

Agriculture.

A WORD TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Farming is neither drudgery nor is it all play. It is well for those who have amassed a fortune at the desk or in the counting house, to spend their latter days or their leisure hours in the pleasures of amateur farming, in fancy stock and model husbandry. There is, indeed, to our mind, no nobler use to which the rich man can apply his money than to the improvement of the soil, the stock, and the general agricultural status of a country; but to the man who enters upon farming as the business of his life from which he must make his living, and provide for the wants of his old age and the welfare of his family, the pursuit of farming is attended with like trials and difficulties to those of any other profession.

In the first place, it is an egregious mistake to entertain the idea that any man possessed of a robust frame and strong constitution can be a successful farmer. Mere physical attributes are doubtless to be looked upon as great blessings; but without a sound brain, a happy constitution, and good business capacity, success in agricultural pursuits cannot be attained. Indeed, a man to be at the head of our profession must be possessed of profound intelligence, and must be thoroughly and very generally educated.

The perfect knowledge of all the natural laws which govern the circumstances of live stock and of field crops, and the general adaptation of such knowledge to the daily operations of the farm and the constant care of animals, can only be attained by a thorough and general education, well grounded and extended over many years of scientific reading and practical application.

The man who pretends to anything approaching a thorough knowledge of agriculture must be a botanist, geologist, a chemist, an entomologist, a proficient in veterinary science, in the apian, the dairy, &c. When he has attained a thorough insight into these, and perhaps other sciences beside, and a power of practical adaptation of such knowledge, he may sum himself up and write after his name—agriculturist.

INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON THE QUALITY OF PORK.—As the result of experiments in England upon the influence of food upon the quality of pork, it is stated that pigs nourished with milk give the best flavoured meat and the greatest weight; next to which come those fed with grain, maize, barley, oats and peas. Potatoes furnish a loose, light, tasteless flesh, which wastes away very much in cooking! While that of animals fed upon clover is yellow and of a poor flavor. Oil-cakes and oil seeds produce a loose, fatty flesh, of an unpleasant taste; lean a hard, indigestible, and unsavoury meat; and acorns are but little better.

ARTIFICIAL MILK.—M. Gaudin estimated that half a million litres per day of artificial milk could be prepared in Paris at a trifling cost, which should have all the nutritious qualities of good milk. An emulsion prepared at a very high temperature from bones, fat, and gelatine, tastes, when cold, like stale milk of cheesy flavour; the components of ordinary milk are all present; the gelatine representing the casein, and the fat the butter. The French seem bound to continue their exertions to produce milk from chemical cows. The milk is probably as good as the better recently made from the residue of the Thames river England.

A gentleman of large experience, and claiming to be as humane as the rest of us, communicates to the *Agriculturist* the fact that he rides his premises of rats by putting potash in their holes and runs. The poor wretches get it over their feet and fur, then they lick it, and don't like the taste of it; it burns them somewhat, and the more they see of it the less they like it; and so they clear out almost as soon as the application is made. To get rid of mice, the same person uses tartar emetic, mingled with any favourite food; they take it, take sick, and take their leave.

It is said that leather bits for horses are much better than metal ones. They do not need warming before being used in winter, as metal bits ought always to be when the mercury is low.

Scientific.

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING.

A French physician publishes a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few hours, by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterward. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain. Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief,—on the part of children as well as of older persons,—and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety-valves through which nature discharges her surplus steam.

MATERIALISM THE DANGER OF THE AGE.—The great danger ahead, the imminent peril poisoning over us all as a hawk above its prey, ready to swoop is Materialism. Do not forget, that, in the first 70 years of the republic's life, the lust of gain nearly destroyed us. We will be to us all when our young men shall see nothing heroic in business; when trade shall have nothing more honorable in it, nothing to be prized more than money; when commerce shall be only mercenary, and the motive which impels the capacities of the slave-trade! Should such a day ever come, beggary will be a blessing, and the heaviest curse felt the curse of birth. Better not be born than to live in such an age; better die in the cradle like a flower in bud; for life will be but the unfolding of a poisonous principle, like a flower whose every leaf adds to the volume of poison already in the atmosphere; and the larger the flower, the deadlier the poison; for history, if it proves nothing else, proves at least this,—that "a nation which knows not God shall utterly perish."—Rev. W. H. Murray.

QUICK WORK.—At Newbury, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of \$5,000 that at 8 o'clock on a particular evening, he would sit down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on the sheep's back at four o'clock that same morning. The sheep was shorn; the wool washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun, and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tinted, raised, sheared, dyed, and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

SOAP.—Add to 10 quarts of water, 6 pounds of quicklime (shell lime is best), and 6 pounds common washing soda.—Put all together and boil for half an hour, and let it stand all night to clear. Draw off the lye, and add to it 1 pound common resin, and 7 pounds fat (any fat will do). Boil this for half an hour, then let it stand till cool, and cut it into bars.

A party of Boston men recently visited a Nevada silver mine, and, upon coming out of the tunnel, one of them offered their guide, who chanced to be one of the principal owners of the mine, a half dollar for his trouble. The miner looked at the money a moment, and then turning to the man, said, "May I ask how much you are estimated at home to be worth?" "About \$25,000," replied the Bostonian. "Well," said the miner, "I guess I won't take your half dollar. I made a quarter of a million here last month."

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices, and false opinions he has contracted in the former.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 17, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

APRIL, 1872.

New Moon, April 7th, 8h. 17m. afternoon.
First Quarter, " 15h. 5h. 57m. afternoon.
Full Moon, " 23rd, 9h. 23m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 30th, 4h. 7m. morning.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Wk.	Rise	Set	at Halifax.
1. M.	5 43	2 20	6 32
2. Tu.	5 41	2 26	7 32
3. W.	5 39	2 32	8 31
4. Th.	5 37	2 38	9 29
5. F.	5 35	2 44	10 26
6. Sa.	5 34	2 50	11 22
7. Su.	5 32	2 56	12 17
8. M.	5 30	3 02	1 11
9. Tu.	5 29	3 08	2 04
10. W.	5 27	3 14	2 56
11. Th.	5 25	3 20	3 47
12. F.	5 23	3 26	4 38
13. Sa.	5 21	3 32	5 28
14. Su.	5 19	3 38	6 18
15. M.	5 18	3 44	7 07
16. Tu.	5 16	3 50	7 56
17. W.	5 15	3 56	8 45
18. Th.	5 13	4 02	9 34
19. F.	5 11	4 08	10 22
20. Sa.	5 10	4 14	11 10
21. Su.	5 08	4 20	11 58
22. M.	5 06	4 26	12 46
23. Tu.	5 05	4 32	1 34
24. W.	5 03	4 38	2 22
25. Th.	5 01	4 44	3 10
26. F.	5 00	4 50	3 58
27. Sa.	4 58	4 56	4 46
28. Su.	4 57	5 02	5 34
29. M.	4 55	5 08	6 22
30. Tu.	4 54	5 14	7 10

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position gives the time of high water at Pictou, 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.

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 Conformation Measure, without extra charge.

EVERETT BROTHERS,
160 GRANVILLE ST.,
May 3.

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.

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 TONAL."

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.

PULMONARY BALSAM

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS.

"NOTHING BETTER."
CUTLER BROS. & CO.,
BOSTON.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION.

Avery, Brown & Co., and Forsyth & Co.
Agents.
Nov. 8. 6m.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

200 Active Intelligent canvassing Agents three or four in each County of the Maritime Provinces, business honorable respectable, and lucrative. For further particulars apply to

ROGERS & BLACK,
Amherst, N. S.
Amherst, Feb. 15, 1872.
Feb. 21. 3m.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 10.

COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1872.

DOWN TRAINS.	Express, 1st class only.	Passengers, Freight and Mails.	Passengers and Freight.
STATIONS.	1	3	5
Halifax, arrive.....	8 00	8 00	8 00
Four Mile House.....	8 10	8 10	8 10
Bedford.....	8 30	8 30	8 30
Rocky Lake.....	8 38	8 38	8 38
Wind. Junction.....	8 45	8 45	8 45
do. arrive.....	8 45	8 45	8 45
do. depart.....	8 55	8 55	8 55
Beaver Bank.....	9 05	9 05	9 05
Mount Uniacke.....	9 40	9 40	9 40
Stillwater.....	10 10	10 10	10 10
Ellershouse.....	10 20	10 20	10 20
Newport.....	10 40	10 40	10 40
Three Mile House.....	10 50	10 50	10 50
Windsor, arrive.....	11 00	11 00	11 00
do. depart.....	11 20	11 20	11 20
Falmouth.....	11 25	11 25	11 25
Mount Denison.....	11 35	11 35	11 35
Hantsport.....	11 50	11 50	11 50
Avonport.....	12 05	12 05	12 05
Horton Landing.....	12 15	12 15	12 15
Grand Pre.....	12 20	12 20	12 20
Wolfville.....	12 30	12 30	12 30
Port William.....	12 40	12 40	12 40
Kentville, arrive.....	12 55	12 55	12 55
Do. depart.....	1 20	1 20	1 20
Coldbrook.....	1 35	1 35	1 35
Watersville.....	1 45	1 45	1 45
Berwick.....	2 00	2 00	2 00
Aviesford.....	2 20	2 20	2 20
Morden Road.....	2 25	2 25	2 25
Kingston.....	2 49	2 49	2 49
Wilmot.....	2 55	2 55	2 55
Midleton.....	3 10	3 10	3 10
Lawrencetown.....	3 30	3 30	3 30
Paradise.....	3 40	3 40	3 40
Bridentown.....	4 00	4 00	4 00
Roundhill.....	4 20	4 20	4 20
Annapolis.....	4 45	4 45	4 45
St. John by Steamer.....	.....	.....	.....

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
(By Steamer).....

STATIONS.	Express, 1st class only.	Passengers, Freight and Mails.	Passengers and Freight.
ST. JOHN, N. B. (By Steamer).....	2	4	6
Annapolis.....	a.m.	9 30	.....
Roundhill.....	9 50	.....	.....
14. Bridgetown.....	10 20	.....	.....
19. Paradise.....	10 35	.....	.....
22. Lawrencetown.....	10 50	.....	.....
28. Midleton.....	11 15	.....	.....
31. Wilmot.....	11 22	.....	.....
35. Kingston.....	11 35	.....	.....
40. Morden Road.....	11 50	.....	.....
42. Aylesford.....	p.m.	12 05	.....
47. Berwick.....	12 20	.....	.....
50. Watersville.....	12 30	.....	.....
54. Coldbrook.....	12 40	.....	.....
59. Kentville, arrive.....	1 00	.....	.....
do. leave.....	7 00	1 20	.....
64. Port William.....	7 20	1 35	.....
69. Wolfville.....	7 30	1 45	.....
70. Grand Pre.....	7 45	1 55	.....
72. Horton Landing.....	7 50	2 00	.....
74. Avonport.....	8 00	2 10	.....
77. Hantsport.....	8 20	2 30	.....
79. Mount Denison.....	8 30	2 40	.....
82. Falmouth.....	8 45	2 50	.....
84. Windsor, arrive.....	9 00	2 55	.....
do. depart.....	9 20	3 15	.....
87. 3-Mile Plains.....	9 30	3 25	.....
90. Newport.....	9 40	3 40	.....
93. Ellershouse.....	9 55	3 52	.....
96. Stillwater.....	10 05	4 05	.....
103. Mount Uniacke.....	10 35	4 35	.....
113. Beaver Bank.....	11 10	5 20	.....
116. Windsor Junction, arrive.....	11 20	5 25	.....
do. depart.....	11 30	5 35	.....
118. Rocky Lake.....	11 40	5 42	.....
121. Bedford.....	11 55	6 00	.....
125. Four Mile House.....	12 10	6 12	.....
129. Halifax.....	12 30	6 30	.....

N.B.—Trains meet and pass where the is marked.

Trains Nos. 1 and 6 will be run as soon as steamer arrangements, now in progress, are complete, and will stop when flagged for Passengers for the steamer from all Stations.

Trains No. 2 and 6 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Halifax, and Intermediate Stations.

Trains No. 3 and 4 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Annapolis, and Intermediate Stations, and Through Freight to Halifax.

Halifax, 1st January, 1872. Manager.

COTTON WARP.

THE COTTON WARP,
Manufactured at the
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.

Has the names of the mills and our name on a printed label on the end of the bundle.

WHITE, RED and ORANGE YARN is put up in BLUE paper.

BLUE YARN is put up in BUFF paper.

ALL Yarn made by us is warranted of best quality, full weight, and correctly numbered.

WM. PARKS & SON,
N.B.—Cotton Mills, St. John, N. B., Aug. 8, 1871.

Jan. 3. 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 \$5.00 per 100.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The perfection of Mowers.

The Meadow King Mower introduced into Nova Scotia last season, by James P. Dodge, is the most perfect Mower ever invented, it will Mow where every other kind has been clogged, the Knives will run in any position, either horizontally or perpendicular. A Sample Machine can be seen at the Subscribers, who is Sole Agent for Nova Scotia.

Address
JAMES P. DODGE,
Middleton, Annapolis Co.
April 13 3m.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of his son JAMES ABBOTT whom he left in Nova Scotia about two years ago. Any person having a knowledge of him or where he is now living will greatly oblige by giving information to Mr. Richard Abbott, 146 Grafton Street, Halifax, or by corresponding either with him, or the subscriber, Mr. William Abbott, care of Mrs. James Norton, Port William, Cornwallis.

March 20 6ms

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS,

FROM THE
Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia,

formerly manufactured by Mrs. Gates, of Wilmot. Who was pronounced incurable of Liver Complaint and Dropsy by many skillful physicians, when procuring several receipts from an eminent French physician, she was entirely cured; and afterwards cured hundreds of cases for which at first there seemed to be no hope. We offer these remedies to the public through the persuasion of those who at present consider that they are indebted to them for the preservation of their lives. Many certificates can be given for the following diseases:—Dropsy, in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma, of whatever kind; Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Sick Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Diseases, Running Sores, Rheumatism, Erysipelas.

In cases of lung disease, the No. 1 Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup, except in weak cases and young children, when No. 2 Syrup and No. 1 Bitters must be used. Those suffering from Lung diseases, should not fail to use in addition to the above, Gates' Vegetable Plaster applied between the shoulders and to the throat and chest with Nerve Ointment.

In Liver complaint and Dyspepsia, No. 2 Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup.

In bad cases of Dropsy, No. 2 and No. 3, Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup.

For Gravel No. 3 Bitters and No. 1 Syrup, together with Gates' Vegetable Plaster applied to the back near the kidneys.

For pains and Rheumatism in any part of the body, No. 1 Syrup, and Gates' Nerve Ointment and Anodyne Liniment mixed together applied to the painful parts.

For sore throat, rub the Liniment and Ointment (mixed together) into the parts affected, at the same time taking No. 1 Syrup to cleanse the stomach.

These medicines will be promptly forwarded by the manufacturers when orders are accompanied by the cash. Address CALEB GATES & CO., Middleton, Wilmot, Annapolis Co.

Cornwallis, February 8, 1872.

Mr. Caleb Gates—Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I state to you the wonderful effect of your Bitters. As I was sick about 3 years ago with the phthisis and had taken doctor's medicine which had no effect, but still grew worse, and was not able to go about, when I commenced taking your Bitters and using your ointment I had not taken it two days before I felt relieved, and after taking 10 or 12 quarts of your Bitters I was able to go about my work. This was about 18 months ago, and have been able to work ever since without feeling any symptoms of the disease. You are at liberty to publish this if you think proper.

WM. M. DUNHAM.

This is to certify that George A. Parker, of Annapolis, in the County of Annapolis, and Province of Nova Scotia, maketh oath that he has been afflicted for about six months with dyspepsia, in its severest form; and also with disease of the lungs, and has tried different physicians and found no relief, and very little or no encouragement; and finally using Mr. Caleb Gates' medicine, and using it about 2 months, is now healthy, well and strong, and would thus wish to make known to suffering humanity the healing virtues of such a boon. Sworn to at Wilmot, this 4th Sept., 1866, before me. JAS. WHELOCK, J. P.

PRICE: Bitters \$1 per quart; Syrup 50 cents per pint bottle; Liniment 30 cents per bottle and the ointment 30 cents per box.