Butter Making.—A writer in the Farmers, Cabinet, concludes a long review of the process of butter making in different countries, as follows. The writer says that the milk and water is best worked out by the hands; and he states that the Goshen butter-makers clothe the hand with linen which absorbs the butter worked out, and prevents, a contract between the hand and the butter,

"On the whole, then, though good butter, that will keep sweet at least a year, may be put down without washing, during any part of the grass season, yet we have sufficient evidence that most farmers fail to do so. The two cardinal conditions to ensure the best butter, are, in making, expel the butter milk; in packing, exclude the air. The first is accomplished most certainly by a thorough washing in cold water; the second, by packing close in new casks containing fifty to one hundred pounds each, and made of white oak; the salt should be fine, and of the best quality. The butter should always stand from twelve to twenty-four hours after salting, and then be worked over, using the linen cloth under the hand, till all the salt water, now collected in small drops, is absorbed; then pack, and when the cask is full, add an inch of dry salt, and head up; or, if pickle be preferred to cover the surface, boil and skim it first, and apply it when cold; keep it in a cold place. It seems not material to the keeping of butter, whether sugar be added or not; saltpetre should never be used. Though to make butter of the highest flavor, cream should stand in summer but twenty-four hours; it is generally considered sufficient, often, if kept in a cool place, to collect it three times in a week.

"Sore Teats in Cows."—*Mr. Editor:*—I have noticed an article with the above caption, going the rounds of the papers, recommending molasses as the best remedy for that troublesome complaint. I had a cow with exceeding sore teats, when I first noticed the article alluded to. I immediately set about applying the remedy, but without the least effect. I then tried the other prescriptions, but with like ill success. For eight weeks no one but myself could milk her, and much of the time I was obliged to tie her up, and during all this time I could perceive no benefit from the remedies.

I then took a knife with a sharp point, and made an incision through the lower part of the dewlap, near the brisket, and inserted a small piece of garget root, called by some poke weed, (*phytolacca decandra.*) It produced swelling immediately, and to such a degree that the cow could hardly walk. In four days it discharged copiously, and from that time her teats healed rapidly, and in a short time were entirely well.

Now I dont *know* that the garget effected the cure; being neither an M. D. nor a Thomasonian, I will not pretend to *know* the effect such practice would produce, but I *guess* it was garget that caused the cure; so I write, that others similarly situated may try it, and prove either the truth or falsity of my suppositions. Wm. H. Powers.

Sweden, Oxford Co., August 12, 1844.—*Maine Farmer.*

Editorial Remarks.—When the teats of a cow are very much inflamed, or the udders are much swollen and bloody milk is produced, as is sometimes the case, there should be a radical cure by removing the cause of the disease, which is owing to an impure state of the blood, or to a cold which settles in the most sensitive parts producing inflamation. The best remedy in severe cases is the one above named, and there is doubt as to the garget effecting the cure for we have tried it, and we have known numerous cases of cure by this simple means. Some farmers always keep garget root on hand for this purpose. If the disease be not severe it may be cured by giving the cow a little garget root to eat, in a potato, or in an ear of corn, by inserting it in the pith of the cob. In this way we have cure mild cases; but in severe cases it is best to insert the garget in the dewlap, a piece one and a half inches long, and one third of an inch in dameter, and it will produce a discharge of humours and generally a speedy cure.

Agricultural Pursuits.—"If I might be allowed to express my opinions, I should say that the pursuit of agriculture, the cultivation of the land, and the improvement of the fertility of the soil, is one of the most delightful and most instructive, and the most honorable pursuits in which a man can be engaged, and not only leads him to contemplate the wonders of creation and the works of nature and of nature's God, but it also enables him, by the aid of successful industry, and by the application of science, to effect improvements which, under the blessings of divine Providence, cannot fail to be advantageous both to the age in which he lives and the generations yet to come."—*W. Duncome, M. P.*

"You are all aware that in the course of my life —now not a very short one—I have applied myself to many and various pursuits, but I have at last come to that which I believe to be my natural one— I mean the improvement of agriculture by my own endeavours, and by assisting the endeavours of others. Mr. Duncombe told you it was a pursuit worthy of being followed; I will tell those who are entering upon life that they will find no pursuit which gives more satisfaction—I will say they will find no pursuit which will give so just an occupation of their time with less annoyance and less disturbance to their tempers. No other in which they will feel such full satisfaction that they are doing good in pursuing their own pleasure at the same time that they are improving the cause of agriculture. It is a pursuit to which one and all of us should wish success. It is one of those pursuits which is most delightful to follow; it is a pursuit which may be carried on without time ever hanging heavily; an occupation interesting in the highest degree, and while the agriculturist is promoting his own interest, he also promotes the interest of every one of his neighbors. —*Earl Spencer.*

Digging Potatoes.—The sun should not be allowed to shine on potatoes, and they should be put into the cellar with as little exposure to dry air as possible, after taken from the ground. We have observed that where potatoes were turned into the cellar, and there was much earth among them, which in some cases was a little moist, the potatoes have kept in the best condition. In cellars potatoes should be kept in close pens, bins, casks or boxes. In a cellar where there is no water they keep best on the ground in a close bin, and if the cellar has much light in it, or is exposed to the circulation of air, it would be best to cover the potatoes with sods, or hemlock, spruce, pine, or other evergreen boughs. Many potatoes in the market are much injured by exposure to heat, air, and light. Heavy rains will injure potatoes in wet lands.

Economy.—If there are any vacant spaces in your corn field, sow them immediately with English turnips. Many bushels may be raised in this way, and without the least injury to the corn.