

Scientific.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offence; Let it pass! Anger is a foe to sense; Let it pass! Brood not darkly o'er a wrong; Which will disappear ere long; Rather sing this cheery song— Let it pass!

If for good you've taken ill, Let it pass! Oh! be kind and gentle still; Let it pass! Let it pass! Time at last makes all things straight; Let us not resent, but wait, And our triumph shall be great; Let it pass! Let it pass!

I NEVER knew a good horse which had not some odd habit or other, and I never yet saw a minister worth his salt who had not some crotchet or oddity. Now, these are bits of cheese that cavillers smell out and nibble at; this man is too slow, and another too fast; the first is too flowery, and the second is too dull. Dear me, if all God's creatures were judged in this way, we should wring the dove's neck for being too tame, shoot the robins for eating the spiders, kill the cows for swinging their tails, and the hens for not giving us milk. When a man wants to beat a dog he can soon find a stick, and at this rate any fool may have something to say against the best minister in England.—John Plougham.

RUSKIN'S COMPLAINT.—Mr. Ruskin, the English art writer, says that letters intended for him must be very short, and very plainly written, or they won't be read; furthermore, that the writers of these letters "need never ask me to do anything, because I won't do it. And in general I cannot answer letters; but for any that come to help me, the writers may be sure that I am grateful. I get a great many from people who know that I must be good-natured, from my books. I was good-natured once; but I beg to state in the most positive terms, that I am now old, tired, and very ill-natured."

MARVELS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—A beautiful and easily produced exhibition of crystal formation may be seen under the microscope, as follows; Upon a slip of glass, place a drop of liquid chloride of gold or nitrat silver, of with a particle of zinc and copper in the silver. A growth of exquisite gold or silver ferns will vegetate under the observer's delighted eye.—Scientific American.

THE simplicity that believes the stars are the innumerable ends of God's shining fingers piercing the heavens, is infinitely more blessed than the astute skepticism that believes nothing.

In a sick room there should be no standing liquid, not even the purest cold water. The tainted atmosphere is sure to settle upon its surface, which, if not drunk, is evaporated, mingled with air, and taken into the lungs to be incorporated, with the blood. Everything perishable by evaporation should be removed from the room, as food and fruits, as the air is contaminated by their exhalations.

A fossil man is reported to have been found in France. M. Revière, of Paris during the last winter excavated a bone cave at Mentone. He has at last obtained a nearly complete skeleton, skull perfect, of a large-sized fully grown man at a depth of about ten feet in the accumulated debris of the Cave and the bottom is not reached. Its position tells of probable burial.

A young lady in a Peor church became sea-sick recently from the effects produced by the continuous swaying of fans around her. She had to be taken from the building.

A snuff made of equal parts of gum myrrh, blood root and gum arabic, is said to be a cure for catarrh and neuralgia.

No man is a better merchant than he that lays out his time upon God and his money upon the poor.—Bishop Taylor.

It is terrible thing when the father is the cloud and not the sun of his child's life.

Agriculture.

APPLYING MANURE TO WHEAT.

We know two quite distinguished farmers in Western New York whose land is thoroughly underdrained and in very high condition. Both grow a great deal of clover and feed a large number of sheep. All the clover and straw grown on the farm, as well as the corn and corn-stalks, are fed out, and a large amount of rich manure is made every-winter. Both pile their manure in the spring, and keep it over until the fall. One applies it to his winter-wheat, and the other spreads it on his grass land that he intends to break up in the spring for corn. The farms adjoin. Both are noted for their great productiveness. It would be difficult to select two better managed farms in the State. But we notice that the farm on which the manure is applied to the grass land is far cleaner than that on which the manure is applied to the wheat. We think it will not be an easy matter to get rid of the weeds so long as the manure is applied to a crop like wheat, that can not be cultivated or hoed.

We are well aware of the advantages resulting from applying manure to wheat. It is a crop which we sell, and which brings in a good round sum of money at once. We are all anxious to get a large yield, and it is certainly not an easy matter when there is some good manure in the yard, to refrain from drawing it on to the wheat fallows when we know that it is likely to add ten or fifteen bushels per acre to the crop.

When the land is clean, and when the hay, straw and grain crops are free from weeds, the practice of applying manure to wheat has many advantages. But on farms where even clover is not free from docks and redroot, and the wheat, oat, and barley straw is mixed with injurious plants, the manure must contain large numbers of weed-seeds. Piling and fermenting the manure will not destroy the vitality of these seeds. Many of them will be pretty sure to grow in the wheat and will go to seed, and so land and manure will become more and more infested with these troublesome plants.

It would seem, therefore that as long as our farms and crops are weedy we must adopt some other method of enriching our land for wheat. If the land is poor, we might apply the manure to one to two year-old grass or clover sod in the fall, say in August or September. Spread evenly and harrow thoroughly. The weed-seeds would germinate in the fall or spring—Then pasture the field next spring, and plow it up before the weeds go to seed, and follow it for wheat. We should be pretty sure of getting a good crop, and the land would be clean, and the following crop of clover would be heavy and free from weeds, and we should have made a commencement towards that cleaner and better farming, which we must ultimately adopt.—American Agriculturalist.

HOW EASILY BUTTER IS SPOILED.—A farmer's wife writes to an exchange, "Of all the products of the farm, the butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious vapors floating in the atmosphere. Our people had lain some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beer. Another lady reader observed that there was a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from their house from which an offensive effluvia would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that the cream and the butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from the pond. As soon as the pond was drained, we had no more damaged butter."

A farmer may go on from year to year raising large crops and selling them, and then buying his manures from the product of the rocks, the fossil bones of antediluvian fishes, or medicated bones of the cattle which feed our cities, and he will really be growing poorer every day, though he may be putting money in his pocket. But if he keeps cattle and saves their manure he is every day adding to his own wealth and to the value of his land. The cattle more than pay for all they eat, and are constantly yielding revenue and food for family.—New York World.

HALIFAX, N.S., SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK. SEPTEMBER, 1872.

New Moon, September 2nd, 8h.30m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 10h. 9h.49m. morning. Full Moon, " 17th, 0h. 50m. morning. Last Quarter, " 24th, 9h. 7m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN., MOON., High Tide. Rows 1-30 showing daily astronomical data.

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 30 minutes earlier than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 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 TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of the Cape Breton County Academy will, on the 1st of November, require a Head Master to take charge of the Academy, salary \$600 per annum. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, will be received until October 12th. Address F. FALCONER, Secretary.

Sydney, Sept. 2nd, 1872. Sept. 18. 5 ins.

British American Book and Tract Depository.

63 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S., Constantly on hand a good supply of Standard Religious, Theological and S. S. Books, Illustrated Papers, Reward Cards, Tracts, &c.,

The following are offered at about one-third less than the publishing prices in London, in order to extend their circulation as widely as possible. Many of them have been extensively owned by the Spirit of God in the salvation of souls. The prices are given, with the postage on each when ordered by mail.

Table listing various religious tracts and books with prices and postage. Includes titles like 'Personal Religion; Will You Consider it.', 'God's Way of Peace.', 'Pilgrim's Progress.', etc.

Orders to be sent to A. McBEAN, Sect'y. July 31.

NOVA SCOTIA Boot & Shoe Factory

22 & 23 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 Domestic, 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 2.

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

TO THE PUBLIC OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

I beg most respectfully to acquaint the public of the British North American provinces that in May 1871, I caused the business at 80, Maiden Lane, New York, for the sale of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, which were up to that time prepared by William Brown, now deceased, to be closed. I regret to say that I have reason to know that the management of the late business had for some years, and in many ways, been most corrupt, and it may be that the Pills and Ointment were not prepared with that care I have always desired.

Those who do not wish to be deceived by buying spurious medicines, which are now likely to emanate from the States or elsewhere, but to possess themselves of the genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, manufactured by me in London, England, will do well to see that each pot and box bears the British Government stamp on which is engraved the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT," and that the address on the label is 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where only they are manufactured, and in no other part of the world. The retail price are on the labels in British currency, and not in dollars and cents.

No representative of mine will ever travel through any part of the British Provinces or the United States, either to sell, or to take orders for my Pills and Ointment, and as I have reason to believe that attempts will very probably be made to deceive the public in this way by persons calling upon medicine vendors, falsely representing that they are acting for me, and with my knowledge and consent, I deem it advisable to put the public on their guard against any such deceptions.

I most earnestly entreat all those who may read this advertisement that they be pleased, in the public interest, to communicate the purport of the same to their friends that they may not be defrauded of their money by purchasing perhaps worthless imitations of the genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

I would ask, as a great favour, that should it come to the knowledge of any person that spurious medicines are being sold in my name, he be pleased to send me all the particulars he can collect respecting the same, that is to say, the name and address of the vendor who is selling the spurious medicines, and likewise the name and address of the House in the United States, or elsewhere, which may have supplied them, so as to enable me, for the protection of the public, to institute proceedings against such evil doers, and I engage to remunerate very handsomely any person who may give me such information, the informant's name never being divulged.

Should any person have reason to believe that he has been deceived by buying spurious imitations of these Medicines, he will do well to send me, in a letter, to the address at foot (which he can do at a cost of six cents in postage), one of the books of instructions which are affixed to the same. I promise to examine it and send a reply, stating whether the Medicines are genuine or not, so that if spurious he may apply to the person from whom he purchased them to have his money returned.

Chemists and Druggists who desire to obtain the Medicines can be supplied at the lowest wholesale prices in quantities of not less than 220 worth—viz., 8s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. per dozen boxes of pills or pots of Ointment, nett, without discount, for which remittance must be sent in advance.

I have the honour to be, With great respect, THOMAS HOLLOWAY. 553, Oxford Street (late 244, Strand) London, W. C., October 1, 1871. June 5 6 m

99 GRANVILLE STREET 99 SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER 1872.

BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES, BLACK GENAPINE CLOTHE, DRESS MUSLINS, BLACK AND WHITE REAL LACES, REAL LACE SETTS, LIGHT BRILLIANT Piques, etc. LIGHT CRAPE SCARVES AND SQUARES, &c. &c. &c. N. B.—Our stock of KID GLOVES this season is the most complete we have ever offered. SMITH BROS. July 24.

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received a well assorted stock of MEN'S LEVANT SEAL SHOES MEN'S PATENT LEATHER SHOES MEN'S FRENCH CALF SHOES And a general assortment of Men's Walking Boots, of the best English and Local Manufacture. Also, a good assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes & Slippers, From the best English, American and Boosel Houses. TRUNKS & VALISES in every variety, and at all Prices, always on hand. CHARLES L. WEEKS, 93 Barrington St. (Nearly opposite Union Pro. Compy's Hall.) July 24 rep. rec

M. G. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS MATERIALS, AND Furnishing Goods constantly on hand

Agent for the NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 221 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX, N. S. May 17. 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 Customhouse Measure, without extra charge. EVERETT BROTHERS, 100 Granville St., May 2.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. JULY, 1872.

HALIFAX TO ST. ST. JOHN.

Table showing stations (Halifax, Bedford, Wind. Junction, Mount Uniacke, Newport, Windsor, Hantsport, Wolfville, Kentville) and departure/arrival times.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Table showing stations (Annapolis, Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, Middleton, Aylesford, Berwick, Kentville, Wolfville, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, Mount Uniacke, Wind. Junction, Bedford, Halifax) and departure/arrival times.

Steamer "Empress" or "Scud" leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 8 a. m., for Annapolis, returning on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. Trains of the Western Extension Railway leave St. John at 7.30 a. m. every day 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. P. INNES, Manager. Kentville, 1st July, 1872. July 10.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Ex "Moravian," "Olympia," "Tigra," "Caspian," &c. AT THE BRITISH WOOLLEN HALL, 132 & 134 Granville St.

JENNINGS & CLAY

HAVE much pleasure in announcing to Wholesale and Retail Customers and friends, that their Stock of BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, Gents' and House Furnishing Goods, &c., is now COMPLETE in every Department, to which they invite their attention. May 15.

"EDITH EMILY."

100 Bundles and 3 Cases WHITFIELD'S Celebrated IRON BED-STEADS, PATENT CHAIR BEDSTEADS, INVALID BEDSTEADS, COTS, STRETCHERS, &c., Fitted with dove-tail joints, warranted not to break. Selling off at a small advance on cost. McEWAN & CO. Sole Agents, 20 Barrington Street, Im. July 10.

To Parents and Sabbath School Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED. SECOND EDITION—REVISED.

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