

Agriculture.

PLANTING TIMBER.

Our firewood is rapidly decreasing and in many localities our timber for other purposes has altogether disappeared. It is useless now to talk of improvidence. The mischief is done. Old residents have seen splendid tracts of pine and hardwood timber burnt on the ground, that would now be three times the value of the land on which it formerly stood, high priced as that land now is. We cannot grow, in this generation, the slow growing hardwood of a size sufficient to replace the original forest. But we can grow many kinds of the soft woods that will become of great value in ten or fifteen years, such as cotton wood, poplar, hackmatack, poplar abeles, horse chestnut, locust, bass, sycamore, and many other kinds of soft quick growing trees. We may feel somewhat disposed to hold this class of trees in little esteem just now, but when it becomes a question of these or none, opinion will probably be considerably modified.

In Britain, timber or brushwood is never uselessly burnt, all is saved. A large quantity of fuel is obtained from the trees standing in hedge rows, and from the hedge rows themselves. It has been from time immemorial the custom to "lop," as it is sometimes called, the branches of trees so situated as to throw shadow on the northern aspect, more especially where this shade is injurious to the neighboring landholders, and from this source, many farmers are largely supplied.

Why should not our Canadian farmers be providing such a supply for contingencies. Belts of such wood can be planted at small cost around the homestead and along the fences, and so arranged as to locality, as to form a most welcome shade for cattle in summer, as well as a break for winter winds. To avoid too much shade it is advisable to plant on lines running north and south, immediately about the homesteads. Which should be surrounded with such plantations. Great benefit would also result from these belts of trees by preventing the snow being driven off the wheat fields in the winter months.

In ten years, the fire-wood annually obtained from present planting might fully supply the demands of our rural population: and by judiciously mixing the quick-growing trees with those of slower growth, the supply would be an increasing and improving one.

THE DRY-EARTH SYSTEM.—Abundant experience has shown, that earth (not gravel or sand), when carefully dried so that it has lost all coherence or stickiness, and has become a powder, possesses the power of absorbing and reducing to an inodorous form the excretions of the human body, provided it be applied in quantities so as to completely cover and absorb all fluidity thereof. The mass may be removed at convenient times and seasons and used immediately as a fertilizer for land, or it may be dried and employed many times without giving off any offensive odor. Similarly, dry ash of hard coal or anthracite may be used instead of earth.

In densely populated cities and towns there are difficulties inherent in this system which will render its general use impracticable. It is however altogether different with country houses with land from which the earth may be taken and to which it may be profitably returned. Here the wells will be protected from fouling, the stench of unsightly outhouses prevented, and the annoyance occasioned by frost obviated.

In prisons and large establishments where labor is cheap, and possibly in boarding schools, the system may also be advantageously applied.

NEW HORTICULTURAL FERTILIZER.—Some time since we called attention to a new chemical fertilizer for horticultural purposes, suggested by Dr. Jeannel of Paris. *Les Mondes* of recent date, in commenting on results obtained by its use, says that it represents the fertilizing principles of at least one hundred times its weight of concentrated animal manure, and supplies to the plants nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, sulphur, and iron in a completely soluble state. The compound consists of 400 parts of nitrate of ammonia; 290 parts biphosphate of ammonia; 250 parts nitrate of potash; 50 parts muriate of ammonia; 60 parts sulphate of lime, and 40 parts sulphate of iron. These ingredients are pulverized and mixed. One dram of the powder (about a teaspoonful) is then dissolved in a

quart of water and a wineglassful of the solution given two or three times a week, in accordance with the health and luxuriance of the vegetation.

The plants may be placed in any kind of earth however poor, even pure sand or may not be potted at all. It is stated that certain flowers, the fuchsia, for example, may be cultivated without earth by simply placing the stalk in a jar at the bottom of which is an inch or so of water, just sufficient to cover the ends of the roots. To the fluid a proportional quantity of the fertilizer is added, above specified, once in eight days. The foliaceous development of plants treated with the substance is said to be truly wonderful, and yet the rapid growth of the leaves does not interfere with the most luxuriant flowering. To this we may add that quite recently we have tried a compound hastily composed of the majority of the substances above detailed, merely as an experiment, on a small and sickly fuchsia. The plant was drooping and little else remained than a half dry stalk. After two applications of the fertilizer, its effect was apparent and at the end of ten days, during which probably half a pint of solution had been supplied to the earth, new shoots had sprung out, leaves formed, and the entire plant became perfectly loaded down with buds. — *Scientific American*.

Scientific.

TIME AROUND THE WORLD.

We have received of late sundry queries from correspondents relative to the gain or loss of time in circumnavigating the globe. Those who have not found answers in the columns devoted to such purpose will receive a general response in the following rather amusing discussion recently carried on between two grave and learned French *Savants* on the same rather paradoxical topic. M. Jules Verne, of the French Geographical Society, has written a book entitled "Tour around the World in Twenty-four Hours." What the nature of the contents of the volume is, we know not, but at all events it excited M. J. Bertrand, of the Academy of Sciences, to attempt to pose M. Verne with the following conundrum: "A person, supposed to be furnished with the necessary means of transportation, leaves Paris at noon on Thursday; he travels to Brest, thence to New York, San Francisco, Jeddo, etc., returning to his starting point after twenty-four hours that is, encircling the globe at the rate of 15° of longitude per hour. At every station, as he passes on his journey, he asks: 'What time is it?' and he is invariably answered: 'Noon.' He then inquires 'what day of the week is it?' At Brest, 'Thursday' is the reply, at New York the same; but on his return, supposing he passes Paris from the east and stops at Pontoise, a town some 19 miles to the northwest of that city, he will be answered 'Friday.' Where does the transition happen? or when if our traveler is a good Catholic, should he consider Friday's abstinence from meat to begin? 'It is evident,' continues the questioner, 'that the transition must be sudden, and may be considered to take place at sea or in a country where the names of week days are unknown; but,' he continues, 'suppose the parallel, at which it happens should fall on a continent inhabited by civilized people speaking the same language, and that there should be two neighbors separated, say by a fence, on this very parallel. Then would not one say it was Thursday, at noon, while at the same moment the other would assert it to be Friday, at the like hour?'

M. Verne answers as follows: It is true that, whenever a person makes the tour of the globe to the east, he gains a day, and similarly when traveling to the west he loses a like period, that is to say, the twenty-four hours which the sun in his apparent motion occupies in describing a circle around the earth. This is so real and well recognized that the administration of the French navy gives a supplementary day's ration to vessels which, leaving Europe, double the Cape of Good Hope, while it retains on the contrary a similar provision from ships rounding the Horn. It is also true that, if a parallel existed, such as above described, across an inhabited region, there would be complete disagreement between the people adjacent thereto; but this parallel does not exist, for Nature has placed oceans and deserts in our path where transition is made and a day gained or lost unconsciously. Through an international convention,

the point for making the days agree has been fixed at the meridian of Manilla. Captains of vessels, under the same rule, change the dates of their log books when they pass the 18th meridian.

Edgar A. Poe, if we are not mistaken, avails himself of this apparent puzzle, in one of his desultory sketches, to point the story of an individual whose would-be father-in-law refuses him the hand of his adored, with her concomitant of an agreeably large dowry, until that time shall happen when "two Sundays fall in a week." The luckless lover in despair goes to sea, sails round the world and returns to renew his suit exactly one year from his departure. In the course of events a discussion takes place between himself and the stern parent relative to the present day of the week, in which he insists that it is Monday, and the old gentleman is equally positive that it is Sunday. The one produces his diary, kept since his departure; the other falls back upon the calendar. Finally it transpires that the traveler in sailing round the globe to the east has gained a day in his reckoning; hence both disputants are right, two Sundays have come together, and the happy denouement follows. — *Scientific American*.

REMEDY FOR INGROWING NAILS.

A correspondent of the *British Medical Journal* writes:—About twenty years ago I applied a bit of compressed sponge to afford a temporary relief, and was delighted to find that it effected a radical cure. I make the sponge as solid as leather, by wetting and then winding string very tightly round it and drying it thoroughly. Of this I cut a small pyramidal piece, less than a grain of rice; this I insert beneath the nail, and secure it by strips of adhesive plaster, applied longitudinally, to avoid compression. The sponge soon becomes moist and swollen, keeping the nail from the irritated flesh. Any granulations should previously be destroyed with strong nitric acid. I have adopted this plan upon many occasions, and have never found it to fail.

A COLOSSAL BEER CASK.—The great Hungarian cask, which is capable of containing 2,000 cimers (or 25,000 gallons) of beer and which has been sent for show to the great exhibition at Vienna, is made entirely of wood grown in Hungary, and is said to be a perfect marvel in workmanship.

Joyful news for the Afflicted.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

Mrs. Eliza Rhynard, of Annapolis county, in the Province of Nova Scotia, makes oath and saith that a year ago last September her husband purchased a bottle of Dr. Caleb Gates' eye-balm for the purpose of applying it for the cure of sore eyes, and seeing on the label of the bottle that it was recommended for the Piles also with which she had for a long time been most painfully afflicted, and had applied to different doctors in her own neighborhood and had tried various remedies and found no permanent relief, tried it for the piles also and in a very short time was perfectly cured of both complaints by the use of only one small bottle. She had also been subject to very frequent turns of fainting, sometimes as often as three times a day, and having by this time moved into the more immediate neighborhood of Dr. Gates, she commenced taking his Life of Man Bitters and Syrup about the first of May last, and is most happy to say that through the kind Providence and the skill of Dr. Gates she has not had one of her former fainting turns since the month of June last, and she has frequently taken the Bitters and Syrup for colds, etc., and has invariably found untiring relief in the use of the above medicines.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 3rd day of February, 1873, before me.

JAMES WHELOCK, J. P.

PRICE. Bitters \$1 per bottle; Syrup 50 cents per bottle; Linctum 25 cents per bottle and the ointment 25 cents per box.

Address CALEB GATES & CO., Farmington, Wiltont, 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.

July 2.

WHITES' PATENT

CUTTING BAR GRINDING GUIDE

For grinding Mowing Machine Knives to a true bevel. Can be attached to any grinding stone. Agents wanted in Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, or the right to sell and manufacture for any county will be sold.

Address,

CROSSBY & HICKS,

Bridgetown, N. S.

Sole owners of the Patent in N. S., C. B., and P. E. Island.

May 21. 4ms.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 16, 1873.

MESSENGER JOURNAL.

JULY, 1873.

First Quarter, July 2nd, 6h. 56m. afternoon.
Full Moon, " 10th, 2h. 19m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 16th, 4h. 43m. afternoon.
New Moon, " 24th, 6h. 19m. morning.

Day SUN. MOON.

Wk Rise Sets Rises South Sets at Halifax.

1 Tu. 4 23 7 45 11 5 19 11 37 morn

2 W. 4 23 7 44 A. 3 5 59 11 55 0 7

3 Th. 4 24 7 44 1 6 6 40 morn 0 50

4 F. 4 25 7 44 2 12 7 23 0 14

5 Sa. 4 25 7 44 3 20 8 9 0 34

6 SU. 4 26 7 43 4 30 8 59 0 58

7 M. 4 27 7 43 5 45 9 57 1 28

8 Tu. 4 27 7 42 6 55 10 57 2 9

9 W. 4 28 7 41 7 58 morn 2 59

10 Th. 4 29 7 41 8 51 0 1 4 7 23

11 F. 4 30 7 41 9 31 1 4 5 17 8 11

12 Sa. 4 31 7 40 10 3 2 5 6 39 9 0

13 SU. 4 31 7 40 10 30 3 1 7 59 9 49

14 M. 4 32 7 39 10 53 3 5 9 18 10 38

15 Tu. 4 33 7 39 11 16 4 4 10 35 11 26

16 W. 4 34 7 38 11 38 5 32 11 48 A. 17

17 Th. 4 35 7 37 morn 6 20 A. 12 1 9

18 F. 4 36 7 36 0 2 7 8 2 14 2 7

19 Sa. 4 37 7 35 0 32 7 59 3 26 3 8

20 SU. 4 38 7 34 1 7 8 51 4 35 4 14

21 M. 4 39 7 33 2 40 9 44 5 39 5 25

22 Tu. 4 40 7 33 3 24 10 38 6 36 6 28

23 W. 4 41 7 32 3 36 11 31 7 25 7 21

24 Th. 4 42 7 31 4 38 A. 22 8 6 8 4

25 F. 4 43 7 30 5 42 1 9 8 36 8 45

26 Sa. 4 44 7 29 6 48 1 56 9 4 9 20

27 SU. 4 45 7 28 7 50 2 36 9 22 9 52

28 M. 4 46 7 27 8 50 3 16 9 42 10 25

29 Tu. 4 47 7 26 9 53 3 56 9 59 10 59

30 W. 4 48 7 24 10 55 4 36 10 17 11 33

31 Th. 4 49 7 23 11 57 5 17 10 37 morn

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's

Southing gives the time of high water at

Parishboro', 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 min-

utes 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.—Sub-

tract the time of the sun's setting from 12

hours, and to the remainder add the time of

rising on the following morning.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well known Farm, Situate in Wilnot, County of Annapolis, on the North back road, about one half mile east from the Wilnot Spas Springs, and about one and a half miles from the Railroad Station. Said farm contains 125 acres of very valuable land, advantageously divided into Hay, Pasture, and Woodland. The hay and tillage land are under a superior state of cultivation, the pasture is of an excellent quality, and wood of sufficient to supply a family for generations to come. On the Farm is a comfortable House of Size and accommodations to suit a large family. Also 2 good Barns, with other convenient outbuildings all in good state of repair. An abundant supply of water is carried into the House by pipes from a never failing Spring, and also taken for the use of the barn.

There are about 100 grafted apple trees producing from 60 to 200 barrels annually.

This property is so well known that further particulars are unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be made easy, only a small proportion will be required down, with good and approved security for the remainder.

The stock and farming utensils can be had by a purchaser of the farm if required.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

GEORGE BALLENTINE.

Wilnot, County of Annapolis,

January 22nd, 1873.

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