

Agriculture.

Cellars.

The ceilings of cellars should be well plastered, in order most effectually to prevent the ascent of dampness and noisome odors through the joints of the flooring.

The bottom of the cellar should be well paved with stone; cobble stones are perhaps best; over this should be poured, to the extent of several inches in thickness, water lime cement, or such other material as is known to acquire in time almost the hardness of stone; this keeps the dampness of the earth below.

If additional dryness is desired for special purposes, in parts of the cellar, let common scantling be laid down, at convenient distances, and loose boards be laid across them for convenience of removal and sweeping under, when cleaning time of the year comes.

The walls should be plastered, in order to prevent the dust from settling on the innumerable projections of a common stone wall.

Shelves should be arranged in the centre of the cellar, not in the corners, or against the walls; these shelves should hang from the ceiling, by wooden arms, attached firmly before plastering, thus you make all free from rats.

Ventilation of Cellars.

To those who are so fortunate as to own the houses in which they live, we recommend the month of June as the most appropriate time for the following recommendations.

Let everything not absolutely nailed fast, be removed into the yard, and exposed to the sun, and if you please, remain for a week or two, so as to afford opportunity for a thorough drying.

Let the walls and floors be swept thoroughly, on four or five different days, and let a coat of good whitewashing be laid on.

These things should be done once a year, and one day in the week at least, except in mid winter, every opening in the cellar, for several hours, about noon, should be thrown wide, so as to allow as complete ventilation as possible.

Scientific men have forced on the common mind, by slow degrees, the importance of a daily ventilation of our sleeping apartments, so that now none but the careless or the most obtuse neglect it; but few think of ventilating their cellars, although it is apparent the noisome dampness is constantly rising upwards and pervading the whole dwelling.

Emanations from cellars do not kill in a night, if they did, universal attention would be forced to their proper management, but it is certain, from the very nature of things, that unclean, damp, and mouldy cellars, with their sepulchral fumes, do undermine the health of multitudes of families, and send many of their members to an untimely grave.—Journal of Health.

One Acre to support a Cow through the Year!

In an article on the "Rural Economy of the British Isles," it is stated that on the farm of Mr. Littledale, on the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, eighty-three milch cows and fifteen working horses are kept through the year on the product of eighty acres! This should be an example to American farmers. We believe that a cow may, and should be, well supported through the entire year, on the product of a single acre. Indeed, we have a few among us who already accomplish it. When this result is more generally attained, we shall hear less complaint of limited crops and small profits. The energies of the farm must first be concentrated upon a smaller space, and then the power increased of gradually raising the fertility of the whole.

Caterpillars.

The best and most efficient way to destroy Caterpillars is to rub the nest with spirits of turpentine, which can be easily done by tying a woollen rag to the end of a pole. Dip in the liquid, and just rub the nest; being very penetrating, the whole will be at once saturated, and the effect will be sure death to the inmates. Going over an orchard twice is usually sufficient for the season.—The nests frequently escape detection the first time, but one application is sure cure for the evil.

W. G. LEWIS.

A Luxury for Animals.

It is related of Rev. Sidney Smith, that when on his farm, each cow and calf, and horse and pig, were in turn visited, and fed and patted, and all seemed to welcome him; he cared for their comforts as he cared for the comforts of every living being around him. He used to say, "I am for all cheap luxuries, even for animals; now all animals have a passion for scratching their back-bones; they break down your gates and palings to effect this. Look! there is my universal scratcher, a sharp-edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height from a horse to a lamb. Even the Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn. You have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all my fields."

Ginger Beer.

Two gallons of ginger beer may be made as follows: Put two gallons of cold water into a pot upon the fire; add to it two ounces of good ginger bruised, and two pounds of white or brown sugar. Let all this come to the boil, and continue boiling for half an hour. Then skim the liquor, and pour it into a jar or tub, along with one sliced lemon, and half an ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold, put in a teaspoonful of yeast to cause the liquor to work. The beer is now made; and after it has worked for two days, strain it and bottle it for use. Tie the corks down firmly.

Rice Cakes.

Boil rice until it is soft, and while warm make it into cakes or flat balls. Dip these balls into a beaten egg, and then roll them into Indian meal till thoroughly coated. This done, fry them in lard, which is better than butter for this purpose. Serve them with sauce, or with butter or cream and sugar.

Temperance.

Neutrality Inexcusable.

THE Temperance reform is destined to go forward with accelerated progress until it becomes universal. Whether we look at the simplicity of the principle on which it rests and its adaptation to all classes of society; or whether we consider it as involved in the universal triumph of the cause of truth and virtue, which is insured to us by the promise of God; or whether we view the rapidity of its progress in the past, and reason from the past to the future; or finally, whether we look at the indirect influences which it exerts on the improvement and happiness of man, we are brought most clearly to the conclusion, that it is destined to prevail wherever there are human beings to be brought under its influence. Let every friend of temperance hold this animating consideration to his mind, until his bosom burns with brighter zeal, and he is nerved for higher efforts in this noble cause: let every enemy to the cause hold this appalling consideration to his mind, until he has given up his opposition to an enterprise before which resistance is like chaff in the whirlwind. Let this consideration go round through all the ranks of neutrality; let it strike like thunder upon the ear, and penetrate like an arrow to the heart, especially of those who are contented to do nothing when they have it in their power to do much; and let the question be answered by their own consciences, whether they are willing any longer to look with ignoble apathy upon a cause whose triumph is the triumph of intellect and virtue, and all the best interests of man.—Am. Quarterly Temp. Mag.

Every Man Responsible.

"THE freedom and power of the press, in a community like ours, is a price put into our hands, not only to get wisdom, but to impart it to others, and to all. We are under sacred obligations, then, of which we cannot divest ourselves, to use this power, and to use it well."

"That man is but a sorry Christian, and is uniformly pronounced to be such, who locks up the treasures of the Gospel in his own breast, and makes no effort to impart them to others. So, that member of a temperance society, whose faith is of the negative kind, and who does nothing actively to promote the cause, is but a slothful and unfaithful servant."—Journal of Humanity.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Female Education.

In accordance with a notice published in the Messenger, a Meeting was held at Berwick, on the 4th inst., for the purpose of devising measures for the establishment of an Institution for the Education of Females. The meeting was not largely attended, but several ministers from a distance were present, among them Rev. C. Tupper, Rev. N. Vidito, Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Walker, Rev. James Parker, Rev. John Chase and Rev. S. T. Rand. Several leading men in the 2nd Baptist church of Cornwallis, with the pastor were present, and others of the community who took an active part in the deliberations, among them may be mentioned Rev. W. Somerville, and Dr. Martsers.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Rev. C. Tupper, Chairman, and Rev. S. T. Rand, Secretary. Meeting opened by prayer. The object of the meeting was stated. Some desultory conversation followed, and the following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolved—1st. That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable to establish in Nova Scotia a high School for Female Education, under the management of the Baptist Denomination, founded upon the principle of that at Mount Holyoke, United States.

2nd. That since an Institution of this character has been commenced at Berwick, it is in the opinion of this meeting, advisable to carry it forward, and that Berwick be selected as the site.

3rd. That the object of this meeting is to make preparatory arrangements for such final action as may be taken by the Churches at the next meeting of the Associations.

4th. That a Committee be appointed to draft a "constitution" to be submitted to the several Associations in Nova Scotia, and to make any other arrangement necessary for speedily consummating the object.

5th. That Rev. J. Chase, Rev. Wm. Chipman, Deacon Abel Parker, Rev. Edward Foster, and Rev. S. T. Rand be a committee for this purpose, with power to add to their number.

6. That an account of this meeting be forwarded for insertion in the Christian Messenger.

S. T. RAND, Secretary.

For the Christian Messenger.

Female Academy.

DEAR BROTHER,

I forwarded to you from Berwick, an account of the meeting held there on the 4th inst., for the purpose of consultation respecting the best means of establishing a "Female Academy." The Committee referred to in that communication, met yesterday, and I was directed to forward the resolutions passed, for insertion in the Messenger. The design is that our friends throughout the country may have something to think from and something to think to, on the subject prior to the meeting of the Associations, in order that they may come up prepared to act. I would just remark that the Committee examined several places which have been proposed as sites, and selected the one which all things considered, seemed most likely to give satisfaction. It is a beautiful spot for a building of any kind. All it lacks is a grove of beautiful spruces to the North and West, and it will not require the skill of a magician to "scare up" even this!

Meanwhile the last "term" of the school has opened under the most favorable auspices. All the applicants could not be received for want of accommodation. The gracious revival continues. Seven young people were baptized on the last Sabbath. It did one's heart good to see them, and to witness the beautifully solemn ordinance. The most of them were children, and some were "very young children," proving, by the way, that we baptists are not so hard-hearted as we have been supposed to be towards our offspring, and that we care not how young our children are when taken into the church. The meetings on the Lord's-day were largely attended, and solemn. May the good-work extend to all the churches of every denomination who hold to the great fundamental truths of the gospel; and may the happy time speedily arrive when all shall see eye to eye.

The following are the Resolutions passed in "Committee":

1st. It is recommended that the Institution be called the "Berwick Female Academy." (Memo.—The learned and unlearned are hereby advised that the decree of the people that named the place where the Institution is intended to be located, decided the pronunciation of the name, as was meet and right, and it is pronounced *Berwick* and not *Berr-ick*.)

2nd. That the object, [as stated already] be, to provide the means for female Education, upon a plan at once cheap and efficient.

3rd. That it be placed under the control of a Board of Managers, to be appointed annually by the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, to be composed of not more than twelve, three of whom shall form a quorum.

4th. The Committee advise that Deacon Abel Parker's offer be accepted, viz: to give for a "site" 20 acres of land adjoining the road which passes his house, for the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds, (£260), [he subscribing one hundred pounds towards the object.]

S. T. RAND, Sec. of Meeting.

Hantsport, June 9.

Obituary Notices.

For the Christian Messenger.

MRS. SARAH DIMOCK.

Mrs. Sarah Dimock, consort of Mr. Shubael Dimock, late of Newport, departed this life 29th of May, 1856, in the 78th year of her age. Mrs. Dimock was a subject of religious impressions in early life, and often gave evidence of deep concern for her spiritual welfare. In the summer of 1806 she with her companion and five more, came forward and gave evidence of their faith in Christ, and united with the Church in Newport. Two of the number still remain as living witnesses of the truth. All the others witnessed a good confession through life and have gone to rest.

Thus our sister the subject of this notice maintained her faith unwavering in fellowship with the church, almost half a century. The doctrine of the Cross was her comfort; and the ordinances of the gospel her delight. She loved the habitation of God's house, and the place where His honor dwelleth.

Mrs. D. was called to pass through deep afflictions, but was divinely supported under them all. About fifteen years ago she was bereft of her eldest son, who was suddenly called away and left a widow with seven children. She was comforted in this affliction, for her son had walked in fellowship with the church a number of years, and gave evidence of hope in his death.

A few years after she was called to part with her only daughter. On the 10th of February, 1848, her dear companion was taken from her, and in seven days after that his sister Tryphosa Masters, followed him to the eternal world. About a year ago another son was taken from her, leaving a rising family. He also gave evidence of hope in his death. Our sister also was afflicted with the loss of her sight for several years, but under all her afflictions she seemed greatly resigned to the will of God, and never seemed to murmur when she received the cup that was poured out to her, but accepted it as from a father's hand. Her health had been very delicate for several years, but through the winter past she had been better than for several years previously. On Wednesday the 14th of May, she was taken unwell, since which time there was a gradual sinking of nature, until Monday the 19th when she fell asleep. The writer visited her frequently during her last sickness, and she appeared greatly resigned to the Divine will, trusting in the merits of the Saviour, and waiting with patience until her change should come. On Wednesday the 21st her remains were committed to the tomb, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, ye saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours."—Com. by Rev. G. Dimock.

Newport, May 23, 1856.

MR. ENOCH PORTER.

Died, at Newport, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Enoch Porter, in the 66th year of his age. Mr. Porter had been a resident of Newport for a number of years, and always manifested attachment to the preached gospel, and to the House of God. In May 1839, he and Mrs. Porter came forward and united with the Baptist church in Newport, and have since maintain-