

Christian Visitor.

Christian

THOMAS McHENRY, SECLAR EDITOR AND MANAGER.

...ce, good will toward Men.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

NO 7

REV. I. E. BILL, RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL EDITOR.

VOL XIII.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND MODERN RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.

A LECTURE delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday evening, January 20th, 1860, by REV. MR. LATHEEN.

Concluded.
We have now to speak of the ANIMALS of South Africa. Its forests, plains and rivers teem with animal life. It must be a grand sight to see, on a vast plain, herds of animals, Elephants, Buffaloes, Zebras, Antelopes, and Elands all quietly feeding together. Such as that which made Dr. Livingstone think he could realize an image of the time when Magathria fed undisturbed in the primeval forests. And it is piteous and painful to think that gun-powder, and ball in the hands of savages, and the march of civilization in the track of the white man, will cause these noble animals to disappear from the earth. It is interesting to know that the presence of man is felt and feared by all the beasts of the African Forest. The lordly elephant, the huge rhinoceros, the fierce buffalo, and the unwieldy hippopotamus, all acknowledge the superiority and sovereignty of the Lords of creation.

As for the African LION, Dr. Livingstone, notwithstanding his daring encounter and splintered arm has taken away all the romance which we have been accustomed to associate with the majestic majesty, kingly domain, vast power, and terrible roar of that animal. We have always, from descriptions given in painting and poetry, been accustomed to think of the lion as a most royal creature—the king of the forest—majestic in his power and terrible in his roaring; but now it comes out that the lion is neither so noble nor so formidable a creature, neither so majestic nor so terrific, as has been represented by poets and painters. And there is less danger of being torn by lions in Africa, than of being run over in Cheap side in London.

There are other animals and insects of which an interesting account is given; but we must leave the Zoological department to look at the Races of Central Africa.

THE RACES.—Much of interest mingles with our inquiry upon this subject. In the crucible of a spacious philosophy they have been fused down to something below the dignity of humanity—creatures formed of a different material and cast in a different mould—incapable of intellectual or moral elevation—a sort of connecting link between the human and the brute species. It has been fashionable with one class to speak of the African races as unfit for any high degree of cultivation, unfit to be their own masters—sons of Ham—under the ban of a Divine curse—scurrying about with them a colored skin and a compressed cranium, and therefore only fit for slavery. Nay, slavery has been lauded as a noble, a merciful, a Divine institution for taking care of indolent, unintellectual, soulless, Africans—a sort of missionary institution for bringing black men under the influence of the Gospel.

But the fact is, they have formed their judgment, of African capability, from the debased, degraded, unprincipled habits of those who have been enthralled, trampled upon, subjected to the most barbarous usage, and fettered body, soul and spirit by the unrighteous and unwholesome system of slavery. They had been trampled down and then spurned because they are not standing in dignified attitude. Every generous feeling and every noble impulse have been crushed, and they are despised for not being generous, truthful, and freedom-loving. Just as soon may you expect that the eagle chained fast to the lock, should soar in the sunlight of heaven, as that man should be a noble and dignified creature when his soul has been crushed by bondage and oppression. The truth is, the lash and the fetter debase as well as agonize the races of the captive and the slave.

But it may come out after all that there is the best philosophy in the Bible teaching of "one blood." We are proud of our position, of the Anglo Saxon blood which runs in our veins, and we can only say—

Rule Britania,
Rule the waves,
Britains never shall be slaves.

But I question whether our British forefathers before the introduction of christianity, were equal to many of those tribes now in Central Africa.—Even the physical organization of these people is of a superior cast. Dr. Livingstone does not at all sanction those exaggerated representations of the negro type usually given by ethnologists as at all characteristic of the great longevity of Africans. He regards the monuments of the ancient Egyptians as embodying the ideal of many of those tribes better than any work of Ethnology he ever met with. And this is an important consideration in discussing the superiority or inferiority of these races. Africa and African nations have a history. The Egyptians were Africans, and yet Egypt was the cradle of arts and the school of learning. Carthaginians were Africans, and yet Carthage was long the rival of Rome for the Empire of the world. Many of the most flourishing of early churches were African—and many an eloquent teacher did she give to the world, many a faithful confessor to the church, and many a noble martyr to the flame.

Taking the Makalolo people as a specimen of the Central African races, there is much in them to admire—much generosity, truthfulness, constancy, and an intelligent interest in matters brought before them, which prove their capacity for instruction in arts, in science, in commerce, in husbandry, and in the truths of religion. Of their own accord, during their stay in Loanda, they sallied out into the open country, collected bundles of wood and disposed of their faggots to the inhabitants, and as they gave large bundles they had no difficulty in making sales. They obtained employment in unloading a ship laden with coals for the cruisers, and as they said, "I labored every day, from sunrise to sunset, for a moon and a half, as quickly as they could, unloading stores that burn."

But while there is much to admire in the character of these African people, their religious condition is bad enough—they are without God and without hope in the world.

Superstitions abound; they have vain doctors and diviners,—oracles for supposed witchcraft and tests for suspected guilt. Recreations are allowed at their marriages and funerals.

Polygamy is universal. Their conjugal relations are somewhat singular; affectionate husbands seem to bear treatment that would make a "roue" in civilized life. When the Makalolos returned from the first expedition, they found that many of their wives during their absence had been married to other men. Mashanana, whose wife was among the number, tried to put the best

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face upon it, saying, "Why, wives are as plentiful as grass, and can soon get another, may go; but then he would add, 'If I had that fellow I would open his ears for him.'"

The women of South Africa seem to be more kindly treated than in many heathen countries. Dr. Livingstone expressing surprise at the influence of a wife on one occasion; they answered: "Oh that is the custom in these parts; the wives are masters."

Their courtships among some tribes are curious. It is rather a serious matter to pay attention to a young lady in South Africa—"when a young man takes a liking for a girl in another village, he is obliged to come and live at their village, and the parents have no objection to the match. He has to perform certain services for the mother-in-law, such as keeping her supplied with fire wood; and when he comes into her presence he is obliged to sit with his knees in a bent position as putting out his feet would be a great affront to the old lady."

We have now to look at the beneficial results which may be expected from these Researches of Dr. Livingstone. We have to keep in mind the great object of this missionary explorer. He sought to open a communication between Central Africa and the civilized world—he sought a healthy region for missionary enterprise and colonial settlement.

But the great object which prompted him above all to undertake this mission of exploration was to strike a fatal blow at the evil system of slavery. The British Government have since cruising around the slave-coast which costs them, annually, a half-a-million sterling, but still the inhuman traffic goes on, in spite of their efforts.

But while the sentinel watched the coast to prevent the shipping of a cargo, the missionary was in the interior with the grand thought of destroying the whole system. He thus writes: "The idea was suggested that if the slave-market were supplied with articles of European manufacture, by legitimate commerce, the trade in slaves would become impossible." For the accomplishment of this his journeys of discovery were undertaken.

There may be difficulties in working out this great object; but these must be overcome. New fields for growing cotton for the supply of the British markets are much needed. Cottons could be cultivated in any extent. Colonies could be established in healthy regions—free labor could be employed and fairly remunerated—British capitalists would be more independent—Americans would lose their undesirable monopoly—slave labor would become unprofitable; and Southern slave-owners, who now with the sacred name of freedom on their lips, and liberty emblazoned on their banners, yet holding 3,000,000 of human beings in cruel bondage, would be unable to compete in the great cotton-market of the world with the produce of free labor from African fields.

Slavery rendered unprofitable would cease; and we can not but pray that the time may speedily come when there shall be no one to forge a bond or fasten a fetter, when the clank of the slave-chain and the lash of the whip, and the cry of the oppressed shall cease; when pointing to the meanness of a long injured race, whose only crime is color, we shall say,—"That is a man and a brother."

Recent intelligence of Dr. Livingstone, contained in papers read before the Royal Geographical Society, announces his discovery of the Shirwa, a large inland Lake separated from another Lake—Nyagasi—only by a small tongue of land, and the Southern, they discovered, to be no more than thirty miles distant from a branch of the navigable Shirwa. Everything in this region is interesting. The soil is very rich, and the grass generally from six to eight feet long. Gardens are common high up the hills, and on their tops. Cotton is cultivated extensively, and the further the travellers went the crops appeared to be of greater importance. But what is most remarkable, they not only grow cotton, but they spin and wear it too. Every one spins. Even chiefs are to be seen with spindle and distaff.

Here then in the centre of Africa, where European traveller or traffic has never been, having no connection with the civilized world, are fields producing cotton, and a community spinning and weaving cotton; and a little Manchester, which for ought I know, may yet become a rival of the great British Cottonopolis; or which is more likely, it may become a great Central African cotton market; and not unlikely is it that ships built in St. John may yet plough the waters of the Zambesi and the Shire; and far to the North of the Zambesi may capitalists from Britain and America be found buying their goods.

Another paper from Dr. Livingstone, which was received Nov. 12th, 1859, relates to the navigation of the Zambesi. In the midst of great disadvantages, they had travelled no less than 2,350 miles of river.

But the great object of all is the moral regeneration of these African tribes. Dr. Livingstone truly says, "The opening of the Central country is a matter of congratulation only so far as it opens a prospect for the elevation of its inhabitants. The end of the Geographical feat is the beginning of the Missionary enterprise."

One cheering sign of the present times is that the English Universities are becoming missionary—Oxford and Cambridge are preparing to send missionaries to Central Africa. We hope that their evangelical institutions will not be far behind, and that the time may speedily come when on the shores of the Nyangia Lakes and on the banks of the Zambesi, and in every part of that Central Continent, the messengers of life shall proclaim the Gospel of peace to those teeming millions.

Young men of the Christian Association! we live in an eventful day. The world is opening up for the march of Christianity. The church is preparing for fresh victories—for onward movement. She needs accessions to her ranks—she needs especially the sanctified talent of young men. Will you not enroll yourselves under the red-rod banner; and go forth in a warfare where the battle is not with confused noise or with blood-soiled garments; nor is it with weapons carnal but spiritual. Christianity does not go forth now as in the old crusading days, clad in

to the great number of works of public utility to be completed.

The Pays says,—
The treaty of commerce between France and England was signed yesterday. A delay being necessary for the ratification of the treaty, it will not be published before the 3rd of February. With regard to the substitution of protective prohibitive duties, the treaty will only be put in force in July, 1861.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.
The details of the battle of the 2nd inst. between the Moors and the Spaniards have come to hand. The battle was long and severe, and the Spaniards certainly lost 600 in the encounter, and thus paid dearly for driving the Moors from their position. The Moors are reported to have fought with the improved rifle, and other modern appliances of war. They burnt instead of burying their dead, and they seem to have retired to the plains of Tetan in perfect order, 8,000 in number. On these plains a great, if not a decisive, battle may be expected. From the Spanish side we have exaggerated accounts of the number of the Moorish forces engaged in the late battle. The figure is put down at 40,000 or 50,000. It is also affirmed that the Moors lost 1,500.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE ALBERT.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.

The steamer Prince Albert arrived at New-Branding yesterday morning, from Galway, bringing dates to the 4th inst.
Lord John Russell announced in Parliament that the Government could not produce any correspondence relative to the rumoured annexation of Savoy to France, but said that Count Walewski had assured Lord Cowley that the Emperor of the French had no intention of proposing an annexation.

The British Government had sent a despatch expressing their satisfaction of this assurance.
On the question of appointing a Committee to investigate the miscellaneous expenditures, Ministers were defeated by a majority of 28.
Mr. Cooper will be Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Pitzroy, deceased.

The Hanover Cotton Mills, at Manchester, have been destroyed. Loss £30,000 stg.

The Patriot announces that efforts have been made in Sardinia to prevent the Savoyards from expressing their desire for annexation.

The London Post prominently announces that England and France are allied on the question of the "revival movement," and so anxious are some of our junior patriots to display their loyalty to Fatherland, that they actually go about in their "uniform" on the Sabbath. Merchants and mechanics, lawyers, drapers, bakers, &c., are forming corps; and I would not be surprised if this excitement last long enough—though we have church-members, elders, deacons, and clergymen's rifle corps formed. Ministers of the Prince of Peace are amongst the most forward to rouse the war-spirit of the country. Meetings convened to forward the rifle movement are not only encouraged by the presence, but are opened and closed by the prayers of Gospel ministers! If our ministers would do all they could to promote among the classes of the community, high and low, rich and poor, more and more, the moral influence of our holy religion, and "let the dead bury their dead," they would do much more for our national security than they do by fanning the unwholesome flame of international strife and alienation. But for the fact that "the Lord reigneth," one would be disposed to say that the folly and fickleness of the British mind presents an insuperable barrier to the steady progress of true religion in the land. I lament to see so much deadness prevail in regard to divine things, while the people seem to be running mad about the rifle movement, of which, I am inclined with Mr. Cobden to think, they will be heartily ashamed ere many months are passed away.

Thank God, his work still goes on in many places—not with very much outward excitement, yet widely and powerfully.
It is now five months since the awakening began in the Wynds. Many from all parts of the city and suburbs, as well as from other places have shared the blessing during that time. The services during the new-year festivities have been marked by great solemnity. There have been a large number of anxious inquirers, and many have apparently been converted. On Sabbath evening—the closing Sabbath of the year—there appearing of the Spirit as any that has occurred. On Sabbath and Monday evenings the church was crowded to excess. On Tuesday there were also a number of anxious inquirers, some of them apparently in great agony of mind. The church having been crowded on Monday evening is the more remarkable, as that in former years at the same season it would have been with the greatest danger that such a meeting could have been held, so great was the wickedness of the place.

I will now mention a few facts in connection with each of the principal places where the Revival has appeared.
EDINBURGH.—Special services for the working classes have for some weeks been held every Sabbath evening in Knox's Church, Canongate, under the auspices of the Established Church. At Car-rubber's close, the attendance at this season of the year continues undiminished. On Sabbath night the place was overcrowded as usual, besides about 200 in the hall below. Since the 14th October last, when the first case of awakening occurred, not a night has passed without fruit.—There are now seven branch meetings in the open air, one of them composed of about twenty-four children.

TESMAHAGOW.—The Revival movement is still progressing in this town. What a marked change is to be seen in the streets at night! It seems to be a severe stroke to the trade of the public-houses. In places of light in the upper rooms of several of the houses at night, there is darkness, while a glowing light is seen shining from the different places of worship.
AYR.—The number of prayer-meetings at this place has greatly increased, and a good work is going on. In some of the most destitute localities, where formerly there was the greatest difficulty in bringing a number of people together for worship, large numbers are now easily congregated for this purpose.

STORNOWAY.—In the parishes of Lock, Barvas, Carloway, Stornoway, and Kureh, a very encouraging work is going on. The Revival movement has appeared in almost every school in the parish of Lock. The teachers cannot make any comment on a passage of Scripture without the children being affected. A pious teacher said, the other day, that he did not feel teaching to be such a toil this year, although he had a great many more scholars.

DUNTOCHER.—There can be no doubt that a remarkable awakening has begun in Duntocher, and is still going on. Various young persons are holding prayer-meetings in one another's houses, and are not ashamed to make profession of the Lord Jesus. Some, who were regular church-going people, have been brought to see that they were strangers to grace and to God, and have been enabled to give themselves away to Christ; others, who have become careless in attendance upon divine ordinances, have been brought to see the evil of this, and are now to be seen in church from Sabbath to Sabbath; and others, who have been addicted to swearing and drunkenness, and other vices, have abandoned these, have embraced the Saviour, and have become so interested in divine things as to take pa-

prayer-meetings that are now being held. It is the change that has come over the people that the spirit-dealers are beginning to feel their business considerably affected by it.

MBELTOWN.—I am glad to be in a position number that the religious awakening in this place is still unabated, and that external evidences are as strong and manifest as at the origin. The outward manifestations which were acclamations at first are now but few; yet the dance at the nightly prayer-meetings, coming the weather, is all that can be expected the Sabbath services are thronged with zealous worshippers. It is gratifying to serve, that whilst at this season, in former years there were only plans and speculations for balls, parties, and excursions, there is, present, hardly mention that another year has passed.

RENDER.—This place has been favored by a very considerable awakening. After a year's united prayer-meeting, on Sabbath the 13th November, three women (two were church members) were stricken down by a deep conviction of sin. Other cases of conversion followed day after day till the number of these outward manifestations of God's grace amounted to about twenty. But as in other places, these outward manifestations are seen to be only a fraction of the work of God in the hearts of sinners. A very large number of others are known to have turned to God and are rejoicing in him. It is painful, however, to add that the Revival as yet principally been confined to the poorer classes of the town. The church goes on comparatively unimpaired, and many of them scoffing at the work. There are about thirty prayer-meetings during the week: one on Monday night (for five nights), conducted by the various ministers of the town, excepting the parish and the Reformed Presbyterian ministers, who have not joined in the movement; two laymen's prayer-meetings (on the evenings of Saturday and Sabbath); two district meetings every night (except Saturday), in localities of the town inhabited by the poorest class; and other meetings, held either once or twice a week. These meetings are all well attended, but the district meetings have been especially owned by God for bringing sinners to Christ. These meetings are crowded with sinners, and the mostened over the falling away and hearing breast, seen in the attentive worshippers, give plain evidence of the power of God's spirit to soften the heart. Already many have been decidedly converted to the Lord by the instrumentality of these meetings alone, while there are scores of others awakened, and now under deep anxiety for their souls.

THE NORTH.—We are credibly informed that there is scarcely a town or village between Aberdeen and Inverness that has not been visited by the quickening power of the Spirit. In and around Aberdeen, the work still goes on. Many have been awakened and converted by hearing casually a text repeated. A number of young men, having no better place to meet in for prayer, assembled in a room without light, where they frequently continued till midnight. They have now got gas. A correspondent (Wyd Journal) writes:—"Several men have given up selling drink; one of them was awakened, but could get no peace till he had abandoned a traffic which he felt he could not ask Jesus to bless. At Ballater the work has begun; some young girls from thence came to Aberdeen, and were awakened and found Jesus. One of them invited her mother to come and see her; she promised; and this daughter, with three other girls, united in prayer that her coming to Aberdeen might be blessed. The mother, who came, went to church, heard all, and remained unmoved till, coming out of church, a person put his hand on her shoulder, and said, 'Are you saved?' It was enough; the arrow went home; she returned to Ballater, and told others.

EXMOUTH.—At the Religious Institution Room on Saturday, the following letter was read:—"The work spreads and deepens. I will give you some incidents. One of the fishermen, assured, £294, 49s. 6d. The business of this Agency has been doubled the year, and is steadily increasing. The Medical Examiner, WID MILLER, M. D. Office—A. Ritchie's Building, Princess Street. G. O. D. WETMORE.

WANTED—Warm Under Shirts and Drawers, warranted not to shrink. For sale by D. H. HALL, 41 King-Street.

ALISSES, TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.—For sale by D. H. HALL, 41 King-Street.

WANTED—Cheap Boots, Shoes, and Hatters, Hats Caps, and Furs. Wholesale Retail. D. H. HALL, 41 King-Street.

WANTED—Wanted, a few persons having any demands against the Estate of the late John Flower, of Queen's Quay, to please hand in their proof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, please make immediate payment to the undersigned. G. D. BAILEY, WILBERT FLOWER, Executors.

WANTED—A shop in Brick Building fronting on Ward Street. DeFOREST & PERKINS.

WANTED—The undersigned have been appointed a committee to conduct a Bazaar to be held at the time of the celebration of the Reformation. The object being to aid in paying the debt due to the Baptist Chapel "Salem," in connection with persons favorable to the object, be thankfully received. MRS. CONSTANTINE, FREEMAN, STEADMAN, GRANDALL, on, Feb. 10th 1860.

WANTED—3000 Bushels HORSEREEF. For (see 15) HALL & FAIRWEATHER. FOR DON HATS.—Just opened, a Large stock of Extra Fine SCOTCH HATS, from the best makers. LOCKHART & CO., 79 King St and 127 Prince Wm-st.

WANTED—RICE FAMILY FLOUR.—The Subscribers have on hand a very superior article of mill Flour, (manufactured to order,) which is sold to give satisfaction. HALL & FAIRWEATHER. MAN

WANTED—From 1st May 1860, the House in Elliot Row lately occupied by Mrs. James Inghes. It is pleasantly situated in Flower Garden in front, and has the City premises. Apply to P. R. INGHES, No. 80 Prince Wm-st.

WANTED—SALT FOR MILCH COWS.—Without the use of salt, the milk becomes scanty and imperfect. The greatest necessity for its use is in the spring, when the cows are first turned out to grass. A few experiments in May and June showed that young without salt five days shrank the milk from one to two per cent. in quantity, and from five to seven per cent. in quality. Later in the season, less difference was observable.

WANTED—DAMA nets a half price. See 21

When he makes money by rum-selling, or any other traffic which works mischief in the community, he gets cheated.

When he ignores all "outside matters," and is determined to make money anyhow, leaving religion, politics, friends, benevolent objects, and "everybody to take care of themselves," he gets cheated.

Don't, therefore, pay too much for money. It will not furnish you all you desire. It will not insure you good health. It will not enrich your mind. It will not enrich the heart. It will not deliver you from danger. It will not follow you beyond the grave. It will not save your soul.—Don't, therefore, we pray you, in getting gold, sacrifice your principles, your health, your friends, your good name, the best interests of your family or your soul; for if you do, you are cheated for time, and cheated for eternity. Don't get cheated.—Exchange.

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

"In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence saved them: in his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and he bare them and carried them all the days of old.—Is. lxiii. 9.

"With joy we meditate the grace. Of our High Priest above; His heart is made of tenderness, His bowels melt with love.

"Touched with a sympathy within, He knows our feeble frame; He knows what sore temptations mean, For he has felt the same."

How many an anguished spirit may be soothed and tranquilized by a gentle word, by a loving act, telling that there are those in existence who can weep with those that weep, and mourn with those that mourn. This will go a great way to lighten a heavy burden.—Parish Visitor.

MISTAKES.

1. It is a mistake for a pastor to suppose that he can have his people take an interest in the religious movements of the day without having a religious newspaper circulated among them.

2. It is a mistake for a pastor to suppose that his people can be acquainted with the progress and wants of his own denomination, and contribute liberally to the support of its institutions, unless they are readers of a newspaper devoted especially to the interests of that branch of the Christian Church.

3. It is a mistake for any one to suppose that he can, by the same expenditure in any other way, bring as much religious information before his family, as by subscribing and paying for a well-conducted religious newspaper.

4. It is a mistake for a man to begin to practice economy by stopping his religious newspaper. To do this is to deprive himself and family of a great benefit.

5. It is a mistake for any one to suppose that a newspaper can be made exactly what every one would like it to be. The general taste and wants must be consulted.

6. It is a mistake for any one to think that editors can, by any possibility, admit to their columns every article that is sent them. They must often decline contributions ably written, because space is demanded for something of present interest, of which the Church and the world wish to read.

7. It is a mistake for one who can compose lines containing a certain number of syllables, to suppose himself a true born poet.

8. It is a mistake to suppose that editors have much leisure, lead an easy life, or are too well paid.—N. Y. Chron

The Kennebec Journal says that a few years since, the wife of the then American Minister to England, received from a friend in New England a box of autumnal leaves, selected for their beauty and their variety of tints. The lady wore them as ornaments, and they attracted much attention, and were greatly admired by the English people. Since then these leaves have been in demand here, and every autumn packages of them are dumped over in the steamer, and flash their beauty in the high circles of London.

Agricultural.

FARMERS CLUBS.

The importance of a well organized Farmer's Club can not be over-estimated. Such a club, once formed, and kept up with spirit, is a most admirable means of imparting practical information and eliciting important facts. It is not an agreeable and profitable way of spending the long evenings of our cold winter days, for a number of farmers to assemble at some appointed place, and spend the passing hours in the discussion of subjects connected with the advancement of their mutual interests? Is it not desirable that many of the theories brought forward by the agricultural journals of the day, should be discussed, and ventilated, by the men for whose benefit they were professedly broached?

Our attention has been called to this subject by the perusal of a little work recently published by D. AYER, of Little Falls, N. Y., entitled "The Farmers' Club of Little Falls." A few extracts will give some idea of the range of subjects discussed:

PEAS AND POTATOES TOGETHER.—Peas were sown with the potatoes at the time of planting, and they entirely escaped the rot. The yield of the two crops and potatoes was good.

WINTERING CALVES.—Particular care should be taken of calves, during the early part of the winter. Other food beside hay should be given, in small quantities of oats or roots will be most serviceable.

YELLOW BIRDS VS. THE MIDGE.—A farmer being this bird a good deal in his wheat, killed one, and upon opening its crop found two hundred weevils and but four grains of wheat,—and in these four grains the weevil had burrowed.

SALT FOR MILCH COWS.—Without the use of salt, the milk becomes scanty and imperfect. The greatest necessity for its use is in the spring, when the cows are first turned out to grass. A few experiments in May and June showed that young without salt five days shrank the milk from one to two per cent. in quantity, and from five to seven per cent. in quality. Later in the season, less difference was observable.

FOOD FOR HORSES.—Variety is an essential. Oats are not the only food that will fit a horse for labor or the road. Roots are oftentimes much superior. Of these, carrots are the best, and keep the horse sleek and in good health. Heavy horses, while fed on cut corn-stalks, together with a little corn and cob meal, will not show any symptoms of disease.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN MILKING.—Careful experiments showed that the strippings, or the last half pint of milk drawn from the cow, contain more cream than twelve times the same quantity taken from the first part of the same milking. In some of the experiments the proportion was considerably greater.—[The experiments alluded to were made by Dr. ANDERSON, we believe, half a century ago, but are none the worse for that.—Eds.]

BOARD FENCES.—The usual width of boards, for a panel fence, is about seven inches for the two upper boards, and eight or ten inches for the lower ones, making 44 feet of boards per rod. By having the upper and lower boards six inches wide, and two four inch boards between them, and leaving a space of six or seven inches between the boards, 27 feet of lumber per rod will make a fence high and strong enough to keep out farm stock.

FEEDING TURNIPS TO COWS.—If this is done morning and evening, immediately after milking, most of the turnips will be discernable in the butter.—P. C. W.

SHEEP IN WINTER.—The first great want of sheep in winter is protection from the inclemency of the weather. Shelter is a prime necessity to them. Confinement is, however, not advisable; but the opportunity of having a refuge to go to when it is necessary, ought to be given. Feed regularly, and give them free access to water.

HEAVY OATS.

That a bushel of heavy oats are worth more than a bushel of light oats, all admit; and it is equally certain, though perhaps not quite so apparent, that weight for weight, the heavy oats are the most valuable. It has been found by experiment that a bushel of oats weighing forty-two lbs. yields twenty-five pounds of meal; one weighing forty lbs., twenty-three and one-fourth lbs.; thirty-eight lbs., twenty-one and three-fourths lbs.; and a bushel weighing only thirty lbs., yielded only sixteen lbs. of meal. In other words, one hundred lbs. of oats which will weigh forty-two lbs. per bushel, will give sixty lbs. of oat meal; while one hundred lbs. of oats weighing only thirty lbs. per bushel, afford only fifty-three lbs. of meal. It will be seen that two bushels of the heavy oats are worth as much as three bushels of the light oats.—Genesee Farmer.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9.

His Excellency was pleased to open the Session this day with the following speech:—
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the condition of the Province. The harvest of the last season was, by the blessing of Providence, abundant; the price of, and the demand for, our staple export has improved; our fisheries have been successful, and the increase which the revenue of the past year exhibits, when compared with that of preceding years, is a gratifying proof of the revival of our commerce and of the general prosperity of the people.

Her Majesty's approval of the Act of last Session, entitled "An Act to establish the University of New Brunswick," has not as yet been notified to me, but it affords me satisfaction to be able to state that I have been informed that the Order in Council confirming this Act will shortly be transmitted to me.

Her Majesty's Government recently placed at my disposal for the use of the militia of this Province 3,000 stand of Enfield Rifles, and I have thus been enabled to arm—without expense to the Province several companies of Militia, whose offers to volunteer for drill and exercise I have felt pleasure in accepting. I have reason to believe that similar offers will be received by me from many more Companies of Militia, and you will, I am sure, share the satisfaction which I feel at this proof of the undiminished spirit of the people and of their wise determination to adopt these precautionary measures of self-defence which are additional safeguards for the maintenance of peace.

The progress which has been made in the construction of the Railway from St. John to Shediac gives me reason to hope that in the course of next summer the whole line will be open for traffic.

The interest manifested by the Agricultural population in the selection of members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, augurs well for the future usefulness of the Board, whose labors will, I trust, fully realize the expectations of the people.

It cannot be doubted that intending settlers on wild lands derive much advantage from combining together in their applications for land.—Tracts of land suited for settlements of this description will be surveyed in different parts of the Province, and roads will be laid out.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have given directions that the accounts of the Receipts and of the Expenditure of the past year should be laid before you. You will observe with satisfaction that placing out of consideration the proceeds of the Provincial Debentures and the expenditure for Railway works the Revenue of the year exhibits an excess over the expenditure during the same period.

Estimates also of the Revenue and Expenditure of the current year will be submitted to you. Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The adoption in Canada and in Nova Scotia of the Decimal system of computation will probably induce you to consider whether this system can be introduced with advantage in this Province.

I have, in accordance with the desire expressed to me last Session by the House of Assembly, appointed Commissioners to prepare a measure for facilitating settlements between Debtors and