

Agriculture.

For the Christian Messenger.

MIDDLETON, May 27, 1872.

Mr Editor,

Having taken the Christian Messenger from the first, and being convinced that it is the best paper issued in the Dominion, both in its religious aspect, and secular departments, as well as its general information for the people, I give you (being a paid-up subscriber,) my best efforts to extend its circulation, and best wishes for your prosperity. I take great interest in looking over the Agricultural department; as Agriculture is the basis of a nation's wealth. When that prospers every thing else will prosper, for it lies at the bottom of all prosperity. We are dependent, to a certain extent, upon Agricultural labour. Every thing that gives encouragement to the industrious farmer, I love to see published to the world, and, thinking the enclosed would tend to encourage that class of persons I send it to you for insertion, if you think best to do so.

Yours very respectfully,
ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE MEADOW KING MOWER.

A public exhibition of the powers of this machine was given on Thursday of last week, in Jeremiah Page's field. The ground selected was very uneven and rocky—so bad, in fact, that we should have thought it impossible for a machine to work to advantage upon it. On several occasions the team (two horses) was brought to a stand by a collision with rocks, but a slight turn of the team either way, followed by a vigorous "get up" on the part of the driver, started it along every time without touching the lever. One peculiarity of this machine is the fact that the knife runs equally well in any position from horizontal to perpendicular, and the finger-bar thus perfectly adjusts itself to uneven soil, without touching the lever. The swath-board has a rubber attachment, which causes it to adapt itself to obstructions always springing back to its regular position when the obstruction is passed. The whole machine appears to be simple in construction, and must be very strong to stand such shocks as it receives without injury. In these days of improvement in agricultural machinery, it certainly behooves every farmer to examine all the different classes of machines before purchasing any, and in doing so should not fail to look at the MEADOW KING. — *Dexter Gazette.*

THAT LINE FENCE.

Old farmer Smith came home in a miff
From his field, the other day,
While his sweet little wife, the pride of his life,
At her wheel was spinning away.

And ever anon a gay little song
With the buzz of her wheel kept time;
And his wrathful brow was clearing now,
Under her cheerful rhyme.

"Come, come little Turk, put away your work
And listen to what I say;
What can I do, but a quarrel brew
With the man across the way?"

"I have built my fence, but he won't commence
To lay a single rail;
His cattle get in, and the feed gets thin,
I am tempted to make a sale!"

"Why John, dear John, how you do go on!
I'm afraid it will be as they say."
"No, no little wife, I heard that strife
In a lawyer's hand don't pay."

"He is picking a flaw to drive me to law,
I am told that he said he would;
And you know, long ago law wronged me so
I vowed that I never should."

"So what can I do, that I will not rue,
To the man across the way?"
"If that's what you want, I can help you haunt
The man with a speck gray."

"Thirty dollars will do to carry you through,
And then you have gained a neighbor;
It would cost you more to peep in the door
Of a court, and much more labor."

"Just use your good sense—let's build him a
fence,
And shame had act out of the fellow."
They built up his part, and sent to his heart
Love's dart, where the good thoughts
mellow.

That very same night, by the candle light,
They opened with interest a letter.
Not a word was there, but three greenbacks fair
Said the man was growing better.

Scientific.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT.

The following beautiful chemical experiment may easily be performed by a lady, to the great astonishment of a circle at her tea party:

Take two or three leaves of red cabbage, cut them into small bits, put them into a basin, and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses; into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; into a third the same quantity of a strong solution of alum; and let the fourth glass remain empty.

The glasses may be prepared some time before, and the few drops of colorless liquids which have been placed in them will not be noticed. Fill up the glasses from the decanter and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red; that in the glass containing the soda will be a fine green that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged.

By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to red; and on adding a little of solution of soda to the red it will assume a fine green; thus showing the action of acids and alkalis on vegetables blues. — *The Household.*

EDIBLE INSECTS.—It is probable that famine and starvation, caused by the terrible ravages of armies of locusts, first caused the insect invaders themselves to be eaten. As they were found to be nutritious and not unpalatable, they came in this way to be considered a staple article of diet. The earliest Asiatic and African history informs us of their use as food, and they are thus occasionally mentioned in Grecian annals. The Arabs and Africans now consume them in the greatest quantities. They are gathered from the trees where they alight, or brought down when flying low by making a dense smoke. They are then roasted with salt in an underground oven, bruised, and put away for use. For the table they are pulverized and made into a pudding, or, divested of their heads, wings, and legs, are boiled in water or in oil. They resemble in consistence and in flavor the yolks of hard boiled eggs, and various English travelers agree that they are very good eating. — *Hearth and Home.*

A TRADE.—Every man, woman, and child, should have something to do that is worth doing, and should do it well. If this were so, the world would be as a beautiful garden, where good seed would take root, and, under nurturing care, bring forth rich fruits. Well doing would take the place of multiplied evil-doing, and misery would be the exception where now it is the rule. How happy would be the homes by the rivers, in the valleys, on the hill-sides, and on the world's broad levels, in every land.

I was struck with the announcement the other day that the second son of the Crown-prince of Prussia had just taken his first lesson in book-binding, the trade chosen for him according to the national custom, where even the princes are required to learn some useful handicraft. This should be the rule everywhere. Prussia, in many things, is a model nation. Much can be learned from her in all arts. What a blessed thing it would be if the Prussian custom were followed in every family, rich and poor, in every land. G. L. P.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—An inveterate drunkard once asked a Quaker whether he knew a method whereby he could cure himself of his dominant vice.

"Friend," answered Broad-brim, "it is as easy as keeping thine hand open."

"How can that be?" said the drunkard; every man can keep his hand open, but as to abstaining from liquor that's quite a different thing."

"I will tell thee, friend," quoth the Quaker. "When thee has gotten a glass of gin in thine hand, and before thee dost raise the tempting liquor to thy lips, open thine hand—and keep it open. Thee breakest the glass, but thee breakest not the law of sobriety."

Marry Young, and then when you get old and anybody asks you why you got married, you can say you don't recollect. — *Billings.*

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 5, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

JUNE, 1872.

New Moon, June 5th, 11h. 9m. afternoon
First Quarter, " 14th, 3h. 5m. morning.
Full Moon, " 21st, 2h. 43m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 27th, 5h. 13m. afternoon.

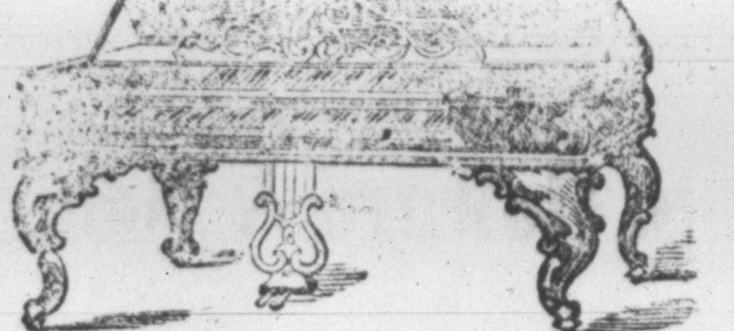
Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Wk.	Rise	Set	at Halifax
1 Sa.	4 21 34	2 19 8	3 21 43
2 Su.	4 21 35	2 42 9	3 50 5 7
3 M.	4 20 36	3 5 10	4 57 6 0
4 Tu.	4 20 37	3 31 10	4 6 3 6
5 W.	4 20 37	4 3 11	3 57 7 2
6 Th.	4 19 38	4 40 12	3 8 8 8
7 F.	4 18 39	5 23 13	3 14 9 9
8 Sa.	4 17 40	6 14 14	3 24 10 10
9 Su.	4 16 41	7 10 15	3 38 11 11
10 M.	4 15 42	8 11 16	3 56 12 12
11 Tu.	4 14 43	9 12 17	4 11 1 13
12 W.	4 13 44	10 15 18	4 30 2 14
13 Th.	4 12 45	11 18 19	4 56 3 15
14 F.	4 11 46	12 23 20	5 20 4 16
15 Sa.	4 10 47	1 30 21	5 51 5 17
16 Su.	4 9 48	2 39 22	6 29 6 18
17 M.	4 8 49	3 51 23	7 13 7 19
18 Tu.	4 7 50	5 8 24	8 52 8 20
19 W.	4 6 51	6 25 25	9 52 9 21
20 Th.	4 5 52	7 42 26	11 5 10 22
21 F.	4 4 53	8 50 27	1 26 11 23
22 Sa.	4 3 54	9 59 28	2 46 12 24
23 Su.	4 2 55	11 9 29	3 46 1 25
24 M.	4 1 56	12 19 30	4 35 2 26
25 Tu.	4 0 57	1 37 31	5 13 3 27
26 W.	3 59 58	2 55 32	5 50 4 28
27 Th.	3 58 59	4 13 33	6 26 5 29
28 F.	3 57 60	5 31 34	7 0 6 30
29 Sa.	3 56 61	6 49 35	7 41 7 31
30 Su.	3 55 62	8 7 36	8 20 8 32

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern 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 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.



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WM. FRASER & SONS,

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BLACK CRAPES,

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS

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May 1

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Boot & Shoe Factory

23 & 25 GEORGE STREET.

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THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate

to his Friends, and Public generally, that

having fitted up his Establishment with the

Latest and most Improved

Machinery.

and having secured a STAFF OF SUPERIOR

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which for

VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH

AND CHEAPNESS cannot be excelled by

any goods offered in this market, whether

Domestic, English or American.

BOOTS AND SHOES, at all Prices

BOOTS AND SHOES, in all sizes.

BOOTS AND SHOE made after the latest

French, English and American designs.

Examine for yourselves, compare with other

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WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find our Terms Liberal, and we assure

them that their interests will receive our best

attention.

GEORGE S. YATES.

Halifax, N. S., April 24, 1871.

May 3

To Parents and Sabbath School

Teachers.

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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.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 11.

COMMENCING 1st MAY, 1872.

Miles.	DOWN TRAINS.	Express 1st class only.	Passengers and Freight.	Passengers.
STATIONS.	1	3	5	
Halifax, arrive.....	a. m. 8 00	a. m. 7 15	p. m. 3 00	
Four Mile House.....	8 05	7 20	3 12	
Bedford.....	8 25	7 45	3 30	
Rocky Lake.....	8 55	8 15	3 40	
Windsor, arrive.....	9 05	8 25	3 50	
do. depart.....	8 40	8 15	4 00	
Beaver Bank.....	8 55	8 25	4 10	
Mount Uniacke.....	9 20	8 30	4 40	
Stillwater.....	9 40	10 40	5 00	
Ellershouse.....	9 50	11 00	5 10	
Newport.....	10 00	11 20	5 25	
Three Mile Plains.....	10 10	11 30	5 35	
Windsor, arrive.....	10 15	11 40	5 45	
do. depart.....	10 20	1 00	6 10	
Palmouth.....	1 05	1 15	6 15	
Mount Denison.....	1 15	1 25	6 25	
Hantsport.....	1 20	1 30	6 30	
Avonport.....	1 30	1 45	6 50	
Horton Landing.....	1 55	2 00	6 55	
Grand Pre.....	11 00	2 05	7 00	
Wolville.....	11 0	2 20	7 10	
Port William.....	11 15	2 30	7 15	
Kentville, arrive.....	11 30	2 50	7 30	
do. depart.....	11 40	3 05		
Coldbrook.....	11 50	3 15		
Windsor, arrive.....	12 00	3 25		
Bedford.....	12 05	3 35		
Berwick.....	12 08	3 50		
Aylesford.....	12 25	4 10		
Morden Road.....	4 20			
Kingston.....	4 40			
Wolville.....	4 50			
Midleton.....	5 10			
Lawrencetown.....	5 30			
Paradise.....	5 40			
Lawrencetown.....	5 50			
Wolville.....	6 00			
Roundhill.....	6 30			
Annapolis.....	6 40			
St. John by Steamer.....	8 00			

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.

ST. JOHN, N. B. (by Steamer.)

Annapolis.....

Roundhill.....

Bridgetown.....

Paradise.....

Lawrencetown.....

Middleton.....

St. John.....

Kingston.....

Morden Road.....

Aylesford.....

Berwick.....

Wolville.....

Coldbrook.....

Kentville, arrive.....

do. depart.....

Port William.....

Wolville.....

Grand Pre.....

Horton Landing.....

Avonport.....

Hantsport.....

Mount Denison.....

Palmouth.....

Windsor, arrive.....

do. depart.....

Three Mile Plains.....

Newport.....

Ellershouse.....

Stillwater.....

Mount Uniacke.....

Beaver Bank.....

Windsor Junction, arrive.....

(do. depart.....

Rocky Lake.....

Bedford.....

Four Mile House.....

Halifax.....

N.B.—Trains meet and pass where the—

is marked.

Steamer "Scud" or "Empress" leave St.

John on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday,

at 8 a. m., returning from Annapolis the same

days.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John on

Monday on arrival of "Empress" or "Scud"

for Yarmouth, Portland, and Boston.

Steamers "New England," or "New Brunswick,"

leave St. John on Monday and Thursday

mornings, at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Port-

land, and Boston.

Trains of the Western Extension Railway

leave St. John at 7.30 a. m., every morning for

Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephens, Bangor,

Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United

States and Canada.

Tickets by above routes to all parts in the

United States and Canada may be obtained at

106 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the

principal Stations on the Railway.

VERNON SMITH,

Manager.

Kentville, 1st May, 1872.

May 1.

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April 24.

8 ins.

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