

Agriculture.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FEED.

The proportions: values of the following materials used for feeding farm stock are gathered from published analyses by the most eminent agricultural chemists, and have been corroborated by the results of the practice of many eminent English feeders. They include the relative flesh-forming, fattening, and total feeding values of the different articles mentioned, and are probably the most trustworthy information that can be gathered from all sources at the present time. They are as follows, equal weights of each being considered:

Table with 3 columns: Name of feed, Fat producing, Total Value. Includes items like Turnips, Rutabagas, Carrots, Mangels and Kohl Rahl, Straw, Potatoes, etc.

In these estimates the flesh-forming value is in proportion to the nitrogenous elements contained in the food. The fat formers consist of starch, oil and fat; and as oil and ready-formed fat is estimated as double the value of starch in feeding, the total feeding value of different articles varies in somewhat different ratios to those of fat-forming elements. For instance, while bran contains more carbonaceous matter, viz.: starch and oil together, than rape cake, and exactly the same flesh-forming material, yet its total feeding value is less than that of rape-cake, because the 53 parts of starch and oil in the rape-cake have more oil and less starch the 54 parts of starch and oil in the bran, and the oil being, as we have said, more valuable than the starch, therefore the rape cake is worth more than the bran as feed. The numerous inquiries that have come to us as to the value of various feeds are here answered.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING APPLES.—The Horticultural editor of the Country Gentleman after trying various ways, has come to the conclusion that the best way to keep winter apples, is on shelves in the centre of the fruit cellar. Shelves about five feet wide, far enough apart to admit of convenience in assorting, with passage way all around, so that the fruit can be reached from both sides. Would have the fruit shallow upon the shelves, that the decaying apples may be picked out without moving the sound, and those beginning to decay should be picked out and used first. The fruit cellar should be separated from the main one by brick walls, kept dry, and at a very low temperature. This is the counsel of long experience, and close and intelligent observation.

COLOR ARRANGEMENT.—A few simple rules in the arrangement of flower beds will materially enhance the effect produced. Among these are: 1. Avoid placing rose-colored next to scarlet, orange, or violet. 2. Do not place orange next to yellow, or blue next to violet. 3. White relieves any color, but do not place it next to yellow. 4. Orange goes well with blue, and yellow with violet. 5. Rose color and purple always go well together.

BOILING POTATOES.—The faster a Potato is boiled the better, that is, boil fast till they are nearly cooked, pour off the water, and let them steam until fully ready, then take off the cover to let them dry, giving them a shake or two, so as to separate them a little; then if there is any goodness in your potato, it will show it.

PUMPKIN BUTTER.—Wash the pumpkin clean, take out the seeds, and scrape the inside out with a strong iron spoon. Boil till soft, and rub through a coarse sieve. When strained put into a kettle, and boil slowly all day, stirring often. Put in a large handful of salt. When nearly done add a pint of molasses, or a pound of brown sugar to each gallon of pumpkin. Before it is quite done, add allspice, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmeg, one or all, as you may fancy. Put it into jars when done—large ones are the best. Tie it up tightly, and it will keep until April or May, in a cold place, if you scald it when spring comes on. It is a good sauce for table use, and is always ready for pies, with the usual addition of egg and milk. It is much less trouble and far better than "dried pumpkin."

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil some four or six dozen in a capacious saucepan, until they become quite hard. Then, after carefully removing the shells, lay them in large mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well-seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few races of ginger, and a few cloves or garlic. When cold bung down closely and in a month they are fit for use. Where eggs are plentiful, the above pickle is by no means expensive and is a relishing accompaniment to cold meat.

POTATO PUFF.—Two cups cold mashed potatoes; stir in it two tablespoons of melted butter, beating to a cream; add two well beaten eggs, one cup of cream or milk; pour into a deep dish; bake in a quick oven.

A PROLIFIC POTATO.—Mr. G. Marchbanks, of West Quaseco, planted in his garden one simple potato, which came from Nova Scotia, and, at digging time, gathered from it no less than forty-seven in number. Twenty of the potatoes weighed one pound each. Those who have seen them collected together say they never saw so many dug from one potato before. Our correspondent saw them and can vouch for the facts. There was not a small one among them.—St. John Telegraph.

PLANTING SLIPS.—The Gazette des Campagnes recommends to dip the extremities of the slip in caliodion, containing twice as much cotton as the ordinary material used in photography. Let the first coat dry and then dip again. After planting the slip, the development of the roots will take place very promptly. This method is said to be particularly efficacious in woody slips, Geranium, Fuchsia and similar plants.

Scientific.

CARBOLIC ACID. Carbolic acid in a fluid form is a cheap article. To disinfect an apartment two or three teaspoonfuls may be put in a bucket of water and scattered about with a whisk broom. Or the same or even a smaller quantity may be placed in a dish and mixed with sand. The evaporation from this will disinfect the air. If the air should become too strongly charged, the evaporation may be checked by covering the dish more or less. This atmosphere, containing carbolic acid, is healthy and soon becomes quite agreeable, especially when associated with its power as a destroyer of infection. The bedclothes, blankets, etc., and the clothes worn by persons having the disease or coming in contact with such may be washed with soap now manufactured, containing carbolic acid, or common soap may be used, with two or three teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid added to the suds. Thus may complete disinfection be produced in bedclothes or body-cloths of patients subjected to small pox or any other infectious disease.

A SIMPLE ORNAMENT.—A very pretty mantlepiece ornament may be obtained by suspending an acorn, by a piece of thread tied around it, within 1/2 an inch of the surface of some water contained in a vase, tumbler, or saucer and allowing it to remain undisturbed for several weeks. It will soon burst open, and small roots will seek the water; a straight and tapering stem with beautiful glossy green leaves will shoot upward, and present a very pleasing appearance. Chestnut-trees may be grown in this manner, but their leaves are not as beautiful as those of the oak. The water should be changed once a month taking care to supply water of the same warmth;

bits of charcoal added to it will prevent the water from souring. If the little leaves turn yellow, add one drop of ammonia into the utensil which holds the water, and they will renew their luxuriance.

NEW WAY TO CATCH RATS.—A new manner of catching rats is exciting great interest among the householders in New York. A barrel is filled half full of water. A layer of powdered cork is laid on the surface, and over this a layer of corn-meal is sifted. A chair and a box or two are placed unobtrusively in the neighborhood, whereby the rat gains the edge of the barrel. He sees nothing but the meal. He has no innate ideas which teach him to beware of the treacherous foundation on which that tempting surface rests. He sniffs, he leaps, and goes gently down through the meal and cork to his watery grave. If any of his friends see him disappear from the edge of the barrel they hasten after to get their share of the probable plunder, and in turn are taken in by hospitable death. The plan seems effective as against the rats, but is calculated to destroy their confidence in human nature.

In Saginaw county, Mich., a poor man named Reif, while boring a well, is reported to have been greatly frightened by the upward flow of gas, the escape of which shook the earth, produced a noise like thunder, and, when fired, shot up a flame fifty feet high.

CALCULIFUGE!

THE reputation which MARGESON'S CALCULIFUGE has steadily enjoyed, and its increasing demand, have firmly established its excellence in the estimation of the public, as a

Sure and Safe Cure for Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Kidneys.

The numerous testimonials received testifying to its efficacy, have again induced the proprietors to bring it to public notice, and they would say to those suffering from any of the above distressing complaints, give it a trial, and save yourself years of misery, besides prolonging your lives.

PURELY VEGETABLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. WHOLESALE AGENTS. AVERY, BROWN & CO., Halifax. H. L. SPENCER, 29 Nelson St., St. John, N.B. R. C. MARGESON, Proprietor, Halifax, N. S.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 26, 1873. MESSRS. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Gentlemen.—I have been afflicted with gravel and stone upwards of a year and a half. Tried everything I could hear of for its relief with no avail. Saw your advertisement of Calculifuge in the Halifax papers; took three bottles according to directions, and in the short space of four weeks am entirely cured. I willingly add my testimony to its value, and heartily recommend it to all afflicted as I have been. (Signed) DAVID COLLINS, Formerly Harnessmaker, St. John, N.B.

MESSRS. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Dear Sirs.—Please accept this testimony from one who has been suffering for upwards of five years from Gravel and Stone in the Bladder, and was advised by my friends to try your Calculifuge. I did so, and am happy to say that after using the two bottles you sent me last summer, it entirely cured me. I passed five stones the size of small peas, and upwards of a wine-glassful of smaller ones and gravel, and will send them to you by the first chance. I would advise all that are suffering with the same complaint, to secure your valuable medicine at once, as it has been the sole means of curing me. I will take pleasure in giving all the information I can to all that will call to see me at my house. I remain yours, ANDREW CRAWFORD. CHEZZERTOOK, March 3, 1873.

MESSRS. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Dear Sirs.—I was a great sufferer for upwards of eighteen years with that most distressing complaint the Gravel. Tried many kinds of medicine as well as different Doctors, but got only temporary relief at short intervals. I saw your medicine advertised called Calculifuge, as well as different certificates from those who suffered with the same complaint. Feeling encouraged, I resolved to try it, and after taking three bottles, I found myself nearly cured, and am of the opinion that the fourth bottle will make a final cure. Wishing you every success, I remain yours, JOHN DUNBRACK, SENR. HALIFAX, July 18, 1873. Aug. 6. 3ms.

BRITISH AMERICAN Book and Tract Depository, 90 GRANVILLE STREET, Opposite the Postoffice Building. NOW OFFERING: Ten Cases of S. S. Books. The Publications of—The Religious Tract Society, London. The Christian Knowledge Society, London. The Book Society, London. Messrs. Campbell & Son, Toronto. T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Johnson & Hunter, Gall & Inglis, Oliphant & Son. Also Constantly on hand, Illustrated S. S. Papers, Papers and Books for S. S. Teachers, S. S. Cards, Illustrated, Sent for Catalogue. A. HOBAN, Secretary. April 2.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER, 1873. Full Moon, November 4th, 11h. 34m. morning. Last Quarter, " 11th, 8h. 34m. afternoon. New Moon, " 19th, 11h. 22m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 27th, 3h. 58m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide. Lists moon phases and tide times for various days in November.

TIDE TABLE.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Farrisboro', 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 30 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 next 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 Spa 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 sillage land are under a superior state of cultivation, the pasture is of an excellent quality, and wood lot 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 out buildings 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. Jan. 29.



Superior Pianos, IN VARIOUS STYLES. UPRIGHT, OBLIQUE, SQUARE, Etc. 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 Harrington St.

H. S. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS MATERIALS, AND Furnishing Goods constantly on hand Agent for the NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 331 BOLLIN STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. May 17.

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 5 cents or 25.00 per 100.

WHY spend you money in procuring Foreign preparations when you can so easily procure better articles, of home manufacture and at less price? Archibald's Cornish Mixture, a universal remedy for Lung and Chest disease—Archibald's Tonic Bitters, a capital remedy for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint—Archibald's Vegetable Pain Balm, the great killer of pain.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. Manufactured by M. ARCHIBALD, Truro. Sold by all respectable traders and druggists. May 7.

Articles and Covenant of Baptist Churches.

\$2.00 per 100 copies. 50 copies sent by mail, postage paid for \$1.00. July 2.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1873—Summer Arrangements—1873 COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 26th May, 1873.

- No. 1. (Through Passenger Express) will leave Halifax at 7.30 a. m., and be due in St. John at 8.30 p. m. This train will stop (between Halifax and Truro) only at Windsor Junction and Shubenacadie; and (between Painesec and St. John) only at Booking Stations, except where it may be necessary to cross other trains or to put down passengers who may have got on board at Painesec and stations East and South of that place. No. 2. (Through Passenger Express) will leave St. John at 8 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 8.50 p. m. This train will stop (between St. John and Painesec) only at Ampton, Su-sex, Petticoadie and Moncton; and (between Truro and Halifax) at Shubenacadie and Windsor Junction, except where it may be necessary to cross trains or to put down passengers who may have got on board at stations North and West of Truro. Nos. 3 and 5. (Pictou Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 8.15 a. m., and be due at Pictou at 12.15 p. m. No. 4 and 6. (Shediac Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 7 a. m., and be due at Pictou at 12.15 p. m. No. 7 and 9. (Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 11.30 a. m., and be due at Pictou at 8.15 p. m. No. 8 and 10. (Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 10.50 a. m., and be due at Point DuChene at 7.25 p. m. No. 11. (Truro Freight) will leave Halifax at 3.30 p. m., and be due at Truro at 9.10 p. m. No. 12. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Painesec at 4.20 p. m., and be due at Point DuChene at 5.00 p. m. No. 13. (Truro Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 5.15 p. m., and be due at Truro at 3.15 p. m. No. 14. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 2.00 p. m., and be due at Hampton at 3.10 p. m. No. 15, 17 and 19. (W. & A. R.) will leave Halifax for Windsor Junction at 8.00 and 8.45 a. m., and 3.00 p. m. No. 16. (Petitcodiac Freight) will leave St. John at 2.45 p. m., and be due at Petitcodiac at 8 p. m. No. 18. (Sussex Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 4.40 p. m., and be due at Sussex at 6.40 p. m. No. 20. (Truro Passenger Accommodation) will leave Truro at 6.00 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 9.15 a. m. No. 21. (Sussex Passenger Accommodation) will leave Sussex at 7 a. m., and be due at St. John at 9.00 a. m. No. 22. (Truro Freight) will leave Truro at 6.45 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 1.20 p. m. No. 23 and 25. (Shediac Passenger Accommodation) will leave Point DuChene at 6.50 a. m., and be due in St. John at 12 noon. No. 24 and 26. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Pictou at 6.00 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 2.35 p. m. No. 27. (Petitcodiac Freight) will leave Petitcodiac at 7.00 a. m., and be due in St. John at 1.30 p. m. No. 28 and 30. (Pictou Passenger Accommodation) will leave Pictou at 1.45 p. m., and be due in Halifax at 7.30 p. m. No. 29. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Hampton at 5.45 p. m., and be due in St. John at 6.55 p. m. No. 31 and 33. (Shediac Passenger and Freight Accommodation) will leave Pt. DuChene at 10.30 a. m., and be due in St. John at 7.45 p. m. No. 32, 34 and 36. (W. & A. R.) will be due in Halifax at 11.00 a. m., 6.45 p. m. and 8.25 p. m. No. 35. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Point DuChene at 3.20 p. m., and be due at Painesec at 4 p. m. No. 37 and 39. (Truro and Moncton Freight Passenger Accommodation) will leave Truro at 9.30 p. m., and be due at Moncton at 8.10 a. m. No. 38 and 40. (Moncton and Truro Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave Moncton at 6.45 p. m., and be due at Truro at 5.30 a. m. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 19th May, 1873. May 21.

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