

Agriculture.

MIXED CROPS.—It will do sometimes to sow a crop of mixed grains where the product is to be fed. Thus to sow oats and barley on lands well-fitted for those grains, especially for barley it is to get more in value than if either grain had been sown alone. More, there will be as many bushels of the mixed crop as if oats only had been grown. At least, this is our experience, and we have also seen it tested in quite a number of cases. It will be said that the oats will ripen later than the barley. This is very true but it is not an objection, as the crop may be cut when the oats have just changed from the milk to the dough, or when the stalk is yet comparatively green. The barley then is fully ripe, giving the oat (the week later) a full chance to perfect itself. The barley then is not riper than we generally see it harvested. There will be an unusually thick growth—like a widgeon—and loose, open, so that the air readily circulates through and soon fits it for the barn. This is a good crop to feed. It will do for horses and cattle, indeed all kinds of stock, less good perhaps for swine, save store hogs. The growth here is somewhat interesting. At once and all along till up to maturity there is a uniform, fine appearance, the grain seems thicker, occupying the ground densely and completely. It is seen there is a heavy crop growing. When the barley heads out, the field seems to be all barley, a good yield. In a week or two a change takes place. The barley disappears and a green immature look possesses the field. It now has an unfavorable appearance. But in a short time there is an oat crop. Not a barley head is to be seen; all is oats now, and a heavy crop, as the barley was heavy before. This convinces you of what is coming. Seeding has caught well with such crops.

But barley and peas may be sown with almost equal advantage. These ripen simultaneously, the barley sustaining the weak haulm of the pea. This is the main point for which barley is sown with peas—to uphold the crop. The same is the case with oats, which are still stronger than the barley, but later. This, however is not a serious objection. The peas thoroughly ripe, as they should be, will not be too early for the oat, which may be cut comparatively green. It used to be our practice to grow oats with our peas, about three quarters of peas to one of oats by measure when sown, the oats would "stool out," have a large stem, and seemed in the end all a field of oats. Among it, somewhat down but not on the ground, are the peas, all of uniform ripening, "dead ripened," hard and rattling in the pod. This crop must be cut when it is moist; in the morning is the time, or after a rain. If not it will shell the peas badly. Such a crop prepares the land well for a succeeding crop, though not so well as peas alone. It adds to the soil nitrogenous matter, and mellows the ground. In using this crop, some of the oats may be separated by a fanning mill, the peas fed to hogs in the fall of winter. For this purpose, being heating, they are equal to corn. There are some crops that want to be grown by themselves like wheat and rye, potatoes, roots, &c., and of course for general culture, the others also. It is only under some circumstances and for some purposes that crops are mixed to advantage.—Vice Herald.

BUCKWHEAT.—Many farmers entertain the opinion that buckwheat is a very exhausting crop. Such is not the case, for it is a well known fact that buckwheat has been raised on land for thirty years consecutively without manures or fertilizers of any kind, other than the straw upon which the crop grew, returned to the soil; and after such a long-continued growth of buckwheat, the land produced with proper cultivation good crops of wheat, corn, and clover. Buckwheat would be one of the most valuable crops on thin land if cultivated in a rotation with other crops, and treated with a due portion of manure; but it is considered a mean crop, and other pet crops of much less profit and value get all the manure and good attention.

DECAYED TURNIPS AS MANURE.—A valued correspondent, furnishes us with some interesting facts relative to growing turnips as manures for grain. It so happened that the owner of the piece of turnips in question was home at the time the first snow fell, and for some time afterwards, conse-

quently there was no opportunity of harvesting the crop, and it was left in the ground, and as matter of course all rotted on the land. The following spring oats were sown on the same piece, which contained exactly three-quarters of an acre. At harvest the straw was so heavy the crop could not be cradled, and had to be reaped. After threshing the quantity was carefully measured, and the yield of good clean oats was found to be exactly seventy-six bushels, or at the rate of a trifle over one hundred bushels an acre. This remarkable crop was again tested by re-measuring the oats, and as further proof, also re-measuring the land. The next year the same piece of land was sown with spring wheat, and again the value of the decayed turnips was verified, by a large crop of wheat being obtained; there being nearly twenty-seven bushels from three-quarters of an acre. For three following years the continued benefit of the decayed turnips was very apparent. The sort sown was the ordinary white variety, and the land was not manured, nor was the crop remarkably heavy; as the turnips were not sown until July, and never hoed or thinned out, the seed was sown broadcast, and very thin, to avoid expense in subsequent cultivations.

Scientific.

WATER-PROOF VARNISH.

The Chinese are said to make a varnish by beating together fresh blood with quick-lime, which is extensively used as a coating for wooden articles which they wish to make completely water-tight. Von Scherzer, who first introduced this substance to the notice of Europeans, says he has seen in Pekin wooden chests that had been varnished with it which, after a journey over Siberia to St. Petersburg and back, were still sound and perfectly water-tight. Even baskets of straw, used for the transportation of oil, are made fit for the purpose by means of this varnish. Pasteboard coated with it becomes, both in appearance and firmness, like wood. Articles requiring to be absolutely impervious are varnished twice, or at the most three times, by the Chinese. The preparation has been tested in various ways, both in Europe and Australia; and, although it gives to vessels covered with it a rough, ugly, red appearance, its use is recommended as a sure means of making wood impervious to water.

PROPAGATION OF SOUND.—A locust may be heard one-sixteenth of a mile; a wren, weighing half an ounce—and a middling-sized man would be as heavy as four thousand of them—could be heard about as far. But if the voice of either bore a proportion to the mass of matter employed in its production, a man could be heard one thousand miles, favored by a brisk wind. A vessel at sea a few years since, when one hundred and sixty miles from land, heard distinctly the thrilling music of a band playing on shore. There must have been a peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, while the broad surface of the sails were equivalent to a great external ear to arrest and converge the aerial undulations.

There is one precaution which should be taken when bitten by a dog, whether the animal is mad or not, or when a wound is inflicted by a nail or any other blunt instrument. The wound should be healed gradually under a poultice. If the outside is healed before there is a healthy granulating inside, lockjaw may supervene, with many of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

GENUINE BOSTON BROWN-BREAD.—Four coffee-cups full of sifted Indian meal, two cups coarse flour, either wheat or rye; one teaspoonful salt, one teacup molasses, and boiling water enough to make it as thick as griddle-cake batter. When nearly cool, add half a teacup yeast, either home-made or distillery. Put the mixture into an iron baking dish, cover it tightly, and let it stand in a warm place till it cracks over the top (which should be smoothed over with wet hands before it is placed to rise). Bake it five or six hours in a moderate oven which will not burn the crust to a cinder.

SQUASH BISCUIT.—One tea-cupful of strained squash, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a littl salt, one tablespoonful of soda, one cup of sour milk; flour to roll on. Serve hot for tea.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 13, 1873. MESSENGER ALMANACK. AUGUST, 1873. First Quarter, August 1st, 10h. 15m. morning. Full Moon, " 8th, 9h. 38m. morning. Last Quarter, " 15th, 9h. 27m. morning. New Moon, " 22nd, 9h. 16m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 30th, 11h. 34m. afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, Low Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 31st.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings 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, 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 Wilmot, County of Annapolis, on the North back road, about one half mile east from the Wilmot 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 tillage 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 barns.

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, Wilmot, County of Annapolis, January 22nd, 1873.



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.

H. G. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS MATERIALS, AND Furnishing Goods constantly on hand Agent for the NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 331 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. May 17. 1yr.

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 50.00 per 100.

READ THIS! A valuable Property for sale, consisting of THREE HUNDRED ACRES of land, situated Ten miles from Weymouth Bridge. There are One Hundred Acres cleared, and cutting Twenty-five or Thirty tons of hay, with plenty of pasture. There is a good Dwelling House, with barn and other out buildings. Also, Two never-failing wells of water. There is

A LARGE ORCHARD of Apple and Cherry trees chiefly grafted fruit. Also, SEVERN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND well timbered with Pine, Spruce and Hard-wood, with a good Saw Mill in the centre. The above property is conveniently situated for three farms, as the road passes through the centre. It is also crossed by the Annapolis and Yarmouth Railway line. Parties desiring to purchase can have possession at any time with Crops, Stock and Farming implements if they wish. For further particulars apply to. JOSEPH SABEAN, Riverdale, Digby Co., May 23, 1873. Gins. pd.

Joyful news for the Afflicted. GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

DR. CALEB GATES. My dear Sir,—I am going to give you this testimonial of my appreciation of your most invaluable medicines in order to show to the public the extraordinary and wonderful satisfaction and benefit that I and my family have experienced from their use. In the year 1867 I had a very severe attack of Rheumatism, like a stitch in my back, which rendered me unable to walk or even to stand upon my feet. I had to creep upon my hands and knees from my bed-room to the kitchen, at which time I applied to you, Sir, for medical assistance and soon obtained it. After taking one dose of your Invigorating Syrup and using your Liniment and Ointment and applying a Plaster of your Vegetable Salve upon my back according to your directions, in two or three hours I was able to stand upon my feet, and continued to improve until I was well, and remained so for years. ('All weak persons that are easy to take cold by damp feet should wear Gate's plaster on the hollows of the feet.') In the autumn of the same year we had a little girl who had the whooping-cough, to whom we administered your Syrup, and it soon left. Again in 1869 I had a very lame side, the result of a sprain. I used your Liniment, Ointment, Syrup and Plaster, which effected a permanent cure. The same year, 1869, in the autumn, we had a little girl taken with a disease in the head and throat, (which I never could name.) Her case was a most distressing one, but by applying your Liniment and Ointment and No 2 Syrup she was soon restored to health and soundness.

In the winter of 1870 I was afflicted with palpitation of the heart in connexion with other complaints, so much so that I was quite unable to perform any hard labor. I used two or three bottles of your Life of Man Bitters and Syrup, and experienced a very great amount of benefit from their use. In July of 1870 all the family were taken down with cholera in its most dreadful form; but by using your medicines they were all speedily restored from the much dreaded and alarming disease. Your Certain Check was, I believe, the instrumental cause of saving life on that occasion in connexion with some other medicine.

Here is one thing which I must more particularly remark. The same little girl referred to in the autumn of 1869, lay in a fit 29 hours, but by applying your Liniment and Ointment she was raised to life and happiness and is now well. One thing more I cannot omit noticing, namely, one 75 cent bottle of Certain Check saved the lives of ten persons from that awfully fearful disease, the cholera. If any persons feel a desire to dispute my statement they will have to contend with the ten living witnesses who experienced the truthfulness of my assertion.

In the same season our second daughter was taken with a very severe cold and spitting blood; she was considered to be in a very critical and dangerous state of health, and I doubt not that it would have terminated in confirmed consumption had we not used your excellent medicines as a curative during her illness; which removed the disease and health was restored. In making the foregoing statements there were two cases which I cannot omit mentioning, which I think should be noticed. They are as follows: The first proof which I had of your Certain Check was the effect it had upon our little boy who was taken with a violent pain in his stomach. We administered a portion of it to him and the pain was speedily checked and conquered. Two years after this he hurt himself in some of his youthful sportings, so that he had very bad turns of palpitation of the heart. Your valuable Syrup cured him, and he is now well.

My dear Sir,—I hope you will pardon me for trespassing so far upon your patience, but if you think these remarks worthy of publicity you will kindly bear with me, as I cannot refrain from recommending to the public your incomparable Eye Relief. Considering the vast amount of good it has effected in a variety of cases of inflammation of the eye in my own family, and for the blessings I have personally received from your medicines generally during the last two years, for palpitation of the heart, lame back, diarrhoea, &c., for all of which complaints it has proved itself to be most efficacious.

HENRY W. MARSHALL. Sworn at Middletown, in the county of Annapolis, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1872, before me. JAMES WHELOCK J. P.

PRICE. Bitters \$1 per bottle; Syrup 50 cents per bottle; Liniment 25 cents per bottle and the ointment 25 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. Aug. 14.

Boarding House, The subscriber has taken his old stand, No. 30 DOCK STREET, AND IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TRANSIENT BOARDERS. G. M. BURNS, St. John, N. B., May 15th, 1873. 2mths. pd.

WANTED, A Lady of some experience, competent to give instruction in Music, and French and Drawing, and to take the general oversight of young ladies at a public school. Apply at the "CHRISTIAN MESSENGER" Office, Halifax, N. S. 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 Bookin 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 Hampton, Sussex, Petticoe 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 6.15 a. m., and be due at Pictou at 12.15 p. m. Nos. 4 and 6. (Shediac Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 7 a. m., and be due at point DuChene at 12.15 p. m. Nos. 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. Nos. 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 8.30 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 6.15 p. m., and be due Truro at 8.15 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 in 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. Nos. 23 and 25. (Bediac 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 7.00 a. m., and be due in St. John at 1.30 p. m. Nos. 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 8.45 p. m. Nos. 31 and 33. (Shediac Passenger and Freight Accommodation) will leave Point DuChene at 10.30 a. m., and be due in St. John at 7.45 p. m. Nos. 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. Nos. 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. Nos. 38 and 40. (Moncton and Truro Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave Moncton at 8.45 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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