

Agriculture.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHESTNUT.

"Daily Rural Life," in the *Rural New-Yorker*, thus relates the growth of a chestnut seedling, found near the line of a fence:

Seven years ago, while taking down the old rail fence in front of my place, preparatory to erecting a new one I found several chestnut seedlings among shrubs, briars, and weeds which the former owner had allowed to grow by the roadside, in the true shiftless farmer's style. The road being quite narrow, I placed the new fence three to four feet inside of the old one, and wherever a promising tree or sprout occurred in the proper place, it was preserved for a shade tree.

One little chestnut tree, not more than five or six feet high, I noticed in particular because it had been twisted or grown in naturally among the rails, and was very crooked; but as it stood in the exact place where a shade tree would be desirable, I carefully disentangled the stem and remarked to my workmen that it would yet be a handsome tree. I have just measured that tree, and it is twenty-eight feet high, stem at the base thirty inches in circumference, and at six feet from the ground twenty inches. The stem is as straight as a reed, except a slight crook near the ground. Last season it produced a few nuts, and this year the ends of the branches bend with their loads of large clusters. This tree has received no care, except pruning, the soil about its roots being covered with a tough sod. Other trees upon my place have made equally as good growth, and I only mention this one for the purpose of showing what might be accomplished in a few years, if a man will only make a beginning.

POTATOES FOR SEED.—The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine on seed potatoes, as given in the *Lewiston Journal*:

We use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground till dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment from those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is so selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack in the boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. In their most vigorous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time and they retain their vigour. Instead of deteriorating, as most of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot.

DRYING COWS.—At this season many cows are "dried" of their milk. Circumstances have been so unfavorable for milch cows during the present summer that cows which usually "hold out" through the winter already give indications to withhold the usual supply. There is a great difference in cows in this respect. Some will "dry up" in eight or nine months from the time of calving, under the most favorable circumstances, while others continue to give a good mess up to the time they come in. This is owing partly to habit as well as difference in character as milkers. We have seen cows that continue in full milk for four years without intermission. It is a very severe tax on the system of a cow to milk her up to the time or within a short time of calving. She ought to have at least two months in which to rest, and to build up the bony structure of the calf. It not allowed such respite the constitution and general health will suffer. The calves would be smaller and longer in attaining their growth.

The cow which has two months or more to recuperate during winter is in better condition for the next season, and though she may not give quite as many pounds of milk during the year, its quality will be richer, and it will be more nourishing and healthful as an article of food. It is doubtful if the production of milk for the year is not worth more if the cow goes dry two months than if she is milked as long as a drop can be got. Farmers are sometimes not suffi-

ciently careful to look after the udder. It is thought that as long as the cow has to be dried the milking is of very little account, and if some milk is left in the udder it does no harm. This is a very great mistake. The proper way is to allow a longer interval between the milkings, but to draw it clean every time, and this should be continued until no more can be obtained. If a small quantity is allowed to remain in the udder it is soon changed into a foul and offensive matter, and engenders disease.—*Vermont Record and Farmer.*

AN ESTABLISHED FACT!!!—One year's trial has proved the wonderful benefits arising from the use of the Nutritious Condiment of "THE NORTH BRITISH CATTLE-FOOD COMPANY OF LONDON AND GLASGOW," hundreds throughout this Province who have used it, testify that it is decidedly the best thing for seasoning the food of animals, especially Horses, Cows and Oxen, during this season of the year; it is also the cheapest—*one cent's worth seasons one meal*, and effects a saving of *twenty-five per cent.*, on the ordinary food. Get a small bag, and try it, and you will be satisfied. Sold in bags, at \$1½, \$2½, \$4½, and \$8—*a Pamphlet with full directions for use in each bag.*

Address, GEORGE FRASER, Manager, North British Cattle Food Co., 83 Lower Water Street, Halifax, March 26. 1m.

Scientific.

WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF ACCIDENT.

Prof. Wilder of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of an egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium-poisoning, give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting lay the person flat.

ABOUT SMALL-POX.—The city physician of Boston says of spreading the small-pox: The infection would cling to a rag or an article of clothing in the midst of a bale or bundle for years, if kept secluded from the air, though when exposed to the latter it would soon pass away. In this city the disease has been spread chiefly by people who have been afflicted going out before it has been safe for them to do so. No person who has been sick with the small-pox should be permitted to go out as long as a crust of the eruptions remains upon him. My rule is to keep patients in the house for a week or ten days after they say and think they are perfectly well, are able to eat as usual and appear to be fully recovered with the exception of this crust. It is not possible to restrain all patients in this way, and many persons persist in going out and so spread the disease.

Mr. J. wrote to a friend, and closed by saying: "I am glad to be able to say that my wife is recovering slowly."

A first-class life-policy—Keep out of debt.

ROASTING PORK.—The roast pork we had for dinner was excellent, served as it was to day. I call it mock goose. A small incision was made in the meat and stuffed with a little chopped onion, seasoned with sage, pepper, and salt. Pork should always be thoroughly cooked. The fat should be removed from the brown gravy, a little water added, but no flour, boiled, and sent to table in a gravy dish. Apple sauce made in a crock in the oven, onion sauce, and fresh boiled potatoes are the necessary accompaniments.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A CREAMOMETER.—It is frequently desirable to know the comparative value of the milk in the different cows of a given herd. Sometimes it is the case that in a herd of 10 or 12 cows one or two will be almost valueless, by reason of a poverty of cream, and where the milk is all mixed together, it is impossible to tell what cow it pays to keep, and those it does not. The creamometer is easily constructed, and will show both the relative and the actual value of each sample of milk. Take any straight glass vessel, such as a test tube, or what answers an equally good purpose, a glass bottle whose sides are even, and on this paste a half-inch strip of paper, first marking a scale of tenths or hundredths upon it. When filled with milk, these marks will indicate the per cent. of cream.

We have one before us which has been filled twenty-four hours, and the cream marks 12 per cent. flush. Is this unusually rich?—*Ex.*

Joyful news for the Afflicted.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

CALEB GATES, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to send you the following information, both from gratitude to you and for the benefit of those suffering as I was in the winter of 1865. I was taken with jaundice. I was recommended to take such a medicine and I would soon be well. I took almost everything that was recommended but grew worse. In February of 1866, I was confined to my bed; the physician was sent for, he gave me some medicine and said I would come round soon, but I still grew worse, and soon was almost helpless; the case grew more serious and the Doctor said it was Chronic Liver Complaint. It would be impossible for me to describe my suffering for seven months. Many a time I prayed to die. I became a skeleton, no living being could be more so, every thing that medical skill could do was done, to no purpose. At last the Doctor said he could do no more, my case was beyond reach, the neighbors and friends came to see me, weeping at the bed side, nothing to look for but death I had read in the *Western News*, of a lady getting cured of the Liver Complaint by using Gate's medicines. I told mother I wanted my husband to go and procure the medicines and I vomited almost constantly and then the vomiting ceased. I soon began to feel better. My spasms less severe and not so often; in about eight months I could stand on my feet and walk a few steps. I gained strength quite fast and am now able to do considerable work, my appetite is good, sleep well and feel well, for which I feel devoutly thankful to God. And I think I would be doing you injustice if I did not send you this certificate.

Mrs. MATILDA ROCKWELL. Personally appeared before me and maketh oath to the above certificate. ALBERT BECKWITH, J. P. Cornwallis, March 23, 1870.

This is to certify that George A. Parker, of Annapolis in the County of Annapolis and Province of Nova Scotia, maketh oath that he has been afflicted for about six months with Dyspepsia in its severest form and also with disease of the Lungs, and has tried different physicians and found no relief and very little or no encouragement, and finally using Mr. Caleb Gate's medicines and using it about two months, is now healthy, well, and strong and would thus wish to make known to suffering humanity the healing virtues of such a boon. Sworn to at Wilmot, this 4th September, 1866, before me JAMES WHEELLOCK, J. P. Feb. 26.

PRICE. Bitters \$1 per quart; Syrup 50 cents per pint bottle; Liniment 20 cents per bottle and the ointment 30 cents per box.

Address CALEB GATES & CO., Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co. A large number of certificates, similar to the above, have been received and will be published at times for the information of the afflicted and the people generally. AGENTS.—George V. Rand, Wolfville, John Webb, Windsor, J. E. Newcomb, Hantsport, J. L. Cogswell, Kentville, Sheffield & Wickwire, Canning. GENERAL AGENT, JOHN K. BENT, 126 Granville Street, Halifax. Feb. 26.

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E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1843. March 19. 6 ms

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 2, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

APRIL, 1873.

First Quarter, April 4th, 2h. 22m. afternoon. Full Moon, " 12th, 5h. 37m. afternoon. Last Quarter, " 20th, 1h. 33m. morning. New Moon, " 26th, 6h. 28m. afternoon.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Mo.	Rise	Rises	at Halifax.
1 Tu.	5 43 6 25	8 6 3 43	11 20
2 W.	5 41 6 26	8 45 4 46	morn 11 7
3 Th.	5 39 6 27	9 34 5 30	0 27 11 49
4 F.	5 37 6 28	10 26 6 22	1 27 morn
5 Sa.	5 36 6 29	11 25 7 13	2 18 0 35
6 SU.	5 34 6 30	A. 26 8 1 3 1	1 33
7 M.	5 32 6 32	1 29 8 46	3 35 3 1
8 Tu.	5 30 6 33	2 33 9 30	4 3 4 32
9 W.	5 29 6 34	3 35 10 19	4 27 6 49
10 Th.	5 27 6 36	4 37 11 51	4 45 6 36
11 F.	5 25 6 37	5 41 1 33	5 5 7 13
12 Sa.	5 23 6 38	6 48 morn	5 25 7 46
13 SU.	5 21 6 39	7 54 0 15	5 42 8 12
14 M.	5 19 6 40	9 4 1 0 6 6	8 45
15 Tu.	5 18 6 42	10 13 1 47	6 30 9 15
16 W.	5 16 6 43	11 25 2 38	7 3 9 44
17 Th.	5 15 6 44	morn 3 34	7 43 10 18
18 F.	5 13 6 46	0 29 4 32	8 35 10 55
19 Sa.	5 11 6 47	1 24 5 32	9 40 11 38
20 SU.	5 10 6 48	2 16 6 31	10 46 A. 33
21 M.	5 8 6 49	2 50 7 26	A. 2 1 16
22 Tu.	5 6 6 50	3 25 8 24	1 22 3 20
23 W.	5 5 6 51	3 52 9 15	2 38 4 50
24 Th.	5 3 6 53	4 17 10 6	3 55 5 54
25 F.	5 2 6 54	4 38 10 55	5 12 6 43
26 Sa.	5 0 6 55	5 3 11 45	6 27 7 27
27 SU.	4 59 6 57	5 28 A. 36	7 44 8 8
28 M.	4 57 6 58	6 0 1 29	8 58 8 47
29 Tu.	4 56 6 59	6 37 2 23	10 9 9 26
30 W.	4 54 7 0	7 31 3 18	11 5 10 4

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

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

DECEMBER, 1872.

HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Pass.	Ps.
0	Halifax—	Leave..	A. M. A. M. P. M.	2.45
8	Bedford	"	8.24 9 17	3.15
13	Wind. Junction	"	8.40 9 45	3.45
20	Mount Uniacke	"	9.18 10 40	4.38
39	Newport	"	10.00 11 33	5.33
45	Windsor	"	10.20 12.20	6 10
52	Hantsport	"	10.40 12.50	6 40
63	Wolfville	"	11.10 1.40	7 45
70	Kentville	"	11.40 2.40	
82	Berwick	"	12.12 3.40	
87	Avonlesord	"	12.25 4 12	
101	Middleton	"	12.58 5 00	
107	Lawrencetown	"	1.15 5 25	
115	Bridport	"	1.35 6 00	
129	Annapolis—arrive.....	2.15	6 45	

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Exp.	Pass.	Pass.
0	St. John by Steamer....	8.00		
0	Annapolis	Leave.....	8.15	2.20
14	Bridgetown	"	9.05	3.55
22	Lawrencetown	"	9.40	3.15
28	Middleton	"	10.07	3.32
42	Aylestord	"	11.15	4.10
47	Berwick	"	11.35	4.21
59	Kentville	"	7.30	1.00 5.00
66	Wolfville	"	7.33	1.32 5.21
77	Hantsport	"	8.33	2.15 5.50
84	Windsor	"	9.20	3.00 6.10
90	Newport	"	9.55	3.27 6.28
103	Mount Uniacke	"	10.45	4.35 7.07
116	Windsor Junc.	"	11.45	5.35 7.45
121	Bedford	"	12.03	5.55 8.00
129	Halifax—Arrive.....	12.30	6.25	8.25

N. B.—The Express Trains run on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only. Steamer "Scad" leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., for Annapolis, and return same day on arrival of 8 a. m. Express Train from Halifax. International Steamers leave St. John every Thursday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John at 8.00 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephens, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada. Through Tickets at reduced fares by above routes to all parts in the United States and Canada may be obtained at the Ticket Office, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the principal Stations on the Railway. P. INNES, Manager. Kentville, 16th Dec., 1872. Jan. 1.

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