

Agriculture, &c.

DO BEES GATHER, OR MAKE, HONEY?

I am decidedly of the opinion that they gather in and deposit it in the hive, without any modification whatever. There are few things that we can say we know are not so; but it seems to me to be too late in the day for any one to maintain that honey is manufactured by the bees. As for their making honey from molasses, I will not say I know they never will, but I do know I never could induce them to use a particle of it, and I have tried numerous experiments with it. The foundation for the belief that they ever use it, probably lies in the fact that the bees will gather the sugar settled in the bottom of molasses casks, but observation will show that it is only the sugar. I never could detect them carrying off one drop of liquid molasses. Likewise, I have satisfied myself that bees seldom visit more than one kind of blossom during one excursion; but I have known exceptions. There is no evidence, however, that, as is maintained by some, they are particular about storing each kind of honey by itself in the hive. One may discover cells of clover honey, discolored by buckwheat.—M. Quimby, in Rural New-Yorker.

LAYERING ROSES.

The soil must be well stirred about the roots of the plant, then select a strong and healthy shoot, strip off the leaves for a few inches and cut the stem in a slanting direction, just below an eye, so that the stem may be about half divided and the cut will be half an inch long. Press the shoot where it is cut into the ground, fastening it with a forked stick so that it will be held two or three inches below the surface, and cover it with earth. The Chinese, who are famous cultivators of roses,—and, by the way, perhaps they will come into competition with our gardeners as well as with shoemakers,—perform this operation during August, and after cutting a slit as directed above, place a pebble in the cleft to keep it open, and tie a handful of fresh, green moss around the eye. The moss is kept constantly moist, and roots soon shoot forth into it, when the connection with the parent bush can be severed and the layer removed or potted at once without removing the moss. This method is said to be safer when the plant operated upon is a choice one. Care must be taken to keep the layer well watered until its roots are sufficiently advanced to draw moisture from the soil.—Zion's Herald.

FRANCE IN 1871.—It is beginning to be a serious question in France how the people are to be fed in 1871. In fourteen departments in France, ravaged by war, no cultivation is possible; and in the remaining seventy-five it is greatly crippled, by the fact that nearly all the able-bodied young men have been taken for military purposes. The suggestion is made that the culture of things not absolutely indispensable, such as madder, tobacco, mulberry trees, &c., shall cease, and that the lands they occupy shall be made to produce wheat and potatoes.

THE WILD GOOSE PLUM.—Once upon a time,—so tradition has it,—a man killed a wild goose and found in its crop two seeds, which he planted. One of them grew and produced a plum, which has gained considerable repute, and is known as the wild goose plum. It is said to be a most prolific bearer, the fruit being from three to four and a half inches in circumference, bright red in color, and covered with whitish dots. It grows very rapidly, both in nursery and orchard, is hardy, and requires but little care. If the limbs are not shortened it is likely to break down with the weight of its fruit. It grafts well on peach or plum stocks, and on its own.

The French Agricultural Societies have put off all their meetings, as the whole force of the country is required for its defence. The Paris Society of Carpenters has decided that the sum of 1000fr., destined for its annual fête, shall be applied in aid of the families of agricultural labourers of the neighbourhood serving in the army. It is the same all over the country.

Instances are recorded in the Horticulturist of bringing old orchards, that were apparently dying out back to vigorous life and fruitfulness by a liberal use of wood ashes and frequent stirring of the soil.

A HINDOO FARMER'S WIFE.

The women manage everything, and the men hardly ever venture to disobey their orders. It is they who buy and sell, and lend and borrow; and, though the man comes to the catcherry to have his rent settled, he always receives his instructions before leaving home. If he gives up any point of them, however trifling, he is sure to incur her resentment. She orders him to stay, at home next day, and sallies forth herself in great indignation, denouncing the whole tribe of revenue servants. On her arrival at the catcherry, she goes on for near an hour with a very animated speech, which she had probably begun several hours before, at the time of leaving her house; the substance of it is that they are a set of rascals for imposing on her, poor, simple husband. She usually concludes with a string of interrogations: "Do you think I can plow land without bullocks? that I can make gold? or that I can raise it by selling this cloth?" She points, as she says this, to the dirty rag with which she is half covered, which she has put on for the occasion, and which no man would choose to touch with the end of a stick. If she gets what she asks, she goes away in a good humor; but if not, she delivers another philippic, not in small, female voice, but in that of a boatswain, for by long practice she is louder and hoarser than a man. As the catcherry people only laugh at her, she carries her eloquence where she knows she can make it be attended to. She returns to her unfortunate husband, and probably does not confine herself to entire logical arguments. She is, perhaps, too full of cares and anxieties to sleep that night, and if any person passes her house about daybreak, or a little before, he will certainly find her busy spinning cotton. If I have not seen, I have at least often heard the women spinning early in the morning, when it was so dark that I could scarcely follow the road.—The Englishman in India.

ECONOMY OF THE FARM.

Farmers grow rich by saving, and others grow rich by spending. Others have first to make the money, and then spend it for food. The wants of a farmer are few that cannot be supplied from his farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not money to buy abroad, or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others who must give all for things which he has without buying.

Here lies the secret of a farmer's success: In raising everything, as far as possible, on the farm, and buying as little as he possibly can.

Nor is this mistake the only one made by farmers. They all want too much land, and too much stock for their land. Remember that fifty acres actually worth one hundred dollars per acre, is worth more than one hundred acres at fifty dollars per acre; because one-half the work expended on the first will raise as much as the whole amount expended on one hundred acres. In the same way with stock. It is better to fatten five head of steers well than ten only half done, because they will sell for more, and you will also save the interest on one-half the investment.

TO WHITEN THE HANDS.—One wineglassful of eau-de-cologne; one ditto of lemon juice; two cakes of brown Windsor soap scraped to a powder; mix well. It is fit for use when hard.

A CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.

At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Black, a distinguished practitioner, said that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache, unless the disease was connected with rheumatism, by the application of the following remedy: Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply to the tooth.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

The most delicate and beautiful mind, like the most delicate flower, is the soonest blighted; yet it is the source of the most exquisite happiness, as well as countless evils, owing to its refined sensibilities.

MESSENGER ALMAYACK.

JANUARY, 1871.

Full Moon, January 6th, 5h. 9m. afternoon. Last Quarter, " 14th, 2h. 42m. morning. New Moon, " 20th, 8h. 17m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 28th, 9h. 0m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High, Low. Rows for days of the month.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Pictou, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newpo t, and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 11 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes later. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes later.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.—Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising.

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.



NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1870-71.

COMMENCING FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1870.

UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:—

Down Trains.

Table with columns: Leave, Accommodation, Passengers, Mail, Freight. Rows for various stations.

Up Trains.

Table with columns: Leave, Accommodation, Passengers, Mail, Freight. Rows for various stations.

Stages connect at Truro with No. 1 Train for Lunenburg and Amherst, connecting there with Intercolonial Railway to Sackville, Dorchester and Moncton, and with E. & N. A. Railway to St. John, and with Stages for Pugwash, Wallace and Tatamagouche.

Connections are made at New Glasgow with (Lindsay & Co's) Stage Line to Antigonish, Strait of Canso, St. Peters, Sydney and Cow Bay; also for Sherbrooke and Gold Diggins. The steamers of the P. E. I. Navigation Company, connect with Trains at Pictou during the season.

Through connections are made with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway at Windsor, with the steamer "Emperor" at Annapolis for St. John, and with the steamer of International Line to Portland, and all parts of Quebec and Ontario.

An express train will be run between Annapolis and Halifax, connecting with the steamer, leaving Annapolis at 3 p.m., or on arrival of steamer, (on steamer days only). Through tickets issued at A. & H. Creighton's, Hollis Street, Halifax, and at the Railway Ticket Office, Richmond.

GEO. TAYLOR, Genl. Supt. Railway Office, Richmond, 10th Dec., 1870.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE, No. 6.

Commencing 16th Dec., 1870.

Table with columns: Stations, Passengers and Freight, Passengers and Freight, Steam Boat Express, MoWe & Sat. Rows for various stations.

Table with columns: Stations, Steam Boat Express, MoWe & Sat, Passengers & Freight, Passengers & Freight. Rows for various stations.

HALIFAX, by N. S. Railway.

Table with columns: Stations, A.M., P.M. Rows for various stations.

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