

Agriculture.

THE PEAR TREE.—Old Rupert sat, at the close of the day, in the shade of a beautiful pear-tree, which stood before his house, while his grandson ate of the pears, and could not cease praising the sweet fruit.

Then said the grandfather: "I must tell you how this tree came here. One evening, more than fifty years ago, I stood here when there was empty space, about where now this pear-tree stands, and complained to a rich neighbor of my poverty."

"That you can easily do if, you only set about it. See," said he, "there in the soil, where you stand, are more than a hundred dollars if you can only get them."

"At that time I was only a foolish young man, and so in the following night I dug in the ground on that spot and to my great mortification found not a single dollar. In the morning the neighbor saw where I had been digging, and laughed heartily at my simplicity."

"I see," said he, "that you did not understand me. I will send you a young pear tree; set that in the hole which you have dug, and after a year the dollars will begin to appear."

"I set out the young tree. It grew and became what you now see it. The luscious fruit which it has borne year after year has brought me in far more than a hundred dollars, and it is yet a capital which yearly brings in a good interest."

"Open your eyes, And open your mind, Work with your hands, And wishes you'll find."

CLOVER BEFORE WHEAT.—We quote from Dr. Voelcker: "All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by some crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the very best manure, is a good crop of clover. \* \* \* A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a lock-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality the growing of clover is equivalent to a great extent to manuring with Peruvian guano; and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying.—Ex.

PINCHING BERRY CANES.—Although the season is late, the young canes of raspberries and blackberries have already got a good start, and will soon require pinching to make them grow strong, branch freely, and make compact self-supporting heads.

When the new canes have attained a growth from one and a half to two feet pass rapidly over them and pinch off the terminal bud. After the lapse of a week, pass over the plantation again, and you will find some that were too short the first time but are then the proper height for pinching. It will probably be necessary to go over them three or four times to make certain that none have escaped, but after they have been carefully pinched twice the operation will be a short one.

FRIENDSHIP OF ANIMALS.—Dr. Innis, of Houlton, has in his stable a young deer which was brought to him from a lumber camp several weeks ago. When let loose in the stable it went directly to the stall in which was kept a kind gentle mare. Both animals seemed pleased with the newly formed acquaintance, the deer taking kindly to the mare, who regarded it with warm maternal affection. They have become so firmly attached to each other that they are uneasy when separated. They were in the street this week, and attracted an interested crowd.

Cherry trees to be long-lived, should not have their roots disturbed by digging about them. We have found them to do best in grass. Care must be taken not to bruise the bark of the trunk, as it will canker and may destroy the tree. It seldom recovers entirely from a bruise.

Scientific.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.—We recently examined a drop of rain water under a microscope. In a single drop we counted near a hundred playful little creatures, apparently as large as the common house fly, frolicking and frisking about as merrily as minnows in a meadow brook. Then we reached a book from the shelf, and detected a speck of a white insect burrowing off at a double quick, to hide behind a grain of dust; for we had opened on him by surprise. The little fellow was retreating rapidly; for the shaking of a book leaf, or even causing as much of the leaf to tremble as would hold a single letter, was to him a commotion equal to a hundred earthquakes. He was smaller than the dot of an i in your pocket bible. But we pursued him, excited as he was, until we had penned him up on a bar of polished brass, where, snugly covered by a glass slide, we reviewed him beneath the microscope. His prison was less roomy than the eye of a fine cambric needle, yet, under the microscope, his liberties as well as his body were greatly enlarged. The creature, to the naked eye so small, was now apparently as big as a bee, and white as snow with limbs of perfect symmetry and proportion. We were affected by his efforts to get free. He hurried from side to side of his prison house, and tried to force the walls apart. Through his clear, transparent flesh, could be seen the beatings of his heart and the purple veins of his blood. His movements were as restless and pitiful as those of a newly caged bird. If we could, by some magnifier of sound, have heard his voice, and understood his language, doubtless it would have been a plaintive cry for liberty. How wonderful are the works of the Almighty Hand—Journal of Microscopy.

RUBBING CURE.—It is impossible to find a simpler and more effectual remedy for nervous disease than what is known as the Rubbing Cure—a cure within reach of all. Nervous persons are in a disturbed electric state and need the rubbing friction from another's hands to draw off the electricity which is in excess, or impart what is lacking to a healthy condition. Rubbing is the best anodyne that can be administered. It soothes and quiets the nerves, inducing sleep, which in turn invigorates the body. Again, rubbing is beneficial to invalids as a substitute for other exercise and outdoor life. Were rubbing generally resorted to in the case of persons suffering from overwork or nervous prostration, more cures would be wrought than the best physicians ever dreamed of in their philosophy.

UNDER THE HOUSE.—One great fault in building houses in both city and country is to make them too low on the ground. There should be distance enough to allow a free circulation of air, say three feet between the floor and the earth. All rubbish, shavings, etc., should be cleaned away before siding up, and a good ventilation should be kept open to insure dry, sweet air under the floors. Much sickness is caused in many families from low underpinning and close, damp stagnant air, carrying miasma into the lower rooms through the floors of dwellings. Many houses are built upon flat ground, and the earth thrown around the outside, making a sink under the house to hold water. This is wrong. It is much better to raise the ground under the house, and even gravel and cement before building. At any rate, ventilation under the house should be always attended to.—Ex.

Science seems to have at last removed a reproach from the much-hated cockroach. These insects are now declared to serve a valuable purpose in sanitary science. It has been found that their peculiar office is to remove the poisonous fungus which is developed and multiplied in flour-paste. Professor Manning has discovered the whole class of orthopterous insects eat this poison with impunity. The poison is said to be a source of cerebro-spinal meningitis and other kindred diseases.

A NEW WAY OF OBTAINING FLOUR.—A revolution is likely soon to take place in the process of flour making. It has just been started in England. The grain is crushed by numerous little trip-hammers, attached to the proper machinery to produce the result desired. The new machinery is very cheap, and does its work in a

thorough manner. The flour produced is said to be far superior to that obtained by grinding. A pounding-mill, costing \$1000, will produce as much flour every day as an old-fashioned mill costing \$5000. The new mill is very simple. When a hammer is out of order, it can be replaced for a few cents. For four thousand years, millers have produced flour by grinding the grain with stones. The new idea gives a new departure. What results it will produce in this country remain to be seen.—Germantown Telegraph.

HOW PLANTS PURIFY THE AIR.—Plants gain the nourishment by the absorption through their roots of certain substances from the soil, and by the decomposition, through their green portions, of a particular gas contained in the atmosphere—carbonic acid gas. They decompose this gas into carbon, which they assimilate, and oxygen, which they reject. Now, this phenomenon, which is the vegetable's mode of respiration, can only be accomplished with the assistance of solar light.

SENDING LIVE FISH BY MAIL.—Five living sea fish were recently sent by mail from Naples to London, the journey consuming a little over four days. The fish were each about two inches in length, and were packed in damp sea-weed, from which all but one came out in good condition, and, soon after being placed in their natural element, became as lively as ever.

A correspondent of the Times writes against Madeira as a residence for consumptives. He says that as a rule the island "is not only undesirable, but likely to be prejudicial to the general health of youthful invalids afflicted with those conditions of lung diseases usually sent abroad."

A little chemical experiment which any teacher can perform, and which will cost him only an errand to the drug-store and five or ten cents, will excite the wonder of a company of children, and at the same time impress on their minds two important truths. Have a small vial half full of solution of tannic acid. Drop into this a little solution of sulphate of iron or copperas. It will instantly produce a black liquid. See what may come from a bad book or bad company! Now pour in a little solution of oxalic acid. Instantly the liquid becomes clear. Thus may the Holy Spirit cleanse the vilest nature?

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 to 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 untiring relief in the use of the above medicines.

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

JAMES WHEELLOCK, 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.

WHITES' PATENT CUTTING BAR GRINDING GUIDE For grinding Mowing Machine Knives to a true bevel. Can be attached to any grindstone. Agents wanted in Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, or the right to sell and manufacture for any country will be sold.

CROSBY & HICKS, Bridgetown, N. S. Sole owners of the Patent in N. S., C. B., and P. E. Island. May 21. Ans.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 23, 1873. MESSENGER ALMANACK.

FIRST QUARTER, July 2nd, 6h. 56m. afternoon. Full Moon, " 10th, 2h. 15m. morning. Last Quarter, " 16th, 4h. 43m. afternoon. New Moon, " 24th, 6h. 19m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, Low Tide. Rows for days of the week from Sun to Sat.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position 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 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, and 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, Wilmot, County of Annapolis, January 22nd, 1873.



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, June 1. 70 & 72 Barrington St.

H. G. LAURILLIARD, FAILOR, 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. 1vr.

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INFEROCOLONIAL 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 Hampton, 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. (Picton 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 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 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 1.30 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. No. 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 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. 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 11.30 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 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 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.

FANCY SALE AT ANTIGONISH.

THE Ladies of the Antigonish Baptist Sewing-Circle intend holding a Sale of Fancy Articles early in the ensuing Summer for the purpose of aiding in the erection of A NEW BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE. Contributions to the Fancy or Cash department, will be most thankfully received by either of the following: Committee, Mrs. F. Cunningham, Mrs. T. M. King, Mrs. C. B. Whidden, Mrs. I. F. Robb, Mrs. J. B. McQuillin, Antigonish. Miss Maggie Hill, Sydney, Miss Fannie King, Truro, Mrs. Reuben Hart, Halifax. Antigonish, March 22nd, 1873. April 2.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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