

Agriculture.

GOOD AND BAD APPLE ORCHARDS.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator gives an interesting account of a good and bad treatment of an apple orchard in Lee, N. H. Twenty years ago 450 trees were set out on 5 acres of land—where they struggled under neglect, and where nearly all destroyed by heavy and injudicious pruning.

VALUE OF CASTOR OIL.—A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph writes:—We have used neat's foot oil both in its simple form and prepared in various ways, also the much puffed and highly vaunted harness and leather preservative oils, sold in cans at the stores; also the oleaginous, butyraceous and other luscious substances known to the farm kitchen, but we give the preference over them all to castor-oil.

ONE WORM DID IT.—One day I was walking with some friends through Sudbrook Park, in Surrey, when Dr. Ellis drew our attention to a large sycamore tree, decayed to the core.

BONES AND ASHES.—Bones and ashes pass through the housekeepers hands every day. Wood is still the chief fuel in the farm house, and the value of the ashes is pretty well understood. They are prized for the lye they yield, and if there is a surplus from the soap making, they help the kitchen garden and the back door.

A plan is reported as on foot in Japan, to form a representative House of Commons, of about six hundred members, and also an Imperial Department of Education, with a system arranged as follows: Eight educational circles for the empire, each with one university, thirty-two colleges, and two hundred and ten upper schools, while under these eight circles of higher institutions shall be an aggregate of 55,000 primary schools, at which the youth of the country must attend from the age of six.

CHARCOAL FOR POULTRY.—The benefit which fowls derive from eating charcoal is, I believe, acknowledged. The method of putting it before them is however not well understood. Pounded charcoal is not in the shape in

which fowls usually find their food, and consequently is not very enticing to them.

I have found that corn burnt on the cob, and the refuse—which consists almost entirely of the grains reduced to charcoal, and still retaining their perfect shape—placed before them, is greedily eaten by them, with a marked improvement in their health, as is shown by the brighter color of their combs, and their sooner producing a greater average of eggs to the flock than before.—S. Rufus Mason in the Poultry World.

ON EXTRACTED HONEY AND THE PROPER MANNER TO PUT IT UP FOR SALE.—The use of movable comb hives and honey extractors, and the consequent increased supply of honey, has brought into existence new industries such as the manufacture of glass honey jars, corks, labels, tinfoil caps, etc., for putting honey in saleable shape, or packing it for transportation.

The best shaped honey jars, in my estimation, both for sale and for packing with the least waste space, are jars, containing one or two pounds of honey.

After the jar is corked, press a tinfoil cap over the cord and neck of the bottle with your hand first, and then finish with a leather strap about five-eighths of an inch wide and four feet long, one end of it fastened to the wall. The strap should be wrapped once around the neck of the bottle, and while one end is held tight by one hand the bottle should be passed forward and backward until the tinfoil is properly smoothed down. For my own use I have made a "horse," so I can sit down to the work of capping my jars keeping the strap tight with one foot, and using both hands on the jar.

For shipping, jars should be packed tight with saw-dust, and one dozen in a box especially made for the purpose. A bee keeper should sell by the gross his one or two-pound jars of honey to merchants in the country or city, or have sold it on commission until his brand is known. With his label on jars and his brand on boxes, he will soon find a market if he bottles a choice article only. Good honey put up neatly and in small quantities will always bring the best price, and it is my experience that machine-extracted honey is the preferred article if the consumer is once convinced of its purity.

A manufactured article of Cuba honey finds a ready market in our cities, because it is put in merchantable shape, i. e. in jars, nicely labeled and styled "White Clover honey." Now, I claim that the sale of the manufactured article would not be possible if our beekeepers would only take the necessary pains to bring into market, in proper shape and under their own names, their own names, their machine-extracted honey, which is the only pure honey possible, and if once known to consumers will be the only honey in demand.—Cor. American Bee Journal.

The experiment of planting pine seed on the waste lands of Eastham, Mass. is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres of land are now covered with thrifty pines from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a waste tract of shifting sand. As a consequence, too, game has increased, and quail, plover, and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are by no means scarce.

If every man would reform himself the world's reformation would be accomplished.

An infirmary for sick horses and cattle has just been opened at the Iowa State Agricultural College. Sick animals presented during the clinic hours are examined and prescribed for free of charge.

Farm work properly is done in one season for the benefit of coming seasons. This summer and the coming fall one should make preparation for winter—should provide shelter for stock, should get an ice-house ready, should plow land for planting forest or fruit trees, and do such other work as shall meet future wants.

TULIPS.—The tulip has long held sway as the queen of bulbous flowers, and for generations has been emphatically the chief "florist's flower" among bulbs. Its gorgeousness in colors is all that could be desired by the most fastidious, and by its bold, brilliant appearance recommends itself to all. Planted in beds or masses the effect is most striking, unique and complete, and cannot fail when so treated to give the most entire satisfaction. The tulip is by far the most easily grown and satisfactory of all bulbs, and, as it does not deteriorate, a good stock will last for years. The tulip will succeed in almost any good soil; still it should be borne in mind that not only the tulip, but all bulbs will succeed in rich soil. The bulbs should be planted in October or November in deep well enriched soil. Plant them three inches deep and six inches apart, and if convenient mulch the bed with coarse manure, etc., during winter—the effect when in bloom will be much finer. When the plants are through blooming they may, if desired, be carefully lifted and replanted thickly together in any convenient spot in the garden, where they may remain until wanted in the fall, and the bed from which they are removed be filled with summer flowering plants. Some people prefer, when the foliage begins to ripen, to take them up, dry them and keep them in the house until they are again wanted.—Briggs & Bro's Catalogue.

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 SEVEN 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. May 28. Gms. pd.

Joyful news for the Afflicted.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

Mrs. Eliza Rhynard, of Annapolis county, in the Province of Nova Scotia, maketh oath and saith that a year ago last September her husband purchased a bottle of Dr. Caleb Gates' eye relief 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 past, and she has frequently taken the Bitters and Syrup for colds, etc., and has invariably found unalloyed relief in the use of the above medicines.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 3rd day of February, 1872, before me, JAMES WHEELOCK, 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, Wilmet, 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.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 30, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

AUGUST, 1873.

First Quarter, August 1st, 10h. 15m. morning. Full Moon, " 8th, 9h. 38m. morning. Last Quarter, " 15th, 0h. 27m. morning. New Moon, " 22nd, 9h. 16m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 30th, 11h. 34m. afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. Rise/Sets, MOON. Rises/South/Sets, High Tides at Halifax. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 31st.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing 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 next morning.

NOTICE.

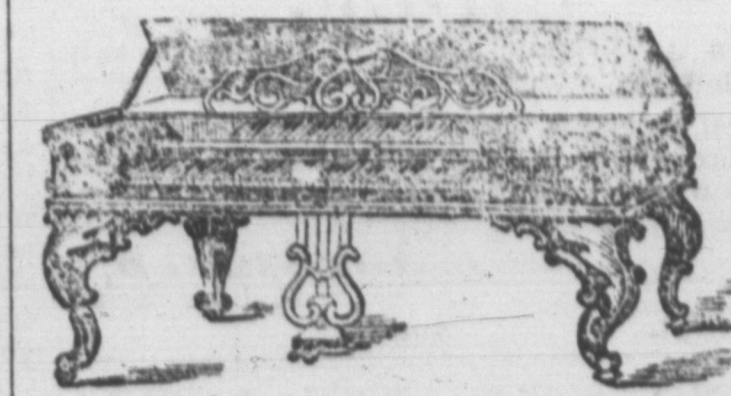
THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well known Farm, Situate in Wilmet, County of Annapolis, on the North back road, about one half mile east from the Wilmet Spa Springs, and about one and a half miles from the Railroad Station. Said farm contains 125 acres of very valuable land, advantageously divided 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 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, Wilmet, 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 Barrington St.

H. G. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR,

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Furnishing Goods constantly on hand

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Price 5 cents or \$5.00 per 100.

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The subscriber has taken his old stand.

No. 30 DOCK STREET,

AND IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

G. M. BURN'S, St. John, N. B., May 13th, 1873. May 28. 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, 30th 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 Painsce 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 Painsce 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 Painsce) 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.

No. 3 and 5. (Pictou Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 6.15 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 point DuChene 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 Painsce at 4.20 p. m., and be due at Point DuChene at 6.00 p. m.

No. 13. (Truro Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 6.15 p. m., and be due at 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.

(Petticoe Freight) will leave St. John at 2.45 p. m., and be due at Petticoe 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 1.30 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. (Petticoe Freight) will leave Petticoe 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 11.30 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 Painsce 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.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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