

Agriculture.

THOROUGH CULTURE.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes:—

Thorough culture and high manuring are essential to profitable farming, and this is the right mode of farming. If ten acres of land can be made to produce twenty tons of hay, is it not better than to cultivate twenty acres for the same amount? It is less labour to get twenty tons of hay from ten than twenty acres.

Supposing you are growing 25 bushels of shelled corn per acre. You can, by applying more manure, with thorough cultivation, get 50 bushels of corn. This might be increased to 75 or 100 bushels per acre. What is there to prevent? You can easily test this. Select a small piece of land in your corn-field; plough it a few inches deeper than heretofore, manure the ground thoroughly, at the rate of twenty cords per acre; plant good seed, then keep out every weed, and the result will astound you. Gardeners understand this principle, and they plough nearly two feet deep and apply thirty cords per acre, besides using large quantities of commercial manures. For many garden crops the surface of the ground two inches deep should be one fourth manure. In this way, by keeping the ground moist lettuce can be grown that is tender, large and nice, and so of other crops.

The fact is we cultivate too much land. Says one, 'I have so much land, and must cultivate it all. What would you have me do with it; give it away?' Better give it away than to half cultivate it. Let it grow up to wood or use it for pasturage. Sell it. Perhaps that would be the best plan; take the money and improve the rest of the farm. A farmer has 100 acres in his farm, and he keeps as much stock and cuts as much hay and raises as much produce as the farmer who has 200 acres. Which therefore is the best farm—the smallest or the largest? I think you would see at a glance that the smallest farm is the best. I don't say but what the larger farm can be made as productive as the smaller, acre for acre; but this is not often the case. One man from an acre of strawberries will get from \$500 to \$1,200; while another man will work over a large farm and get only this amount. Use brains; these, if rightly applied, will give large crops from a small amount of land.

HOW TO IMPROVE SANDY SOIL.—About twenty-five years since I came into possession of about nine acres of this, sandy land. There had been, within say three or four years previous, two crops of corn taken from it that did not exceed ten bushels per acre. I had it ploughed deeply, and sowed heavily to oats. As soon as they began to ripen we ploughed them in, and applied about 70 bushels of lime-kiln ashes to the acre; we then seeded it with rye, and also sowed clover and timothy. We cut a splendid crop of rye, and for several years mowed a good swath of grass, since which we have kept up a rotation of corn, then wheat or rye, followed by grass which has been either mowed or pastured; two of the years potatoes have taken the place of corn. The corn has averaged from 50 to 60 bushels per acre of shelled corn, and the other crops have been above the average of the balance of a good farm. We have put little if any manure upon it, except a moderate amount with potatoes. I may add that a large portion of this lot is so sandy that it does well for building purposes.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

As an instance of the rapid reproduction of timber on Maine land, Mr. Hobson, of Saco, who has been extensively engaged in lumbering operations for years, states, as the Bangor Whig reports, that many years ago he cut from 60 acres of land in York county 400,000 feet of lumber—cutting down to twelve inches on the stump. Eighteen years afterwards he cut on the same land 565,000 feet more—cutting down to the same size as before—which had grown up in the interim.

A BIG TREE.—A farmer in Indiana recently cut down an oak tree which measured eight feet and nine inches in diameter across the stump, and produced fourteen and a half cords of wood, 400 fencing posts, and six-two horse loads of chips. He sold the wood at \$4 per cord, 400 fencing posts at 50 cents apiece, and the chips at \$2 50 per load; total, \$278.

Scientific.

SUITABLE FLOORS FOR BASEMENTS.

One of the greatest faults of house-building is to be found in want of foresight and care in the preparation for and laying of the floor. Invariably the ground under such floor is so dug out as to leave what is termed an "air space" between it and the joists; and for the circulation of the air, it is likewise necessary to leave holes in the foundation walls for the purpose. Now all this airing of the underside of the floor is procured at the expense of the comfort of the upper surface, and consequently of that of the house itself; for the inch flooring is but slight defence against the cold which must necessarily find its way beneath.

A far better mode of flooring basements, cottages, dairies, etc. is to spread on the ground a bed of air-slacked lime, on which the joists should rest and be sunk, say an inch or two deep, so as to leave no chance for air to enter, and at the same time effectually keep out all vermin, as they will not attempt to burrow in lime. At first sight, this seems to be an expensive mode of securing comfort, but is quite the contrary. Ten bushels of lime (one hundred square feet) and there are very few localities in which lime is not cheap and plenty. Such an underlaying of lime will prove a most desirable preservative of basement of floors, and render a dwelling sanitary, warm and sound.—Technologist.

A FANCY FARMER'S OPINION.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher does not take a rosy view of farming. In writing to the New York Ledger, he says:—"If one has money and leisure he may carry on a farm in the Eastern States with great enjoyment. That is a pleasant way to spend money as can be devised—not excepting management of fast horses and fast yachts—for both of these deteriorate in the using, and some go under, while the farm steadily rises in price and value. The farm is an institution designed to promote health and comfort in the expenditure of money. Money is the one manure which the farm greedily covets." Mr. Bonner appends a note to the effect that if Mr. Beecher is correct, "The best way to make money out of the farm is to sell it. As for the fast horses, let them go—we do."

CANDLES WITH PERPENDICULAR AIR PASSAGES.—Our English contemporaries report the introduction, by a well known firm, of a candle with holes, close and parallel to the wick, throughout the length of the candle. The idea of the makers is, that air will be supplied, by these passages, to aid combustion; but how the air through the holes can do more than the air immediately surrounding the flames, we are unable to perceive. A tubular wick, to supply air to the interior of the flame, might increase the combustion, but the perforated candle seems only suitable for an advertising trick.—Scientific American.

HOW TO BRIGHTEN STRAW MATTING AND OILCLOTH.—Tell your readers, writes Mrs. G. E., that if they wish their straw matting to keep new looking and bright, they must wash it twice during the summer with salt and water, say about a pint of salt, dissolved in half a pailful of warm soft water, drying the matting quickly with a soft cloth. The salt, she says, will prevent it from turning yellow. Far away, and from quite an opposite quarter, we hear another friendly voice, begging us to say to our readers that after oilcloth is scrubbed and dried, it should be rubbed all over with a cloth dipped in milk. "You've no idea," says our friend, "how brightly the colors come out. Husband says it's the albumen in the milk, but I think it's the very thin film of grease deposited. Meantime, our oilcloth shines the whole year through."—Ib.

The fastest railroad train in the world probably, is said to be a new express on the Exeter and Great Western Railways, from Plymouth to London, the journey of one hundred and ninety-four miles being arranged to occupy four hours and a quarter.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—A writer in the Germantown Telegraph says that keeping a goat is a sure way of driving rats from the premises.

MESSENGER ALMANACK: JULY, 1871.

Full Moon, July 2nd, 9h. 22m. morning. Last Quarter, " 9th, 5h. 55m. morning. New Moon, " 17th, 1h. 13m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 25th, 1h. 37m. morning. Full Moon, " 31st, 5h. 2m. afternoon.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide at Halifax. Rows list days from 1st to 31st with corresponding times for sun, moon, and tide.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position gives the time of high water at Parisboro', Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

High water at Picot 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 55 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.

New York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Principal and Interest payable in Gold.

Interest 7 Per Cent. Gold per annum free from Government Tax.

300 miles of road finished, and doing a profitable business.

THIS road spans the State of New York from its Metropolis to its Northern borders.

Its Northern terminus is at the city of Oswego, on Lake Ontario. It shortens the railroad connection of the City of New York with Oswego and Canada FORTY FIVE MILES, and by means of a branch at Auburn, where it connects with the New York Central, it shortens the connection with Buffalo and the West SEVENTY MILES.

The Company has a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the transport of their coal, which adds largely to the business and profits of the coal.

The PAID-UP CAPITAL of the Company is about \$6,500,000, which it is believed is a larger Capital than any other railroad enterprise in the United States ever started with. The issue of Bonds is limited strictly to \$20,000 per mile of ROAD ACTUALLY BUILT AND IN RUNNING ORDER.

The annual earnings of the road are estimated at nearly \$900,000; the operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent which would leave, after payment of interest on Bonds, over \$114,000. For sale by W. S. STIRLING, Halifax, T. WHITMAN, Annapolis, G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, N. York, April 19th. 3m.

A. V. P. B.

ARCHIBALD'S VEGETABLE PAIN BALSAM is an article worthy of patronage and should be found in every house. It is equal if not superior to any other Pain Killer now in use. Also, Archibald's Cough Mixture for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases.

The Proprietor has removed to Truro, Celestine Co., N. S., is now extending his business, and will be prepared to furnish his numerous patrons with the above, as well as many other valuable remedies compounded by him. Sold by all the principal Dealers and Druggists in the Province. 1 yr.

To Parents and Sabbath School Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED. SECOND EDITION—REVISED.

A SCRIPTURE CATECHISM, for the Family, the Bible Class, and the Sabbath School, BY S. SELDEN.

Price 8 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

TRY NELSON'S CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable Indian combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms in persons of all ages. Prepared by W. J. NELSON, Bridgewater, N. S.

Sold everywhere. Sept. 14. 1y. c&3 mths.

WRIGHT'S Patent Sectional Spring Bed!

THE Subscribers having been appointed Sole Agents in the Province for the sale of this article, recommend it as being the easiest and most comfortable to rest upon, and together with its durability, and the facility with which it can be taken apart and cleaned, they feel certain that it will be found to be a most convenient article. GORDON & KNITH. May 20.

EAGAR'S Peruvian Bitters!

Of Peruvian Bark, Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, and other valuable Remedies.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC, APPETIZER, & STIMULANT.

Cures LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY of the STOMACH, DEBILITY and PAIN in the BACK, RESTORES the VITAL ENERGIES, when exhausted, braces up both the Nervous and Muscular System, PURIFIES the BLOOD, and Restores the Appetite. Particular attention is called to the fact that the

PERUVIAN BITTERS

are not an Alcoholic preparation, but simply a scientific combination of valuable Roots and Barks, which purifies the Blood and restores the waste, thereby bracing up both the Nervous and Muscular Systems, and giving that permanent HEALTH, STRENGTH and VIGOR, both of mind and body which nature intended man should possess.

This BITTERS is not sold as a specific for every disease, but in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY and its effects, such as Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the small of the Back, Weak Memory, Indisposition for Exertion. Sense of Fullness after Eating, &c., caused by anxiety over exertion, mental or bodily, late hours, and excesses of every kind, it has no equal. Although these BITTERS contain no Alcohol, they will most effectually wean the taste from Stimulants and enable the system to dispense with them at once.

The proprietor, although averse to the practice of puffing any medicine, feels it his duty to give publicity to the following certificates.—Hundreds could be added, but such names as Dr. How, Professor of Chemistry at King's College; Capt. Hardy, R. A.; Mr. Solomon, Lunenburg; and Dudley de Chair, Esq. Halifax, will be sufficient to establish its reputation as a reliable and valuable medicine.

CERTIFICATES:

I have found Mr. Eagar's PERUVIAN BITTERS beneficial to myself and in my family, and have heard of their being used with good effect in another case in Windsor. (Signed) HENRY HOW, D.C.L. King's College, Windsor.

MR. EAGAR,—I have used your PERUVIAN BITTERS in a personal case of Dyspepsia, and have derived the greatest benefit therefrom. (Signed) C. HARDY, Capt. R. A.

LUNENBURG, 28th June, 1869. MR. EAGAR,—I have used your PERUVIAN BITTERS and can highly recommend them, as I have derived great benefit therefrom. (Signed) EDWARD H. SOLOMON, Dy. Surveyor, Co. Lunenburg.

I have tried Mr. Eagar's PERUVIAN BITTERS, and can strongly recommend them. (Signed) DUDLEY DE CHAIR, Halifax, June 3, 1869.

FOR SALE in large bottles at 37s 6ds. per bottle, and in one dozen and three dozen boxes. Orders from the country will receive immediate attention. Dealers Supplied on liberal terms.

TOOTH ACHE.

EAGAR'S ODONTINE ESSENCE gives instantaneous relief in all cases of Tooth Ache arising from hollow teeth and exposure of the nerve.

Thousands of bottles have been sold and in no case has it failed to give satisfaction. Be sure and obtain Eagar's Odontine Essence; take no other.

The money will be returned if it fails to give relief when used according to directions in cases of tooth, ache from exposed nerve. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

If the above article cannot be obtained at the stores near where you live send the price in stamps to the subscriber's address and it will be forwarded immediately. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. M. F. Eagar, 149 Hollis St. Halifax.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE,

149 Hollis St., Halifax.

The subscriber is prepared to execute orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Toilet Articles, and all other articles usually supplied by Drug Houses. Being agent for first class Surgical Instrument makers in London and Paris, their respective priced lists can be seen at his establishment. His knowledge of the London, Liverpool and Parisian Markets, enables him to offer goods at very low prices for cash as will be seen by a few quotations below:

- Hair Oil, at from...\$0 37 per doz
Perfume, " " " 0 60 "
Black Cap Pomade, " " " 1 00 "
Box Wood top Pomade, " " " 1 00 "
Glycerine & Camphor Roll " " " 0 90 "
Soaps, " " " 0 25 "

Prices of any articles will be given with pleasure when required. Should any article purchased at his establishment not prove to be what it is represented, it can be returned at his expense, if not otherwise made satisfactory.

M. F. EAGAR, 149 Hollis St. Halifax. Feb. 23.

Dr. Davis—

Dear Sir—The wisest of men has said that in "a multitude of counsellors there is safety." Having been benefited by your medicines, I wish to say it to others who may be suffering from lung diseases. Early in 1869 my health began to get away, until such a lack of vital tone was experienced that I concluded it was time to try to avert the impending danger of doom; and arranged last autumn for a rest and a visit to my native Province; but on returning found myself no better. I became discouraged, fearing if no help could be obtained that I should have to abandon my work in the ministry. Happily for me, as the sequel proved, you were directed this way last winter; and, upon examination, you said my lungs were in a tubercular condition, and advised me to take medicine; which I consented, with many misgivings, which, however, were dissipated in the course of four or five months. For the first three months I could not discern much change; but after that began to feel a new vitality permeating my whole system; my work, which for months had been burdensome, became lighter and more agreeable; and now I enjoy a vigorous state of health. If this testimony should induce any who are suffering from lung disease to employ you, with the same success. I do not doubt but they will feel that, under the Divine blessing by which you have been enabled to gather such valuable knowledge from nature's storehouse, they are your debtor. With earnest prayer that you may succeed in business and become a blessing to many of the afflicted, I remain, with kindest regards, WM. M. KNOLLIN.

DR. JOSEPH D. DAVIS

WOULD inform the public that after thirty years of study, investigation and practical experimenting concerning that terrible disease

CONSUMPTION,

And the diseases of the anterior and posterior nares, throat, bronchæ, lung, heart, liver, kidneys, and uterus, and twenty years spent in investigating, experimenting and proving, with the medicinal and therapeutic properties of the roots, barks, plants and shrubs, indigenous to Massachusetts, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,—he has discovered new remedies, and new modes of treatment, for Consumption, not previously known to Medical Science; and with the large number of cases treated, relieved and cured during the past ten years, in Maine, Massachusetts, and in different sections of Nova Scotia, has proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Consumption, very often in its advanced stages, with his medicines and mode of treatment, can be cured.

He has, at great expense, procured from London, Paris, Vienna and the United States, the finest and most delicate instruments, &c. enable him to thoroughly diagnosis diseases. CAPE SABLE ISLAND, N. S. July 15th, 1870.



Superior Pianos,

IN VARIOUS STYLES. UPRIGHT, OBLIQUE, SQUARE, &c.

With all the latest improvements, manufactured by the subscribers, and especially adapted to this climate. An assortment of THE "SILVER TONGUE."

A very fine toned CABINET ORGAN, by Carhart and Needham, N. Y. The above are offered to a discriminating public at moderate prices, WM. FRASER & SONS, June 1. 70 & 72 Barrington St.



Customs Department.

OTTAWA, May 20th, 1871. AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent. R. M. S. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs. May 31.

Hats and Caps.

WE have now on hand a full Stock of all kinds, including the NEWEST STYLES, to which we invite the attention of our friends, both at Wholesale and Retail.

Our prices are as low as any in the city. Silk Hats made to order by Conformation Measure, without extra charge. GIBBERT BROTHERS, 100 Granville St. May 3.

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