

WATER FOR CATTLE .- A very bad practice prevails in winter time. We refer to watering at ponds or streams that are frozen over, necessitating holes being made in the ice, at which animals are expected to quench their thirst. It is very difficult, even when there is snow enough to give a firm foothold on the ice, for a quadruped to get its mouth down to the water and obtain a drink. What efforts are sometimes made by sprawling out the legs, and bending them unnaturally to get the desired liquid ! How often the uncomfortableness of the posture, and the dread of falling, compels the poor creature to content itself with two or three little sips, when the thirst is extreme. Sometimes animals are driven on bare and slippery ice, where they can hardly maintain a footing at all, and are expected to drink; when, at the first stoop, their legs slip from under them. When the ice is thick, and uncovered with snow, it is often impossible for stock to obtain water at all in this way. We believe that water, in a freezing state, is unfit for the use of warm-blooded animals in the winter time; but if they must be watered at openings in the ice, it is only common humanity to do it with the aid of a trough and pail. The best mode of supplying their wants in this respect, is to have a run of water through the mangers. This can only be secured

CHRISTIAN MESSENGER. INFUD

jured. Those who are in earnest for a remedy will try this and save their -" Take a razor and shave off t trees; but it will be too much trouble hair the form and size you wish t for others to devote a couple of hours blaze or star to be made; then take to this labour annually, and they will small quantity of oil of vitriol, a rather run the risk with the mice.

Gent: "Now do you find keeping will become a little sore and inflame poultry answers?" Country Gent which may be readily removed a (lately retired): O, 'es, s'posed to healed up by washing the sore wi answer. T'see there's the original copperas water." No. 2-" Take cost of the fowls-'f course the food piece of osuaburgs (whatever that ma goes down to me, y' know. Well, be) the size you want the blaze or sta then, I purchase the eggs from the spread it with warm pitch and apply children, and they eat them ! ! !"-Punch.

Scientifit.

THE TRICKS OF MAGIC.

Professor Hartz, the magician, has lately been giving a series of performances here, some of which are as surprising as they are entertaining and and amusing. One of them is as follows : A common empty packing box, with a lid hung by iron hinges, is placed upon the stage, and a committee from the audience is asked to examine it. They repor thatt it is a firmly made packing box. After a thorough examination, outside and inside, they take a rope and tie it up, passing twice around the ends and sides, passing it through the staples for two padlocks, and then tie the ends firmly, and seal them with sealing wax. They then envelope the box in a canvas, which covers all six sides, when another rope is added, tied and sealed. Surely the box is safe from any attempt to get into or out of it without removing the ropes ! Professor Hartz's assistant then comes forward with a canvas sack, open at one end. This is examined by the committee and by the audience. It is then placed over the head of the assistant, and tied below his feet and the knots sealed. He is then laid on the box, and the box surrounded by a screen. In two and a half minutes the sack is thrown over the screen. the knot and seals untouched. The screen is instantly removed, and the committee, after examining the seals and finding them unbroken, commence untying the ropes and removing the canvas. The box is opened and the man found inside !- Scientific American.

WHITE MARKS ON A HORSE .- No. with a feather anoint the part one which will be quite sufficient. After THE PROFIT ON POULTRY .- Town. the application of the vitriol the pa the horse's face; let it remain two three days, by which time it w bring off the hair clean and make t part a little tender ; then take of eliz vitriol a small quantity and anoint t part two or three times; or, of a ve common weed called smart-weed, small handful, bruise it and add to about a gill of water, and use it as wash until the face gets well, when t hair will grow out entirely white."-R. Mason, M. D., in Turf, Field, an Farm.

> Mr. Maurice Strakosch has discove ed another of those wonderful music geniuses who some how happen to discovered at the moment when most needed. The new warbler is Mdle, Belocca, a Russian by birth, a small brunette, wich wonderful eyes. In voice dramatic, torce, fervor, and sympathy she is said to possess all the requirements for an artiste of the highest class.

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FHE TIDES .- The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Plates made from the best English and Ame Parrsboro', Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 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 establishment. St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes earlier,

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Second hand Pianos and Organs taken in exchange for new.

A practical man will travel over the Province twice a year, for the purpose of tuning, repairing, and taking orders. Instruments warranted for 5 years.

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Persons from Neva Scotta visiting St. John, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours | can have artificial denture supplied with less

where there are stone basements and flowing springs; but many farms are provided with both, only the springs are unwisely turned to no account.

WASTED TROUBLE.-There is no use in manuring land to grow weeds ; in buying tools to rust out under a stone wall; in erecting buildings to rot away for want of paint and care; in buying animals and leaving them to the unhindered action of disease; in accumulating manure to fill the air with its exhalations, and the brooks with its leachings; in raising forage to floor a barn-yard with; in buying land | to yearly lose its strength and virtue; in growing crops to feed unheeded insects. Yet more than one of these defects, may be seen in almost unrestrained operation in every farm in the country, and the extent to which they lower the average success of our farmers is greater than would be believed. -New York Herald.

COLORED FAIRS .- Turf, Field and Farm says :- Through the medium of agricultural fairs, the blacks of the state of Kentucky at least, are being educated to take a warm interest in the prosperity and the material growth of the respective local communities in which they live. They have entered the lists of competition, and are there stimulated to strive at excellence in all kinds of handiwork, and are taught the importance of leading lives of sobriety and industry. They take great pride in their annual exhibitions. At Lexington, the very centre of Kentucky aristocracy, and the home of while wealth and culture, the blacks own 'a beautiful tract of land which they have converted into a fair ground. The place is well improved, and it always presents a neat and striking appearance to those who view it from their carriage windows driving along the public highway.

How TO GET BID OF RATS .- Tegetmeier the well-known writer on poultry poisoned them with chlorine gas, which is heavier than air, and will flow downward into their holes and suffocate them. It might be used to kill woodchucks. To make the chlorine, Mr. T. took a Florence oil flask, adapted a piece of glass tubing to its mouth by means of a perforated cork, and to the glass added a short length of india rubber tubing. In the flask put an ounce of manganese, and an equal weight of common salt, pour on a wine glass of water. and then add gradually an equal quantity of strong oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid). The cork and tubes being adjusted, the apparatus was ready for action. A spirit lamp applied to the flask liberated a stream of chlorine, a gas which, if breathed, except when diluted with many times its bulk of air, is absolutely irrespirable. All the rat holes having been covered over, one after another was opened, the india rubber tube introduced. and a stream of chlorine directed down each. The space must have been filled with a mixture of chlorine and air that no animal could have breathed and kived. Since that time, old and young have alike disappeared.



SAVING TREES FROM MICE .--- We would call the special attention of farmers again to the importance of protecting their young trees against the winter ravages of mice. The work required to do this is but trifling and pays largely. There are numerous ways for accomplishing the desired end but the most effectual and convenient we have ever used, is to bank with earth the trunks up a few inches from the surface of the ground. A wagon load of dirt will bank a large number of trees, and if rich soil a double benefit may be derived by spreading the same over the roots of the trees in spring.

An exchange strongly urges a plan which we do not think as good as the above, yet we give it for what it is worth. It says to bandage up the stems of the old tree with any cotton or wollen cloths, or of old muslin with two or three wrappings, letting the bandage go into the ground an inch or two, and six or eight inches above ground, and tie up.

This should certainly be renewed every autumn if necessary, until the trees are large enough not to be in-

EMBALMING THE DEAD .--- In the Vienna Exposition there were several specimens of the embalming of parts of the human body. Those exhibited by Dr. Marini, of Naples, were "particularly to be noted. One of these was a large round table made of muscles, sinews etc, of a dark brown color, with a handsome polish. Among his other exploits he petrified Thaiberg, the deceased pianst, and the widow is said to keep the corpse in her drawing room. He al-d embalme | Mazzini. and so well that some of the more economical admirers of the statesman urged that the body should be set up in Rome as a statute, and thus save expense.

Some 300 pounds of honey were taken from beneath the chamber floor of an old house in Connecticut, recently, being the result of four years' labour of a swarm of bees which had gained access to the house under the roof boards.