Agriculture, etc.

FATTENING CATTLE. - In fattening cattle and sheep, or in keeping milch cows, few farmers appreciate the advantages of high feeding. A large amount of food is required to keep the animal alive, and the milk or flesh and fat which we obtain is derived from the food given in excess of this quantity. If a horse will draw a ton, and the empty wagon weigh 15 cwt., we can only take a load of 5 cwt.; but attach another horse and we can take a load of 25 cwt. In other words, the effective power of the two horses is five times as much as the one. It is so in feeding mileh cows and in fattening cattle and sheep-it is the few pounds of extra feed that we give which produces the desired milk and fat. To give only enough food to keep the animals in a stationary condition, when the object is to get them fat, is manifestly absurd; and to give them only a little more than is necessary, and thus get only a little fat, is also very poor economy, when, by a few pounds more food, we might double or treble the amount of fat or milk.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNG FARMERS .-Mr. E. R. Spaulding, President of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society, Mass., bas given \$40 to be distributed in three sums as prizes to young farmers, not over thirty years of age, who shall, in 1864 and 1865, keep an exect account of all the productions of their respective farms in each of said years, and also a true account of the cost of producing them, on a comparison of which accounts a committee shall award the premium of \$20 to the one who has produced the most, at the least expense; and other premiums of \$12 and \$8 consecutively to the next in order, life, is it not the duty of every christian, and on the same principle—the premiums to be awarded in the fall of 1865.

POTATO ROT.—At a recent meeting of the Farmer's Club, Mr. Carpenter stated that the religious things. result of his observations on the potato rot was, that potatoes planted in moist, tenacious soils, are much more subject to rot than if grown in dry gound. Prot. Mapes supported this view by stating that on a field which he planted, half of which only was under-drained the potatoes idle heads. When a person is engaged in the while on the other they all rotted - Exhange.

FLOWERS .- The principal rule to be observed in the arrangement of flowers is to place the blue next the orange, and the violet next the a knowledge of the scriptures. In a good Sabyellow; whilst red and pink flowers are never seen to greater advantage than when surrounded by verdure and by white flowers; the latter may also be advantageously dispersed among groups formed of blue and orange, and of violet and yellow flowers.

RULES FOR JUDGING THE POINTS OF AN OX. -Stand before him and be sure he has a fine hazel eye, large nostrils, long from the eye to the Sabbath School. the nostrils, broad at and above the eye, rather slim horns, toes straight out before him, straight in the knees, bosom full, back straight, and ribs round and wide as his hips. If you find these points, you need not ask of what breed he is; but if you want one, buy him. A little, blackeyed ox is not to be depended on, as he will kick and be ugly, while a short-headed ox will start from the whip, but he will soon forget it.

Horses.-There is a general feeling and belief in the United States that there is or soon will be a scarcity of horses in the country, as a result of the great destruction of them in the army, without any material increase of their production by breeders. Almost every suitable animal for the different branches of the service, and for use in the cities, has been sold by those who produced them, at remunerative prices there are but very few horses in the country fit the good seed in youthful hearts, and if we plant for market, aithough the demand is great, and apparently increasing. Every good horse finds a market and a good price.

THE LEGS OF INSECTS .- M. Delisle once observed a fly, only as large as a grain of sand, preach, and let us with united voices pray, God which ran three inches in half a second, and in bless the Sabbath School ! that space made the enormous number of five hundred and forty steps. If a man were to be able to run as fast in proportion to his size, supposing his step to measure two feet, he would in the course of a minute, have run upwards of twenty miles, a task far surpassing our express railroad engines, or the famous " Seven League Boots" recorded in the nursery fable .- In leaping, also, insects far excel man, or any other animal whatever. The flea can leap two hundred times its own length; so also can the locust.

LOOK OUT !- Mr. J. C. Sommers furnishes an extract of a letter just received from Melbourne : | tific visit from Bavaria, tells us that in 1865 a comet shall come so close as to endanger this our earth, and, should it not attach itself to us behold. During three nights we shall have no darkness, but be bathed in the brilliant light of the blazing train ! The Professor was leaving · Australia for Bavaria, so that we may hear more that two powerful and practical men, have been violent editors and newspaper scribblers; but of this on his reaching Europe.

To be a man is more than to be opulent. The title adds nothing to the true man. He of divine friendship, the hope of heaven, the consciousness of right. He is " rich toward caped with their lives. ... you and paided on the leading men in the Assembly.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

There is one field of christian labor to which too little attention is paid. I meen the Sabbath School. It is impossible to estimate the full value of this branch of christian enterprise. The cause of God has received an incalculable an ount of benefit from it.

It is generally confessed that impressions re ceived in early life are more lasting than those received at a later period. The youthful mind is continually receiving impressions either tor good or evil, according to the associations by which it is surrounded, and this should be borne in mind by those who have the training of the young, so as to bring proper influences to bear upon them.

Persons who have been surrounded by religious influences in their youth, offer less resistance to the operation of God's Spirit, than those who have not had the advantages of early religious training. Of course there are instances when the contrary has been the case, but they are only exceptions to a general rule.

If a man's character depends so much on the associations by which he is surrounded and the influences brought to bear upon him, in early especially of christian parents, by every means in their power to instil into the youthful mind, a knowledge of, and a profound reverence for

The Sabbath School is one great means of doing this. It is said that " Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and we may presume that he exerts the same influence over were all sound on the under-drained portion, study of God's word, and receiving instruction from its pages, it prevents him in some degree at least from having vain and wicked thoughts. The Sabbath School also gives a young person bath School they are there presented in their most attractive form, so that the most feeble mind can grasp the great truths of the gospel.

> Had we the means of discovering we should find that a great number of those who have given their hearts to God, owe their conversion either directly or indirectly to the influence of

> Great responsibility rests upon all of u who profess to be followers of Jesus. The children of the present day will in time become the men and women, who will form the character of the age, in which they live. It in a great measure depends upon the christians of to-day whether the world fifty years from this will be peopled with a God-fearing people, or idolator as in the days of Noah.

> Let not those who teach in Sabbath Schools be discouraged at the apparently small results of their labors. " Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days." God wil bless our labors in his own good time, let us but wait his pleasure. Let us pray that he will sow and water, God will give the increase.

> While we are directing others in the way o salvation, let us strive not to bring disgrace upon the cause, by neglecting to practice what we

Cape Canso, April 9th, 1864.

For the Christian Messenger.

"DALHOUSIE" WILL MARK AT EPOCH.

Dear Editor,---

Some spiders can leap a couple of feet upon their | ior and antagonistic spirits met on the area of and the peoples' rights. public life in Nova Scotia, to draw out, direct and form the sentiments of the people of their eral and unanimous, than now exists among all native province. In glancing over this period, denominations, except Presbyterians, to enforce -" Professor Newmager, on a three years' scien- for the purpose of collecting the subjects on even handed justice in the settlement of the which public opinion has been divided, the mind | Dalhousie question. is as naturally directed to the two political par- What the christian now dreads is the impend-(as one globule of quick-silver to another), nor ties, as the eye of the tourist is to the great ing strife and contention, the resposibility of annihilate us, the sight will be most beautiful to rivers and mountains, as he surveys the land- which has already been placed at different doors. at their respective heads, to unite, control and the responsibility of arousing the feelings which guide them; and this power has extended to the begin to appear, and will be likely to continue, is greater than a monarch. A good man, a been by the exercise of godly wisdom, and stu- Hon. representative, who with might and main, christian man, though in rags, is above ermine, died silence, that ministers of the gospel and position and commanding eloquence, entered the purple and gold. He has within him that religious periodicals, whose unhappy lot has been lists, to sustain Dalhousie, at all hazards, as it

The veteran leaders are retiring, and a change shewed a disposition to deal fairly with the pe-

is at hand, which will be an epoch in Nova Scotia politics. The line of demarcation between the two great parties, which has been, for so many years, plain, broad, and deep is now fading out, and is likely to become entirerly obliterated. The old divisions are metling together, and there are unmistakable evidences of new combinations.

Just as the aged leaders are being removed into retirement of honor and competency, a subject comes before the people and Parliament ot our country, which at first appears very insignificant; but the man, acquainted with man's heart, cannot fail to see that it is one, which if not soon equitably settled, will stir and agitate this province as it has not been agitated within the memory of this generation. The subject to which we refer is Dalhousie College. The legislation upon which has sounded out the note of sectarian strife from one end of our province to the other. This fire has been kindled around the red benches, and there is the only place that it can be quenched.

Dathousie gets its thousands of pounds from the people's funds exclusive of the building which was erected with the public money. Besides this the Presbyterians still have a grant to the Pictou Academy of £250, besides the lion's share of the Normal School. Will Baptists, Methodists, Churchmen and Catholics submit passively to

The petitions against Dalhousie as it is, were not sent to the house, as was incorrectly stated there, from a fear that Dalhousie would injure other colleges; but they were sent as a firm and indignant expression against an unfair disbursement of public funds.

In the country, Presbyterians tell other denominations that the Hon Prov. Secretary and others have done them a great favor; and this is said with a taunt and a shrug of the shoulders. These taunts are endured for the present, but it is done calmly because of a firm decision to agitate and press the subject till justice is done to all parties. . May the advice be taken, which was recently given in an editorial of the Provincial Wesleyan under the caption "Be ye angry and sin not." Leading men in both political parties, say "do our leaders suppose that we will support them in the course they have taken upon the subject of Dalhousie ?" The other day, I heard an influential and deliberate man say,-" If the Ch. Messenger had yielded on this subject he would at once cease to be a subscriber."

The question now is who will step forward and represent the people, pained and disgusted at the manœuvering, shifting, hesitating and unfairness of those whom they have hitherto trusted? Persons of both parties in politics now say, Mr. Longley and those who went with him, acted like honest men. The people begin to understand this question, and after they have learned all the facts, there will be no such thing as deceiving them. They will judge of the character of their representatives by the course they take on this question. The reasoning runs thus :- If men prove unfair and false on this subject, which we can understand, we will not trust them upon subjects more complicated and difficult of comprehension. Upon this question, the people's representatives will either make or loose confidence with the people. I will venture to assert, that a single speech delivered in the Assembly this session, and represented as the most impassioned and eloquent which has been heard there this winter, has destroyed more reputation than can be gained in years to come. When the people see that the same apparent frankness, earnestness, decision and oratorical ability, characterised this speech, which have marked similar efforts on other subjects, in which they sustained the orator, they now begin to feel that he was unworthy of that confidence, which they have placed in him. But nothing is to be gained by censure, except to expose these About a quarter of a century ago, two super- who have stood in the way of just legislation

Never was determination deeper, more gen-

scape from some eminence. That two political By some it is referred to Synodical Assemblies, divisions have existed is no more palpable, than by others to Baptist Conventions, by others to churches, the pulpit, and the press. And it has should be placed chiefly to the credit of one cast between the contending parties, have es- is. Feelings before this were calm and moder-

titions, even though they had referred the matter to the public for a more general and deliberate expression of opinion, the movement would still have been quiet although decided. But when the great debater of the house, came foward to brow beat this question down, and lay bis hand upon the people's rights, his oratory there is no more to an indignant public, than the froth of the ocean, except that it stirs their indignation and resentment. I think the calm and reflecting will see the question in this light.

Representative men from the different denominations of christians, will, no doubt, confer upon the course to be pursued in the future. Next winter the injured sects will speak the same thing in our Parliament. In the mean time let those who desire peace rather than contention exert themselves to calm and restrain the public mind, while this question is pending.

> Yours &c., E. M. SAUNDERS

For the Christian Messenger.

DEACON CHARLES MOSES,

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Died at Lake George on the 17th day of Feb. 1864, in the 58th year of his age.

Brother Moses made a profession of religion in early life, was baptized by the Rev. Harris Harding and united with the First Baptist Church of Yarmouth, June 15th, 1828. In the year 1849 he with a number of other brethren and sisters united in forming the Baptist Church at Lake George, at which time our dear brother was rhosen deacon, which office he filled with great credit, and to the entire satisfaction of the

Our brother was regarded by all who knew bim as a humble godly man, living, in his family and in the community, as a sincere follower of Jesus. It might be said of him with propriety he was a good man.

As long as he was able to attend the services of God's sanctuary, his place there was filled-His addresses will not soon be forgotten either by the church or congregation.

Through all his sickness he was strengthened and comforted by the promises of God's Word, but seemed firmer as he drew near his end, and met death without fear, resting implicitly upon

He has left a widow and seven children to

DEACON SIMON GIFFEN,

Departed this life at Isaac's Harbour, March 27th, in the 64th year of his age. Our beloved brother was a native of the County of Shelburne. About 35 years ago he was baptized by Elder Saunders, and united with the Baptist Church at that place, where he made himself useful for seven years, until he removed to Isaac's Harbor, He became a member of the Baptist Church at this place in its first formation and was chosen deacon. His life was a steadfast consistent exemplification of christian character. Unwavering attachment to the great principles of our faith, was one of his distinguishing traits. He was also admired for his gentleness of disposition, and christian courtesy. Seventeen years ago the writer formed a pleasing acquaintance with our dear brother. His heart was truly identified with the cause of God; he rejoiced with the joyfu!, and mourned with the sorrowful. For the last few years past his sufferings were very great by times, yet he was always present with his brethren in the house of God, when able to attend. It was his delight to recommend the Saviour wherever he went. He was lovely in his life, and peaceful in his death. Our deceased brother has left a widow and sixteen children to mourn their loss. They have lost in him a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the church one of its strong pillars. Many relations and sincere friends deeply sympathize with the afflicted family. May the same grace which supported him in life and in death, sustain and guide them to that rest into which we doubt not he has entered. The attendance at his funeral was great and solemn. The writer preached from Rev. xiv. 13 .- Communicated. St. Mary's, April 6th.

Provincial Parliament

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 19.

The hon. Prov. Sec. called the attention of the house to an article in a late number of the New York World, on the subject of the introduction of the South American optato into that country. The article in question contained an account of the proceedings of the New York State Agricultural Society, and reforred to a presentation to & Mr. Goodrich as being the first person to recommend the growth of that potatoe in the State of New York. He was not aware at what time Mr. Goodrich first brought the subject forward, but it would be in as the recollection of the house that Mr. Joel Dens. more, a native of the County of Hants in this Province, some year or two ago endeavored to inpress the late government with the importance of introducing the potatoe from South America, as a means of remedying the potatoe rot. He must confess that he and others thought that Mr. Densmore had become rather fanatical on the

subject, and his proposition was not thought

much of-but it appears now that this society in