

Agriculture.

TO RESTORE WORN-OUT LAND.

Plough the land three or four inches deep as soon in the spring as it is dry enough to work. If the ground is rather flat, plough into lands or beds twelve feet wide. Sow three bushels of good seed corn to the acre. About the middle of July plough the green corn under, going an inch deeper than in the first ploughing. Sow again immediately three bushels to the acre, and about the 20th of September plough it under in beds and a little deeper than before. About the middle of May the next spring mark your ground and plant in corn three feet apart both ways, leaving only three stalks in a hill when it is four inches high. Cultivate shallow until the last going through; then with an old-fashioned shovel-plough, go twice through the rows, in the centre both times. As soon as possible after the corn is out, plough six or seven inches deep, sow one and a half bushels of good rye to the acre and harrow it in. About the middle of November plough the green rye under about eight inches deep. The next spring cultivate in corn as before, and proceed thus for three years, and you will find your land much improved. This method is cheaper, and better, and surer than the clever process. I may also add that farmers who sell their corn in the ear may greatly improve their land by shelling their corn and grinding the cobs and ploughing them into the land, especially if the land is dry.

RATS IN THE HENRY. — The Poultry Standard relates the following:

A lady who has a number of fine hens to which she has devoted a great deal of care and attention during the winter, in hope of obtaining an early and a fair crop of fresh eggs, was surprised at the meagre result actually reached. The hens made noise, in singing and cackling, enough for every day layers, and yet only occasionally did she get an egg. The lady at length determined to watch operations and ascertain if possible the cause of the failure. She saw the hens go upon the nest, but if she was not present when they came off, no egg was found. At length constant watching and waiting solved the mystery. A day or two since, while on the watch, a hen came off the nest and commenced cackling. Almost instantly an old rat came out of a hole and running into a barrel, which was thrown down on its side, and in which the nest was, at once nosed the egg out upon the ground, then lay down upon its back, and getting the egg between its fore paws and nose, commenced squealing, when two other rats came out, and taking the rat with the egg by the hind legs, dragged it, egg and all, into the hole. The lady affirms that she can substantiate the foregoing fact by at least three witnesses.

If you wish to increase the growth of evergreens, trim in autumn, before cold weather. Hedges should be pruned twice a year—once early in spring, then again in September or October. It will not injure cedar trees to trim pretty severely, although cutting off large branches is not advisable.

Charcoal acts as a fertilizer only by absorbing the gases that would otherwise escape into the air, and delivering them slowly to the roots. It remains intact in the earth and does not itself feed the crops, nor does it contain nutrition for animals, its action being merely mechanical.

BURNING CORN.—A correspondent of the Iowa State Register, writing from Hardin Co., in that State, says:—"Farmers came twenty and thirty miles for coal, and often waited at the coal banks three days and nights for their turn to get coal, during which time their families were saved only by burning corn, and the conscientious scruples of almost any man against such a use of the great staple of food, would have mellowed down. Corn at this market is only eighteen cents per bushel. Fifteen or twenty miles from the railroad, as it is worth six cents per bushel to haul it to market, reduces the price to twelve cents. At this price, it is cheaper fuel than coal at five dollars per ton. At this time, and it will continue all winter unless coal becomes plentier and cheaper, thousands, if not millions, of bushels of corn, will be used in Northern Iowa for fuel.

Scientific.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

How to live cheaply is a question easy enough to answer, if one will be content with a cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society, and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence, and inexpensiveness, which others will be glad to follow, and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly fripperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier in the cosy and comfortable apartments than most of their wealthy neighbors are in their splendid establishments.

It does not follow, that in order to live cheaply one must live meagrely. The great staples of life are not costly. Taste, refinement, good cheer, wit, and even elegance, are inexpensive. It is amazing how much comfort and beauty, joy and culture and refinement, can be put into the humblest home with very little expense, when husband and wife really set about the thing in earnest, and call upon their ingenuity when their money fails, and make affection supply what ingenuity cannot compass. There is no trouble about young people marrying with no outfit but health and love and an honest purpose, provided they will practice the thrift and prudence to which their grandparents owed all their success, and make their thought and love supply what they lack in the means of display. Those who begin life at the top of the ladder generally tumble off, while those who begin at its foot acquire steadiness, courage, and strength of arm and will as they rise.—Golden Age.

POOR POTATOES MADE PALATABLE.—Half the people who eat potatoes to-day will find them cutting like a piece of bar soap, and not much more agreeable to the taste. The fault, according to a lady writer in the Household, is not in the tubers but in the cook. She says she never has any but dry weedy potatoes on her table, and this is her modus operandi of preparation: If old, I pare them and let them remain in cold water several hours. When time to cook I put them in a kettle of boiling water "salt as brine." When they are boiled sufficiently, I turn off the water and set the kettle on the fire till the steam has all dried out. Prepared in this way, old potatoes are delicious and wholesome. New potatoes need not be pared, nor need they remain in cold water. Wash them thoroughly, and if there are any rough places cut them off. I place them in boiling salted water, and when done always pour the water off and place them over the fire again.

A NEW SAFE has been invented which makes things very unpleasant for burglars. The walls are filled with gunpowder in such a manner that the blows of a sledge or the cutting of a chisel in the attempt to rob the safe will ignite the powder, blow off the outer crust, annihilate the burglar, and leave the contents of the safe uninjured.

TO CLEAN KNIFE HANDLES.—When the ivory handles of knives get stained or turn yellow, mix a tablespoonful of water with a few drops of spirit of salt; rub it well on, wash it off with cold water and wipe perfectly dry.

SCENE, freshmen recitation room.—Professor: "What instrument would you use in the construction of this geometrical figure?" Freshman (after looking thoughtfully at the floor, ceiling, and professor): "A piece of chalk, sir."—College Courant.

Twenty dollars a ton is a price readily paid for acorns by parties in Stockton who use them for fattening hogs.

A goose-grower says the best breed of these fowls of poultry is the Bremen, crossed with a mountain gander.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 20, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

MARCH, 1872.

Last Quarter, March 2nd, 3h. 14m. afternoon. New Moon, " 9th, 8h. 39m. morning. First Quarter, " 16th, 10h. 11m. afternoon. Full Moon, " 24th, 9h. 29m. afternoon. Last Quarter, " 31st, 10h. 17m. afternoon.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days from 1st to 31st with corresponding astronomical data.

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

NOVA SCOTIA Boot & Shoe Factory 22 & 28 GEORGE STREET.

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 make

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.

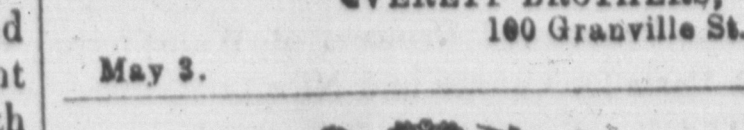
WHOLESALE BUYERS Will find our Terms Liberal, and we assure them that their interests will receive our best attention.

GEORGE S. YATES. Halifax, N. S., April 24, 1871. May 3.

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.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Steam Fog Whistle, Digby Gut.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Steam Fog Whistle has been erected at the entrance to Digby Gut, a few yards east of the present Light House.

In thick and foggy weather the Whistle will be sounded EIGHT SECONDS IN EACH MINUTE with an interval of fifty-two seconds between each blast.

This Whistle has been heard six miles against the wind and over fifteen miles with the wind in calm weather. The Whistle is now in operation.

H. W. JOHNSTON, Agent Marine & Fisheries. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 29th, 1871. Jan. 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 8 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 10.

COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1872.

Table for Down Trains showing stations from Halifax to Annapolis with arrival and departure times.

UP TRAINS.

Table for Up Trains showing stations from Annapolis to Halifax with arrival and departure times.

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 4 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Halifax, and intermediate Stations.

Trains No. 3 and 5 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Annapolis, and intermediate Stations, and through Freight to Halifax.

VERNON SMITH, Manager. Halifax, 1st January, 1872. Jan. 10.

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.

CARD.

MR. WEATHERBE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c. MAY be consulted in the various branches of his profession at the Office heretofore occupied by WEATHERBE & EATON, over the Merchants' Exchange, Hollis Street, the Co-partnership having been dissolved by mutual consent. Jan. 3. 3m.

BE SURE YOU "GET THE BEST." THE SERVICE OF SONG. FOR BAPTIST CHURCHES.

BY S. L. CALDWELL & A. J. GORDON,

Hymns and Tunes edition, square octavo, cloth, \$2. Hymns edition, 10mo, cheap, \$1.25.

First supply to Churches for introduction furnished at \$1.00 and \$1.00. The same in extra styles of binding, with prices to correspond.

This work is intended specially, as its title indicates, for Public Worship in the Houses of the Lord, not for Sabbath Schools, or for the ordinary purposes of Conference Meeting. It contains 1069 Hymns and 38 Doxologies, in every variety of metre with the author's names attached to each (so far as known) and the date of its first publication. Also a choice selection of Scriptures and chants for chanting. The MUSIC for CONGREGATIONAL SINGING is admirably adapted to the object.

The numbering of the Hymns of the different editions correspond, a very important consideration. There are SIX INDEXES, full, clear, and well arranged.

The price, considering the character of the work, and its superior mechanical execution, is lower than any other in the market. The object has been to provide an ample collection of the choicest HYMNS in the language, united to the very best music extant for CONGREGATIONAL SINGING, and in order to avoid a thick, heavy cumbersome volume, the Publishers have aimed to obtain clear distinct type, a neat open attractive page, the whole compact, light as possible, and every way convenient for use, and it will be seen that these several all important points have been fully secured in "THE SERVICE OF SONG."

The work is receiving the warmest and most unqualified commendation of Pastors, churches and all who take suitable pains to examine (with candid, unprejudiced minds) and thereby learn its superior merits, and many attractive peculiarities.

A large number of letters and reviews, (unsolicited) from leading ministers and others, strongly commending the work have been received.

Among the churches that have already adopted the work, may be named:

- The First Baptist church, (Dr. Anderson's,) New York; First Baptist church, Brighton; First Baptist church, Chelsea; First Baptist church, Providence; Second Baptist church, Hopkinton; Second Baptist church, Cleveland, O.; together with the following churches: Old Cambridge; Charlestown St., Boston; Watertown; Pawtucket; West Newton; Newton Centre; Lake Village; Millbury; Hyde Park; Calvary church, Westley; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Southbridge; West Ansonburg; Dearborn St. Roxbury; Natick; University Place, Chicago. Also the chapels connected with the following institution: College at Kalamazoo, Mich.; Rochester Theological Seminary; Newton Theological Institution; Acadia College, N. S.; Chicago Theological Seminary, Ill.; Worcester Academy. The Publishers have no paid agents in the field to visit and impetrate the churches, no trumpeters to sound the praises of their book in the way of paid-for newspaper puffs, etc., nor can they afford to pay for several column advertisements in the various denominational papers. Their exhortation to all desirous of procuring a new book therefore is "BE NOT DECEIVED." READ, EXAMINE, COMPARE, and BE SURE YOU "GET THE BEST."

The Publication of THE PSALMIST, A COLLECTION OF HYMNS.

Of unexampled popularity, by DRS. SROW and SMITH, and now in general use throughout the United States and the British Provinces, will be continued, as heretofore.

GOULD AND LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston. Dec. 3. e. p. p. 4 ins.

COAL BY RAILWAY.

THE ACADIA COAL COMPANY beg leave to announce to the citizens of Halifax that they have established a COAL DEPOT at RICHMOND RAILWAY STATION, where they are now prepared to retail their superior

HOUSE & STEAM COALS, fresh from the Pits at \$4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs. The Acadia coal is carefully screened, makes no soot and but little ash, is entirely free from sulphur, and does not throw off unhealthy fumes while burning, especially adapted for cooking Stoves and Ranges and can be used for broiling and toasting, and for all purposes for which charcoal is used.

The supply will be constant during the winter, and there will be no increase in the price. Steam and House Coal for shipment at Richmond and Screened Slack for Blacksmith and other purposes can be furnished by previous arrangement with the Officer in charge of the Depot, or with the undersigned.

JESSE HOYT, General Agent, Stellartn, Pictou County, Nova Scotia. Jan. 10. e. 3 w. t. f.

BRENTON H. EATON, Barrister, Attorney, &c.

OFFICE:—Opposite International Hotel Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. Jan. 17. 1m.

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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