averaged eight quarts of milk per day. Fed in this manner, cows never fall off in condition; they are healthy, always in good spirits, and afford the best and richest milk.

In seasons when there is a scarcity of feed in the pastures, it is an excellent plan to supply the deficiency by green fodder—such as corn, millet, buckwheat, or, indeed, any nutritive of which the animals will partake. Failing to command these, grains ground into meal, and mixed with warm water, should be daily given. Roots and pumpkins promote lactescent secretions, and are conducive to health in an eminent degree. In the fall, sweet apples, or apples of any kind, may be profitably fed to the cow.—Their effects are very similar upon the secretory system, to those produced by roots, and green succulent fodder generally.

Every farmer who keeps cows should sow a patch of corn to be cut and fed to them green. It is the cheapest method one can adopt, to supply the deficiency occasioned by short pastures, and as this crop never fails to produce stalks, it is one of the surest and most infallible resources possible against a time of need. The expense is a mere trifle, as no cultivation is required. Sowing the grain and cutting it, are the only duties involved in this enterprise.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY,—IRELAND.

TO BRITISH PROTESTANTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BROTHER PROTESTANTS!

Again, we say—Awake—Arise—Resolve!

A fourth time we address you, in the language of calm, sober, yet impassioned earnestness. The development of events in the religious world, since our first Annual Address, proves beyond a doubt that our anticipations were not the gloomy ravings of a vain imagination. They are now realities, started into existence, and walking forth in the ripened vigor of gigantic manhood.

Bear with us, therefore, Brother Protestants! while we again endeavour to animate—to re-awaken you still more to use the privileges—the action of "the sons of God." The subject is one of vital moment—of vast moment. It comprehends time, stretches through eternity, and embraces the very end and object of your being—the glorification of God, and the salvation of man.

It is the religion of the GOSPEL that renews man, sanctifies his reason, restores him to the image of God, and approximates nations, as well as individuals, to the felicity—the peace of heaven.

On the contrary, it is the religion of Popery that aggravates man, stultifies his intellect, deforms his likeness, generates ignorance, removes him from civilization, infuriates his passions, estranges him from God, and degrades him to the level and ferocity of the brute creation.

THE FORMER produces godliness, contentment, loyalty, harmony, purity, chastity, liberality, industry, commerce, prosperity, charity, resignation, submission, devotion, and love universal. THE LATTER begets wickedness, vice, discord, impurity, lewdness, obscurity, poverty, malevolence, insubordination, impiety, animosity, strife, hatred, perjury, assassination, and murder. Cultivate the ONE, and the production is PROTESTANTISM. Nourish the OTHER, and its produce is DEATH.

BROTHER PROTESTANTS!

In our second Annual Address, on New Year's Day, 1848, we warned you advisedly, on the authority of reformed Priests in our own day, of the real and constant design of POPERY—"THAT SHE NEVER WOULD BE CONTENT WITH ANYTHING LESS, IN THE QUEEN'S DOMINIONS, THAN COMPLETE ASCENDENCY IN CHURCH AND STATE,"—"THAT HER PONTIFF'S SUPREMACY IS THE SUMMUM BONUM OF HER AMBITION, AND THAT ALL THE EARTH SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE HIS RULE."

We ask you now, in sober sincerity, was our warning false? Were our fears groundless? Were our signals the notification of unreal events—the hallucinations of a vain imagination? We answer emphatically—No! and again we say—No! The events of the last few months verify our statements. The Pontiff's descent on the territories of Great Britain confirms their truth, and realizes their verity. All England and Scotland in commotion, from shore to shore, from the youngest to the oldest—the sage, the scholar, the artist, and the divine, with the inanimate effigy, fire, and faggot, establish with one acclaim, in a voice as it were of thunder, that cannot be mistaken, the verification of our message!!

When we last wrote, Pío Nono, High Priest of Rome, was a prisoner at Gaeta, immured in a marine retreat—a refugee from his own people, his hands reeking with blood of slaughtered thousands, shed by his own foreign bayonets. His Holiness now, in a short space of time, still a servile captive in his recovered city, claims your submission as his subjects—fulminates a Bull by Wiseman, a native Spaniard, as if to remind us of the invincible Armada in 1558, against

*From the 5th of November last to this day, 263 meetings have been held against the Pontiff's invasion. At a demonstration at Croydon, on the 17th December, there were 10,000 persons present, when huge effigies of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman were burned, with 4,000 faggots, and nearly 100 tar barrels!!