

Agriculture, &c.

Stocks for Grafting.

For twenty years past I have experimented in grafting on stocks, of different species of fruit from that of the scion. If the species are not nearly allied, it is useless to expect they will unite and grow; we hear frequent reports of grafting the apple into maple, poplar, and other trees of various kinds of an opposite nature, which is much like raising wheat and chess by sowing wheat alone. There are many instances where a scion and stock of two different kinds of fruit will unite and continue growing for one or more seasons, and then die before producing fruit; others will bear fruit for several years; the pear, or quince, for instance, yet in this case the tree is much shorter lived than when growing on its roots; but many varieties of pears are much improved in quality by the process. I have put the apple on the wild pear, or shad bush; the scion grew vigorously for one season, and then died. Others sat in the thorn did not grow at all. The pear was inserted in the mountain ash and lived till it produced fruit, and then failed; grafting in the apple the result was the same; in the quince, it succeeds better.

A few years since a quince stock of the common kind was grafted with the pear for a person who had quite a number of dwarf trees on Angiers quince; he recently informed me the one above mentioned was the best tree in the collection. A plum graft put in a peach some years since, now produces fruit; whether it will survive long I am unable to say. Last spring a few plum scions were tried in the small wild red cherry; a part of them have made a good growth, and may produce fruit in time. The apricot succeeds very well on the peach, and also on the plum; the almond I have set in the plum, which grew for several years. I have never been able to succeed in making a peach scion live, either in peach or plum stock, yet the peach in budding, grows as readily as other kinds of fruit. Cobbett recommends budding the peach into the plum, and to this he attributes the long life of peach trees in England. He states that it is not uncommon there to see trees fifty years old in full vigor. I have set scions of the English cherry in the Mazzard, the Morello, wild black, the choke cherry, and small red or pigeon cherry of the woods; in the wild black they did not live, neither in the choke variety; in the Morello they grew and bore fruit a few years, and then died; in the small red or pigeon, they have done very well, and many which have been grafted now produce fruit, and to appearance may live many years. But in general it is preferable to have the stock and scion of the same species, with regard to all kinds of fruit, when it is practicable.

Leominster, Sept., 1858. O. V. HILL.

A NICE LOT OF POTATOES.

As a matter of experiment, I planted in my garden one potato, the 19th day of May, in six hills. I dug them to-day, and from that one I had half a bushel of large and fair potatoes, without any extra care. F. C. SHALLER. Essex, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858.

FINE YIELD OF POTATOES.

I obtained last winter 5 potatoes; they were not large. I planted them in 21 hills, one piece in the hill, and used no manure. I dug them last Saturday, and obtained 24 bushels—3 potatoes weighing 5 pounds, and 79 of them weighed 67 pounds. W. N. W. Derry, Oct. 9, 1858. —N. E. Far.

A HARD AND DURABLE SOAP.—A patent has been granted in England for an improvement in the manufacture of soap, by the addition of sulphate of lime to the usual ingredients employed in its manufacture. The sulphate may be added to the soap in a dry powder, or in admixture with any of the usual ingredients employed in the manufacture of soap. The proportions of the sulphate which it is best to employ, vary according to the article manipulated upon, and the quality of the soap to be produced. Thus about twelve ounces of dry sulphate is sufficient for one ton of best soap, whereas, in common or highly liquored soap, six or eight pounds may be used with advantage. Soap, made with the addition of sulphate of lime, becomes hardened, keeps dry, and is not liable to shrink while in water, its durability is increased, and it does not wear or waste away before its cleansing properties are brought into action.—*Scientific American.*

INDIAN BANNOCK.—Take one pint of Indian meal, stir into it a pint of sour milk—fresh buttermilk is better—half a teaspoonful of salt, a spoonful of molasses, and a spoonful of melted butter. Beat two eggs and add, and then stir in a pint of wheat flour: then thin it with milk to the consistency of drop cakes, and when ready to bake, add two heaping teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water. Pour in square buttered pans an inch thick, and bake fifteen minutes. This quantity makes two pans. Try it.

A NEW FIRE LADDER.—A valuable ladder has been devised by some one in Ohio. It is spoken of in the Cincinnati Gazette. Turning a crank extends the reach of the ladder from a very few feet to seventy-five feet. When its length is sufficient for the use required of it, it is hooked upon the roof or other convenient place. At the upper end is a pulley over which a rope is drawn, with a basket attached, into which persons or valuables may be placed and safely removed. The bottom rests upon a carriage, for the sake of rapid transportation.

Brave actions are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Granting Licenses in Hants and Kings Counties.

MR. EDITOR, Observing not long since in one of the Halifax papers an announcement that the Justices of Hants County had, in session, decided in favour of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, the thought struck me that perhaps a large minority had struggled hard against the iniquity—that perhaps those disinterested benevolent men had been disappointed by the apathy or timidity of others. Temperance Justices who ought to have been in their places on the occasion, perhaps overborne by the zeal of Tavern haunting justices, who were enjoying a Carnival during Session time, at the expense of the various candidates for County honors, as Licensed Liquor sellers to the community at large, their Worshipships in particular! Another thought crossed my mind, that the minority whether large or small would do well to place their names before a calm discerning public. If the men opposed to legalizing the rum traffic, strove to deprive their neighbours and fellow-men, of any real blessing or benefit, let them be condemned. On the other hand, if the majority have indeed been actuated by a pure desire to promote the interests of the people, let them be honored as public benefactors.

Being myself one of the minority in Kings County—a minority which might, and should, have been a majority—as any man acquainted with the Justices in this County knows—those who use no intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and are averse to licensing the traffic, outnumbering by twenty, or more, those who love the liquor—love the traffic—and love to license it. In common with others who voted against licensing, I feel unwilling to share the responsibility with those who voted for it. Far rather would we have our names scouted by drunkards as Temperance fanatics, than have our respected friends at a distance suppose that we submitted without a struggle, to license, and give the sanction of law to some of the most degraded and dissolute men in our County, and thus enable them to extract money from the pockets and families of those who have lost their self-control and self-respect, without giving them any equivalent.

I now present the public with an authentic list of the names taken down by the Clerk of Sessions, by order of the Custos, on the division Moved in Court of General Sessions, October Term, 1858.—That no Licences for sale of Spirituous Liquors be granted in Kings County.

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Against granting.</i> | <i>For Granting.</i> |
| Winckworth Chipman, | George Lockwood, |
| James Armstrong, | James T. Davison, |
| James Bligh, | Cyrus Johnston, |
| William Johnson, | Joseph Chase, |
| Ward Eaton, | Thomas Lovett, |
| Elias Calkins, | John Ruscoe, |
| John N. Boles, | Russell Caldwell, |
| Wm. Henry Lyons, | Amos Sheffield, |
| Elisha D. Harris, | Ebenzer Bigelow, |
| John Vaughan, | Levi W. Eaton, |
| James Eaton, | Wm. W. Patterson, |
| Charles Eaton, | Archibald Walker, |
| Gideon Cogswell, | William Miller, |
| Wm. A. Tupper, | Alexander Patterson, |
| Zebulon Neily, | Gilford D. Woodworth, |
| William Rhodes, | Benjamin Calkin, |
| Abel Parker, | Edward J. Ross, |
| Irish Benjamin, | Samuel Chipman, |
| Nathan Parker,—19. | William Woodworth, |
| | Richard W. Kidston, |
| | David Davison,—21. |

Majority in favour of Licensing, 2.

Why there was so strong a muster of those in favour of licensing,—*themselves*, and their particular friends, the recipients of the much coveted Licenses, no doubt, could explain, if they would,—why so many temperate magistrates were absent we should like to see explained—that a few were sick we can explain—but why several who are anxious to be considered Temperance men were present on the first day, but not on the second of the Session, will perhaps remain unexplained; and why some prominent Temperance Justices were present a very short time before the division, but absent when it took place—the desire to retain, or obtain Legislative honors, and not to lose support on either side, may probably explain. Also why an honourable gentleman who has usually voted in favour of utterly prohibiting the traffic while in Halifax, should vote for licensing it, when in Kenyille, he may be able to explain at the next general election.

With respect to the Grand Jury who recommended that ten or eleven Rumsellers should be licensed in Kings County for the ensuing year it is understood that there were but five Abstainers among them, and as it is supposed by many, that they are bound to secrecy during

the fall session, even when executing Legislative functions—as much as at other times, we may never know who they were—yet if they did what they could, a good conscience is now their reward, and a time may come when they may act more effectively against the infamous traffic.

ONE AGAINST LICENSING.

Cornwallis, Nov., 1858.

("Abstainer" will please copy.)

For the Christian Messenger.

"Give alms: the needy sink with pain,
The orphans mourn, the crushed complain.
Give freely: hoarded gold is cursed,
A prey to robbers and to rust."

MR. EDITOR,—

The pinching winds, the frost and snow, the high prices of provisions, coal, rents, &c. &c., all remind the Christian at this season, of what the Master said in reference to the poor. And the 58th chapter of Isaiah and the 2nd chapter of the Epistle of James, tell us plainly what is our duty; and let us all pray for grace to do all our duty in the several spheres in which a merciful God and SAVIOUR and COMFORTER has placed us.

I resolved to send you this letter in consequence of a statement made by the Rev. Mr. McArthur, of this town, at a Temperance meeting held in Assembly Hall last evening, where Mr. Davidson—the grace-rescued and grace-reformed drunkard from Canada West, gave his fourth lecture in Pictou, and, as he stated, his forty-second lecture in our county, since he, in the Providence of God, came among us to bear witness to the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, which had made him free and which kept him from falling, and which, he felt assured, would keep him unto that eternal life which the Saviour tells us in St. John 10th chapter He gives his children.

After Mr. D. had sat down, Rev. Mr. McArthur rose and said he would not feel that he would be in the line of duty if he neglected to tell the meeting of a circumstance that had come to his knowledge that day.—It was that of a family in ruins in consequence of sin, and in consequence of the habit and disease of intemperance! The father and mother were both confirmed drunkards, and their poor innocent helpless offspring were left to the tender mercies of these wretches, and were in immediate danger of perishing unless their care was at once seen to!

The Chairman of the meeting, J. D. B. Frazer, Esq., President of the Pictou County Temperance League, rose, and, in a most energetic and feeling speech, gave the meeting the particulars in relation to this family, now in the very last stage of degradation. They had once been respectable people, but, by degrees, had learned to look upon that which God's Word tells us is a "mockery" and "raging," and now, even in time, they found that there was a serpent's sting and adder's bite in the cup!

One of the overseers of the poor, Alex. McDonald, Esq., stated, at the request of the Chairman, what he had done for the relief of the unfortunates, and he said there was much reason to fear that the food given by the town for the relief of this family had been taken by the mother to a grog-shop and there exchanged for rum!

When we reflect that this family pictures the condition of thousands similarly reduced by their sin against God, is it not enough, Sir, to move a heart of stone to awake to duty against the sin of making, selling, drinking, and, by example, encouraging the drinking usages and the liquor traffic. God in mercy help us all to pity and help the fallen, and prevent others falling over our evil examples or neglect of duty, into the path that ends, as in the case alluded to, and which, but for a merciful God's interposition, will end in death eternal!

According to Mr. Davidson's statements of his experience of the degradation that he, by his sins against God, society, and himself, was reduced to before he was made acquainted with the grace spoken of in Ephesians 1st and 2nd chapter, and the regeneration referred to in St. John 3rd chapter, the poor drunkard referred to by Rev. Mr. McArthur is no lower than he was this month three years ago in St. Catharines, C. W., where he tells us he was reduced to rags and an outcast condition, and which statement, testimonials from clergymen in Canada corroborate and endorse as real and true! And if Davidson, now so happy, free and healthy looking and robust, has been by grace, and grace only, delivered from the ditch and from death and hell, and his feet placed firmly on the Rock of Ages—Jesus Christ, and the Comforter referred to in St. John 14th and 15th chapters in his heart formed the hope of that eternal life referred to in St. John 10th chapter, who need despair who will apply to the same Physician—

Christ, and apply at once? See what Isaiah 55th chapter, St. John 7th chapter, and Revelations last chapter offers the poor sinner, especially the poor drunkard, whose appetite has got the better of reason, and of the entire man—soul and body!

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly, in Christ Jesus,

J.
Pictou, N. S., Nov. 19th, 1858.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Art for Everybody.

London, Nov. 1, 1858.

DEAR SIR,

You now have before you (supposing safe arrival) the first three parts of "STUDIES FROM THE GREAT MASTERS," concerning which I sometime since addressed yourself and readers.

An old proverb says, "good wine needs no bush;" and the "Studies" would find their own way in the world without any praise from me: still I hope to be excused for pointing out their cheapness, excellence, and novelty—the successful realization of the main idea in their issue, namely, to popularize Art, and bring down to everyone's reach the treasures of genius: also, the testimonials already received here from the Press, some extracts from which are enclosed, as a sample of others.

Art is certainly making rapid strides—perhaps as rapid and great, in their way, as those of science. I would instance, as greatest in the branch of Illustrative Art, Photography and Colour-printing. The first is now becoming adapted to many purposes of practical utility, as well as extending its artistic productions; and the shop windows are increasingly filled with most beautiful specimens. By a newly invented process, too, the principles of the stereoscope are applied to any engraving or print, so giving it that beautiful relief hitherto confined to stereoscopically prepared sketches.

But even the best photographs lack that vividity and beautiful *vraisemblance* which the transmission of colour as well as *feature* gives. The picture is true, but coldly, purely so; the reproduction gives but a ghostly reminiscence of the original, and remains such. With colour-printing, on the contrary, the scene is reproduced clad in the same tones as reality; and breathes out itself into the mind, from paper, with whatever power the association aroused may possess. It may be less artistic as a copy, in the limning; but that is more than compensated for by the greater charm of colour.

The man who is above receiving impressions from a picture may shake hands with him—who has "no music in his soul," who is fit for everything queer, and who may not be trusted. In early ages, as now, the painter has been honoured and loved by humanity: the printer, too, has had his share. Now, the twain have become incorporated—the painter prints, the printer paints as he works. And, trusting not to their own inspirations, like good disciples of Art they look to its chief ornaments, and study from "The Great Masters."

If every man has a particular footfall and a peculiar tone of voice, how much more has he a peculiar mode of treating the subjects of his study? "The Christ"—how marvellously different have been men's imaginings of that Sorrowful yet Exalted One! Some with ethereal beauty have depicted his features; others, as of one whose "visage was marred more than the sons of men;" some with thorns, some with a visible halo of glory, have pictured forth their idea.

I may not venture to enter further into the question, here, as to the correctness of each: my readers will judge for themselves. All may admire the Apollo Belvidere, the Famese Hercules, the Venus de Medicis, or the Madonnas and Holy Families of numerous chieftains in Art, without indorsing the idolatries of Rome or the errors of Catholicism.

In "Studies from the Great Masters," however, no one need fear that a conscientious delicacy will be violated, or a tender susceptibility wounded: and, in now allowing other pens to speak for me, Mr. Editor, I commit them to your care, and trust a large sale will reward the producers. Only a large sale can at all repay outlay or sustain production.

Says the Bath Chronicle:—

"Time was, when picture galleries and statuary were not for all—but the exclusive privilege of the rich; and the idea of a poor man having any taste for the fine arts was deemed an entire mistake. But that time has now quite passed: the middle and lower classes have shown that they know fully how to derive from them both delight and improvement."

"Nothing has more strongly tended to keep alive this love and appreciation of what is beautiful, than the periodical issue of prints and engravings in a form and at a price within the reach of many thousands