

Agriculture.

OATS AS MANURE.

A Kentucky farmer writes:—I have seen frequent inquiries how to reclaim old and worn lands. A quick and cheap plan is to sow the land in oats as early as you can in the spring, as soon as ripe plow under, keep off all stock, and you will have a tremendous fall growth of oats; plow them under in October, or, if south, the first of November; then sow rye, graze in the spring, and feed down; when ripe plow under, and you will see one of the finest rye-fields you ever saw; or, if you wish, sow clover on the rye the first spring; it is very effectual and cheap. I saw the above tried in Tennessee when I was a boy; the land was so worn that the oats did not exceed knee high; they were plowed under when ripe, and again in November. The land was planted in corn the next year and made a large yield; it was before the days of clover. I have tried it repeatedly since with good success.—Rural Home.

VALUE OF NIGHT SOIL.—Liebig relates that in the fortress of Rastadt and in the soldier's barracks of Baden, generally, the privies are so constructed that the seats open through wide funnels, into casks fixed upon carts. By this means the whole of the excrement, both fluid and solid, is collected without the least loss. When the casks are full they are replaced by empty ones. The farmers about Rastadt and other garrison towns having found out by experience the powerful fertilizing effects of these excrements upon their fields, now pay for every full cask a certain sum (still rising in price every year,) which not only has long since repaid the original outlay, beside covering the annual cost of maintenance, repairs, &c., but actually leaves a handsome profit to the department. The results brought about in these districts are highly interesting. Sandy wastes, more particularly in the vicinity of Rastadt and Carlsruhe have been turned into smiling cornfields of great fertility.

Cows are sociable, and understand more than we suppose. The way I came in possession of this choice bit of knowledge, Tim and I used to sing to our cows. They knew very quick when we changed from one tune to another. We have tried them repeatedly. When we sang sober church hymns they'd lop their ears down, look serious and chew their cud very slowly, reminding me—no irreverence meditated—of nice old ladies in church, listening to the words of the preacher, yet all the while munching clover. Then we'd change to some quick air "Yankee Doodle" or the like, and they would shake their heads, open their eyes, blink at us as much as to say, "Stop, don't you know we are the Deacon's cows?" But when we would stop entirely, every cow would turn her head as if asking us to go on with our singing. If it was pleasant, we generally sang together through the entire milking. I love the dear animals that add so much to our comfort. What is better than sweet, golden butter, and nice rich cream? Boys, will you not be kind to the cows?

PREVENTION OF ROTTING IN FINE FRUIT.—It very often happens that fine fruit, especially pears and apples, are attacked by birds and insects so as to make a wound, which, if left to itself, will cause the fruit to rot. It has been found that by cleaning out the place affected, and removing all the dirt and disorganized and bruised matter, and filling up the cavity with plaster of Paris, further decay may be arrested, and the fruit become fully ripe. A little space may be worked out from under the edges of the skin, so that when the plaster is pressed inward it will keep its place. The exclusion of the air consequent upon this application is all that necessary to prevent the progress of decay. This would, of course be inexpedient, in many cases; but when large and valuable apples and pears are involved, the trouble will be but trifling in comparison with the result accomplished.

Agricultural laborers are so scarce in some parts of France, that the Minister of War has decided that, for the approaching harvest, all the soldiers who can be spared from their regiments shall be placed at the disposal of the agriculturists.

ROSES.—The rose is not a new beauty. It was cultivated, and loved, and sung by the poets centuries ago, but has been improved by crossing, as have most of our flowers, fruits, and vegetables. The rose likes a virgin soil, and the nearer the composition of our rose-beds approximates to that, the greater will our success be likely to be. Hence, decayed sods, and leaf-mold from the woods when it has been sweetened by the sun, are good fertilizers. The old-fashioned way of scattering roses about the lawn is not the best way. Their culture, thus isolated is apt to be neglected, and grass works in and chokes them; besides the effect is not equal to where they are grouped in a round, or oblong bed, highest in the centre.

There is a good deal of sound wisdom in the suggestion of the farmer: "If you want your boy to stay at home, don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

Scientific.

TEARS.

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS,

Is it rainy, little flower? Be glad of rain. Too much sun would wither thee; 'Twill shine again. The clouds are very black, 'tis true; But just behind them smiles the blue.

Art thou weary tender heart? Be glad of pain. In sorrow sweetest things will grow, As flowers in rain. God watches, and thou wilt have sun When clouds their perfect work have done. Independent.

THE GREATEST GAS WELL IN THE WORLD.—The Newtown gas well, six miles from Titusville, Pa., discovered last year, still continues to pour forth its gaseous treasures at the rate of three millions of cubic feet of gas every day of twenty four hours. The gas issues under a pressure of from twenty to thirty pounds per square inch, and for the most part goes to waste. Pipes have been laid to Titusville, and some two hundred and fifty dwelling houses, shops, etc., are now supplied with the gas for illumination and fuel. For heating purposes it is admirable, but for illumination it requires to be passed through naphtha, as it is deficient in carbon.

This well may be justly regarded as one of the wonders of the world. If the bowels of the earth in its vicinity were transparent, and the owners could satisfy themselves of the continuity of the gas flow, we presume that pipes would be laid from the well to several of the large cities, such as Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Buffalo, distant from 130 to 150 miles. We have heretofore published accounts of the gas wells at Painesville, Ohio, and other places. But we believe that the quantity of gas delivered by the Newton well exceeds the combined supply derived from all other wells in the country.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.—Frank K. King is reported to have made a balloon ascension from Morrinstown, Vermont, on the 4th of July. When he had risen to the height of nearly three miles he encountered a snow storm, which so loaded the top of the balloon that it was driven down, and he landed in a deep forest some eight miles distant. It took a searching party, of 500 strong, forty-eight hours to find him. He was discovered in a famishing and exhausted condition, but had sustained no other injury.

NEW METHOD OF PROTECTING THE PLATES OF IRON SHIPS FROM CORROSION.—To prevent the corrosive action of bilge water upon the iron plates of iron ships, James Young has suggested and tried the use of lime, to neutralize the acid of the water. Actual experiment, continued for several months, shows that a small quantity of lime in the bilge water wholly prevents the corrosion of the iron plates.

Steel, repeatedly thrust white-hot into sealing wax until it becomes cold, attains a hardness comparable to that of diamond. Indeed, tools thus prepared will, being previously moistened with oil of turpentine, bore steel hardened by any other process.

Pulverized charcoal sprinkled over dressed poultry, after the animal heat is expelled, will preserve it from spoiling for some time in hot weather.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 27, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Full Moon, 6th, d. 4n. 6am. afternoon. Last Quarter, 13th, d. 11h. 26m morning. New Moon, 21st, d. 1h. 36m. afternoon. First Quarter, 29th, d. 10h. 42n. morning.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days from 1st to 30th with corresponding times and tide heights.

TIDE 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 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 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, Wilnot, 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 8 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

WANTED.

A good Dairy Farm in Annapolis Valley, with an Orchard; also convenient to a Cheese Factory. Will pay \$2000, two thousand dollars, on taking possession. Address, postpaid, LEANDER JOHNSTON, NEWTON MILLS, Upper Stewiacke. Aug. 6. 3ins. pd.

Hats and Caps. WE have now on hand a full Stock of all kinds, including the NEWEST STYLES, to which we invite the attention of our friends, both at Wholesale and Retail. Our prices are as low as any in the city. Silk Hats made to order by Conformateur Measure, without extra charge. EVERETT BROTHERS, 100 Granville St., May 3.

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 led. 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 but 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 escaped my memory, 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, came 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 WHELLOCK 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, Wilnot, 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.

Articles and Covenant

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

Boarding House, No. 30 DOCK STREET, AND IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TRANSIENT BOARDERS. G. M. BURNS, St. John, N. B., May 13th, 1873. 2mths. pd.

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 Painesce 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 Painesce 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 Painesce) only at Ampton, Sussex, Petitediac 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 3.30 p. m., and be due at Truro at 9.10 p. m. No. 12. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Painesce at 4.30 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 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. No. 16. (Petitediac Freight) will leave St. John at 2.45 p. m., and be due at Petitediac 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. (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. Nos. 27, (Petitediac Freight) will leave Petitediac 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 a. m. No. 29. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Hampton at 5.45 p. m., and be due in St. John at 6.55 p. m. Nos. 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. 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 Painesce 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 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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