

Agriculture.

PLANTING CHESTNUT.

The profits of chestnut tree plantations are considerable. Any acre of land, now hardly worth \$10, by planting in chestnut can be made in ten years' time to increase to \$200 valuation.

"No timber is better worth planting in fence-rows, kitchen yards, waste places, or in regular plantations than chestnut. For posts, rails, pickets, stakes or lumber, no timber is more saleable, grows quicker, or realizes a better proportionate price. For shade chestnut trees are excellent, dense, spreading, and handsome in foliage. Once planted they need no further attention, and when cut down reproduce themselves abundantly by means of sprouts. We have cut chestnut sprouts eight years old that were large and long enough for four round posts, or six when the two lower ones were split, and one rail besides. At this age they are large enough to split into two heavy rails, worth now six to eight cents each in a timber country. We cannot just now think of any crop that would pay better than a few cases of thrifty chestnut sprouts. There is but one disadvantage, which is that chestnuts don't stand transplanting well. They should, therefore, be planted where they are desired to grow. Probably the best way to make a plantation is to plow the ground now and mark out furrows six feet apart each way, and at the intersections drop three nuts; cultivate the ground one year, then seed down to grass. The grass and the shade together will keep out weeds, and the close planting will cause the young trees to shoot up straight and lengthy. In five years a good many rails can be cut out, leaving one tree at each place. In a few years the plantation will need thinning again, and sprouts will have taken the place of those first cut."

WHAT SHALL WE FEED?—In many parts of the country the cry for fodder for cattle is distressing, notwithstanding the immense slaughter of almost everything fit for beef, and of many animals that were too poor for the market. Hay is from thirty to forty dollars a ton, or more than twice its usual price in most parts of the Northern and Eastern States. If it were not for the great abundance of corn, it would be much higher. At present prices, corn is a much cheaper feed than hay, and ought to be used largely with it, either boiled, or steamed, or ground into meal. It takes about thirty six bushels of corn to make a ton, worth at present prices not far from twenty-seven dollars. Corn is cheaper than hay, pound for pound, in most parts of the country, and is much more valuable in its elements of nutrition. Fed with hay or straw, it will make those costly articles spend in the best manner. Corn is universally distributed, and is within reach of every one who has animals to feed. It is much better to invest in it than to pinch cattle at the last end of the foddering season, and turn them out in thin condition.—Hearth and Home.

New London has a doctor who goes from house to house hawking his nostrums and his medical skill like an old tinker of debilitated wares. He opens the door and sings out, "anybody in here got the rheumatism, coughs, colds, neuralgia, heart disease, small pox, or anything else." On receiving a negative answer he retorts, "glad it," bangs the door and moves on.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—"Boss, that's a fine horse you have there; how much is he worth?" "Three hundred and fifty dollars." "Not so much as that?" "Yes, every cent of it, and another fifty on top of it." "Are you sure?" "Yes, I'd swear to it." "All right?" "What are you so inquisitive for?" "Merely for assessing purposes. I am assessor of this ward, and only wanted to know at what you rated your nag."

WATER CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, two eggs, and flour to thicken.

Truth sometimes tastes like medicine, but that is an evidence that we are ill.

Scientific.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

Probably no fact in medical or chemical science is more widely understood than that there is "iron in the blood." As a fact it is no more remarkable that this fluid holds potassium or sodium, or that the brain is permeated with phosphorus. The popular curiosity and interest regarding iron as it exists in the circulation, have been excited by vendors of quack remedies alleged to contain some combination of the element. While there is much that is very absurd in the statements popularly presented, it is impossible to overlook the importance to the well-being of the individual of the few grains of iron found in the blood. If the quantity is diminished from any cause, the whole economy suffers serious derangement. We have reason to believe that when the normal quantity (about 100 grains, is reduced 10 per cent., the system is sensibly affected, and the health suffers. How sensitive to all the chemical reactions going on within and around, is this complex machine which we call the body!

But iron, among the mineral constituents of the body, does not stand alone in its relationship. The metals exist combined with others bodies, or they are locked up in the form of salts, which are vital to the economy. There are five pounds of phosphate of lime, one of carbonate of lime, three ounces of fluoride of calcium, three and a half ounces of common salt, all of which have important offices to fill. Not one of them must be allowed to fall in quantity below the normal standard. If the lime fails the bones give way; if salt is withheld, the blood suffers, and digestion is impaired; if phosphorus is sparingly furnished, the mind is weakened, and the tendency is towards idiocy.—From Dr. Nichol's Fireside Science.

SOUNDING THE BALTIC.—The Russian Government organized a hydrographic expedition last summer to explore the Baltic Sea and to assure itself of the depth and characteristic quality of the water at certain points. Soundings were made with great care, and the recently published results show that the depth is diminishing gradually from west to east. Near the island of Gothland, the bottom was touched at 180 fathoms, and on the coast of Courland at 120; further to the east, at 100 fathoms. The difference in depth was very marked between the Baltic and the other European inland seas. The greatest depth of the Adriatic is four hundred fathoms; of the Black Sea one thousand, and the Mediterranean two thousand. To the north of the island of Gothland, in the Baltic, there is such a small admixture of salt in the water that it is potable.

SALT MONEY.—There are many things used as money besides metals. Thus, in some parts of India, cowry shells are used as coin. In the arctic regions, where iron is scarce, even rusty nails are used as money, instead of gold or silver. But the strangest of all money is that used in Abyssinia. Instead of metals, they use salt-bricks, which are about eight inches long and an inch and a half in breadth. They are shaped like a scythe-stone. Each brick is worth about twopence.

A Western diaryman says that the best remedy he has found for preventing cows holding up their milk is to "take a log-chain, double it, then lay it gently over the cow's back,—or the 'small of the back,'—so that the ends of the chain will clear the floor. The cow loses the power of holding up her milk, and after a few trials will forget the habit."

FRECKLES.—For the benefit of our young friends afflicted with freckles, we would inform them that powdered nitre (saltpetre) moistened with water, and applied to the face night and morning, will soon remove all traces of them.

A blind woman in Iowa has learned to thread a needle with her teeth and tongue. "Is there anything in the world that a woman's tongue cannot do?" asks an exchange.

The largest rope in the world has been completed in Birmingham. It is about six miles long, five and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighs over sixty tons.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 29, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

JUNE, 1872.

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

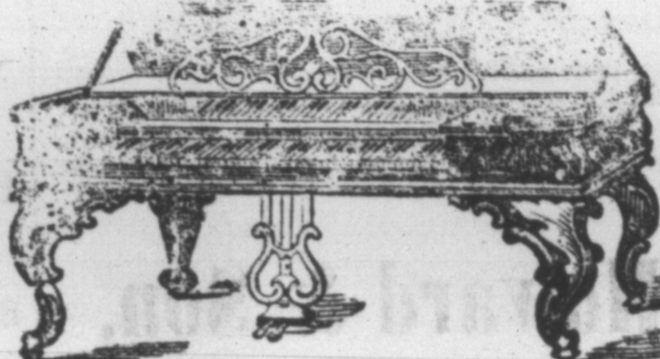
Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 30th.

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.



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.

99 GRANVILLE STREET. 99

S. S. "DACIAN,"

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

BLACK CRAPES,

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS

SMITH BROS.

May 1.

NOVA SCOTIA Boot & Shoe Factory

22 & 28 GEORGE STREET. (North-end of Provincial Building.)

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 ARTIZANS, he is now in a position to manufacture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which for

VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH AND CHEAPNESS cannot be excelled by any goods offered in this market, whether Dominion, English or American.

BOOTS AND SHOES, at all Prices. BOOTS AND SHOES, in all sizes. BOOTS AND SHOES, made after the latest French, English and American designs. Examine for yourselves, compare with other Goods, and if found worthy, encourage Home Manufactures.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SECOND EDITION—REVISED.

A SCRIPTURE CATECHISM,

for the Family, the Bible Class, and the Sabbath School,

BY S. SELDEN.

Price 6 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 11.

COMMENCING 1st MAY, 1872.

Table with columns: Stations, Express, 1st class, Passengers, Freight. Rows for stations from Halifax to Wolfville.

UP TRAINS.

Table with columns: Stations, Passengers, Freight, Express, 1st class. Rows for stations from St. John to Kentville.

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 "Emperor" 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, Portland, 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 105 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the principal Stations on the Railway.

VERNON SMITH, Manager. Kentville, 1st May, 1872.

WANTED.

We will give energetic men and women Business that will pay. from \$4 to \$8 per day, can be pursued at your own home, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once. Address J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass. April 24, 1872.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

ARCHIBALD'S VEGETABLE PAIN BALSAM is an article worthy of patronage and should be found in every house. It is equal if not superior to any other Pain Kill or now in use. Also, Archibald's Cough Mixture for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases.

Mr. Joseph Carham, Chester, Lunenburg Co., writes December, 1866: "It is the best medicine I ever used; my legs were swollen for nearly a year, and by two rubbings of the Pain Balsam they were completely cured. I have used it myself and so has my family for Headache, Toothache, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat and always found it to give almost immediate relief. I never want to be without it." Sold by all the principal Dealers and Druggists in the Provinces. March 1. 1 yr.

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 horizontal 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 3 m.

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. Ranning 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 and Nerve Ointment 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 Acedian 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. New Germany, Nov. 4. 1859. This is to certify that I, Matthew Shirron, was under the doctor's hands for some time, with a disease called the dropsy, and suffered all but death; and after giving up all hopes, was recommended to go to Mrs. Gates. In about two weeks after taking her medicine I was able to go to work as usual. Sworn to before me EDWARD MORGAN, J. P. This is to certify that J. C. Wheelock, of Nictaux, Annapolis County, has been afflicted with liver complaint and complicated diseases for two years.—I have tried different physicians and medicines of various kinds, but found little or no relief until I applied to Mr. Caleb Gates for his medicine, and after using it I soon found the disease had yielded under his treatment. I write this for the benefit of others who may be afflicted as I have been. August 2, 1866. CHRISTIAN WHEELLOCK.

Address CALEB GATES & CO., Falmington, 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 124 Granville Street, Halifax.

May 1.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

Is published every WEDNESDAY. Terms—Two DOLLARS a year, when paid in advance; if payment is delayed over three months \$2.25 when over six months \$2.50. Subscribers beyond the Dominion of Canada, must send in addition to the above, 20 cents a year for prepayment of postage.

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