

FACTS ASCERTAINED BY EXPERIMENT RESPECTING THE WHEAT-MIDGE OR WEEVIL.

1. The insect deposits its eggs on the grain about the time when it is in flower, and usually in the evening.
2. The larva when hatched attaches itself to the young grain and prevents its growth.
3. When full grown it becomes stiff and torpid, and if left long enough falls to the ground.
4. It buries itself in the ground and thus passes the winter.
5. In July it emerges from the ground as a perfect insect, in which state, if the weather be favourable, it seeks the growing wheat for the purpose of depositing the germs of a new brood.
Lastly, though there are many partial remedies, the only sure one is to cut early and destroy all the grubs found after threshing the grain. To ensure safety, this should be kept up as regularly as the washing of seed wheat to avoid smut.—Prize Essay on the Insects and Diseases injurious to the Wheat Crops, by H. Y. Hind, Esq., Professor of Chemistry at Trinity College, Toronto.

SALTING OF BUTTER.—The firkins are seasoned by frequent washing, and exposure to the air, or by scrubbing the firkin with salt and water boiled. It is then dried, and salt strewed on the surface, before the butter is put in. In the ordinary process of salting, after separating the buttermilk as completely as possible, salt in the proportion of about one ounce to a pound of butter is worked in thoroughly, so as to become incorporated with the mass; for if not equally mixed in every part, the butter will acquire two colours, or become 'pyety' or 'pinsowed.' The salt should be of the purest kind, well dried and broken down, but not completely pulverized. Bad salt will soon cause it to become rancid. The following preparation is recommended as better than salt alone.

"Two parts best salt, and one part each sugar and saltpetre, well mixed; one ounce to each pound of butter. Incorporate it thoroughly with the mass, and close up for use."

"It will be necessary to keep butter thus prepared for two or three weeks after it is cured, before using; as otherwise it will not taste well; but if properly cured according to the above prescription, it will continue perfectly sweet for three years or more."

"After strewing salt on the bottom of the firkin, the butter may be packed in, thoroughly moulding each layer into that beneath it. When the cask is full, more salt should be strewed on the surface, and the head put on. If the butter has been well freed from milk, and the salt moulded into it quite dry, it will not shrink from the cask. This is always regarded as one criterion of the goodness of the butter."

THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

The meeting of the Queen and the Emperor of the French at Cherbourg has been one great event of the week. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort left Osborne House soon after twelve o'clock on Wednesday, and at once proceeded on their visit to the Emperor. The ships of war which were appointed to form the convoy to her Majesty left Spithead at an early hour the same morning, a proceeding necessary for them in consequence of the very superior speed of the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert.

The Emperor, the Empress, and their suite left St. Cloud on Tuesday morning at half-past nine for Caen, on their way to Cherbourg. A short stay was made at Mantes, Evreux, and Lisieux, at each of which places there was a reception of the authorities and principal inhabitants. The arrival at the ancient city of Caen was a complete ovation. The Imperial cortege passed through the town. The illuminations and devices were splendid. Their Majesties attended a public ball given by the authorities at the Hotel de Ville. The journey was resumed on Wednesday morning, and on their arrival in the afternoon at Cherbourg they were received by an immense crowd with acclamations. An altar had been erected at the railway terminus, and a Te Deum was performed by the Bishop of Coutances. Their Majesties then proceeded to the reception-room, where they received the civil, military, and naval authorities. The Emperor, in reply to the speeches addressed to him, said that he was happy to complete the work commenced by Louis XIV., and to inaugurate in time of peace a port the works of which had so actively progressed during war.

Among the crowd which surrounded their Majesties were a great number of ecclesiastics from all parts of the department. On leaving the station, their Majesties entered an open car-

riage, in which Marshals Vaillant and Baraguay d'Hilliers also took their places. In other carriages followed Count and Countess Walewski, M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, General Fleury, and the rest of the Imperial suite. During the passage of the cortege to the Prefecture, the acclamations of the crowd were incessant. Salvos of artillery proceeded at the same time from the forts and vessels of war. On arriving at the Maritime Prefecture, their Majesties received the wives of the principal functionaries and visitors at Cherbourg. Thirty young ladies presented the Empress with a casket of flowers and lace. Her Majesty received the deputation most graciously. Every house was illuminated, and every vessel in the port lighted-up. The appearance of the town and port was most striking, and an immense and joyous crowd thronged the streets.

Meanwhile, the Queen of England had arrived, and the Emperor and Empress immediately paid her a visit, without being accompanied by any escort. In honour of the visit of her Majesty, a salute was ordered to be fired from all the available guns belonging to the fleets and the forts. The waters that wash the harbour had a gay appearance at the time, being covered with crafts of all descriptions, with colours and flags flying. The Queen accepted an invitation to a private breakfast with their Majesties on Thursday. The breakfast was given at noon at the Maritime Prefecture; only seven covers were laid. At two o'clock the Queen entered a carriage with their Majesties, in order to obtain a view from the heights of the magnificent spectacle presented by the roadstead of Cherbourg dressed with flags, and upon which a brilliant sun was shining.

On Thursday evening a grand banquet united their Imperial and Royal Majesties, the Princes, Lords, Marshals, Ministers, and other personages of distinction present at Cherbourg. The Daily News, describing this banquet, says:—"The Queen of Great Britain and the Prince Consort were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line-of-battle ship La Bretagne. The Emperor, in proposing the toast of the health of Her Majesty and of the Royal Family of England, made a speech, in which he said:

"I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am animated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit at Cherbourg. The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions which were excited by some unfortunate incidents have never been able to alter either the friendship which exists between the two Crowns, or the desire of the peoples to remain at peace. I have, therefore, the firm hope that, if any attempts were made to revive again the rancours of a former period, such attempts would be foiled by the good sense of the public, as the waves are baffled by yonder breakwater, which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both empires against the violence of the sea."

"The Prince Consort, on behalf of her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said:—"The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will forever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity, by her presence here, to join the Emperor in endeavouring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations. That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessing of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it."

After the banquet the fleets and fortifications were illuminated. The French squadron saluted the Queen, and a magnificent display of fireworks took place. The town was also brilliantly illuminated.

The Imperial banquet on board the Bretagne took place on Thursday evening, and was succeeded by a magnificent display of fireworks. For more than an hour their flow into the air was incessant. Now it was a tremendous cascade of fire; then a boquet of 5,000 coloured rockets; next devices and coloured asteroide, with bombs and varied fires, till the spectacle was literally almost too dazzling. One gigantic device represented the Royal and Imperial arms and ciphers in coloured fires, with such effect and precision as to appear at a distance like a brilliant painting, and a boquet of some thousand of coloured rockets lit up the harbour with changing hues, that gave to the whole scene a wonderful appearance. Perhaps, however, the most grand of all effects was produced by lighting up the central fort with crimson fire. The deep red seemed to glow and gather round the fort as if the whole place, with its harbours and ramparts, from base to summit, was red hot, throwing a terrific glare upon the spars and hulls of the ships of war, and spreading the reflection over the water, tipping the waves with a blood-red hue, and flickering above the ripple as if the very sea had caught the conflagration and was on fire. As the last rocket fell there was a moment of comparative

darkness, and then, as if by magic, the fleet illuminated with blue lights at all their yards and mastsheads, and at intervals along the bulwarks of all the ships. Under this magnificent display the Queen re-embarked from the Bretagne in her state barge. The Emperor's barge accompanied Her Majesty alongside the yacht, and then stood towards the shore. As he quitted, a magnificent flight of coloured rockets rose from the decks of the Victoria and Albert, and, bursting into thousands of colours of every hue, went floating away to sea a cloud of variegated fire.

In the course of Friday morning intelligence was received of the successful submersion of the Atlantic Telegraph. This gave rise to tremendous cheering from the sailors of our fleet. Her Majesty left the harbour at 12 noon, escorted, as on her entry, by the ships of the Royal squadron. The Emperor and Empress, quitting the Royal yacht, went on board the Bretagne, and standing on the poop the Emperor waved his hand to Her Majesty, and the Royal yacht started.

The Victoria and Albert, with the Queen and Court on board, arrived at Osborne on Friday evening, at five o'clock, from Cherbourg. Her Majesty was saluted by the squadron at Spithead and the flagship in Portsmouth harbour.

Saturday was devoted to the immersion of the Napoleon dock, and to the blessing and launch of the Ville de Nantes into the new basin. On Sunday; the equestrian statue of the first Napoleon was unveiled. The following remarks occurred in the speech delivered by the Emperor upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue:—"It seems," he said, "to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor conceived by him during war. His principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realise the ideas of a great man. But whilst we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which had been made by preceding Governments, not only by that of Louis XVI., but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced to defend the national honour, and the great interests of the people. Let us continue in this course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us, as friends, not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence and unity reign, and that maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honour and reason."

The number of visitors at Cherbourg has been immense. Early in the week it was reported that there were 60,000 strangers in the town, whose ordinary population is under 20,000. It is said that more than 40,000 passports were granted in Paris for that place.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to Dalhousie East and Sherbrooke.

Having, by the appointment of the Western Association, obtained a mission of six weeks to Dalhousie East and Sherbrooke, I accordingly left my home on the 22nd of June, for the purpose of endeavouring to fill that appointment. Arriving the same day at Dalhousie, I immediately commenced labouring, in much weakness and trembling, for the good of souls. I remained there two weeks, speaking to the people in public and going from house to house, striving, as far as God gave me ability, to point poor perishing souls to the dear Saviour, who died for them. I also left with the people a large number of excellent tracts, which were given me by our venerable brother, Rev. Dr. Cramp. The Church located in that place numbering some 24 or 25 members, seem to be a little band of laborers for Christ. They appear to have the interest of God's cause and the good of souls at heart. They have in operation an interesting Sabbath-school: this is attended not only by the young but by the middle-aged and aged, who weekly go up to the house of God to teach and be taught the truths of His Holy Word.—Would that this could be said of every Sabbath-school in the more highly privileged parts of our Province, and that they followed the worthy example of the inhabitants of Dalhousie East.

After remaining there two weeks, in accord-

ance with an appointment previously made, by the Rev. W. G. Goucher, the Church assembled for a Conference Meeting. There were present, also, a large number of other persons. The meeting was opened by Brother Goucher, who spoke very forcibly upon the adaptation of the "religion of Christ" to the wants of mankind, after which upwards of twenty, mostly members of the Dalhousie Church, spoke of the dealings of God with their souls. There appeared among them a deep feeling of self-abasement, and a strong desire for the conversion of souls.

Liberty then being given to any who wished to relate their Christian experience, two persons—a young man and woman—arose, and calmly, but solemnly, told us of a joyful hope they had obtained in the Saviour of sinners, and also of their desire ever to be found walking with the followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus." It was truly a solemn season—a time when the power of religion seemed to go from heart to heart. Those who were ashamed to weep over sin were constrained to shed a tear.

Bro. Goucher administered the ordinance of baptism the day following, in which, I rode to Sherbrooke,—the distance of 12 miles,—and remained there three Sabbaths, laboring as in Dalhousie. Although the Church located there numbers about 30 members, they have been destitute of preaching—having had the opportunity of hearing but two or three sermons since December last, and previous to that time, no oftener, yet they have succeeded in keeping up the Prayer-meetings once a week. The people appeared to be very anxious to hear of the great plan of life and salvation by Christ Jesus. The difficulties of leaving home and their business and walking the distance of five and six miles in the heat of the sun appeared to be forgotten by the people, both male and female. The earnestness they manifested about the "way of life" will, I trust, prove a lasting blessing to many.

The Saturday previous to my leaving, I attended a solemn and interesting conference meeting. After the members of the church had spoken, one young woman arose and declared that she had a sweet assurance that her sins, for Christ's sake, had been forgiven, and expressed a desire to be baptized.

The time will soon arrive, I trust, when she, with a number of her young friends who have already given expression of a hope in the Saviour, will, in obedience to the command of our Saviour, make known their attachment to Him who has purchased their pardon by the shedding of his own precious blood. Although the people are obliged to labour hard for their money, yet they freely gave the sum of three pounds ten shillings and six pence for the purpose of purchasing books for the Sabbath School Libraries.

May God own and bless the Schools, and make them instrumental in bringing souls to Christ.

After six weeks had elapsed, being requested so to do, I went and tarried a week with the Church in Springfield. It numbers about 28. The preaching of the Gospel is heard there but seldom, yet the prayer and conference meetings are kept up. It has also in operation an interesting Sabbath School.

I could but feel deeply interested in the people there. There appears to be a large number of persons, who have, in time past, experienced "a good hope in Christ," four of whom came forward during my stay in that place, and publicly avowed their attachment to the Saviour, and expressed a strong desire to follow Him in the ordinance of baptism.

There is much more that I should like to write, but am fearful that I have already made this letter sufficiently long for the columns of your paper.

Yours in Christian bonds, JOSEPH F. KEMPTON.

Kempt, Aug. 16th, 1858.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. REBECCA L. CALKINS,

Second wife of Elias Calkins, Esq., of Pleasant Valley, Cornwallis, and daughter of Mr. Leonard Palmeter and Mary, his wife, of Long Island, Horton. Some five years since, she professed faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and being buried with Christ in baptism, was satisfactorily received into the First Baptist Church at Horton. While resident there, she honoured her profession by her Christian deportment, and walked in fellowship with that Church until her demise, instead of uniting with the Church in the neighbourhood of her new residence,—a practice which too many follow when they are removed into another locality remote from the Church with which they stand connected.—They should take their dismissal and unite with the Church in the locality where they reside, if such there be of the same faith and practice.