

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list dates from 1st to 30th of September with corresponding times.

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

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.

BAPTIST CHURCH REQUISITES.

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For Consumption

And all diseases that lead to it; such as COUGHS, NEGLECTED COLDS, BRONCHITIS, PAIN IN THE CHEST, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

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AGRICULTURE.

MOISTURE IN THE SOIL.—A great deal is said about the fertilizing matter being carried down below the roots of plants by water—the leaching of soils. No doubt some fertilizing matter is sometimes carried below the reach of the roots, but this seldom. Two or three months in the year the ground is frozen, so that this fertilizing matter cannot descend; then another two to three months the water which falls upon the surface does not penetrate to a depth below the roots of plants; so that we may safely say that in six months in the year there is no possibility of fertilizing matter being carried below the roots of plants.

We rarely, if ever, hear of fertilizing matter, or, in other words, the minerals required for the growth of plants, being brought up from below the roots to where they may be available for plant food. Such is, however, the case. Water ascends through the pores of the earth, and brings with it those minerals which are food for plants; and plants suffer more in sandy and gravelly soils, because the soils are so open that the water cannot ascend, rather than because they are what is generally termed leachy and allow the water to descend too freely.

We, as agriculturists, are really more interested in the ascension of water than its descension; and on fallow ground we want, as much as possible, to prevent the evaporation of water. It is frequently said by old farmers that stones draw moisture, which is a popular delusion. There is no force in stones to draw moisture, but they prevent evaporation; and consequently, on moving a stone we find moisture, and as a consequence, around that stone we find the grass growing ranker than in other places.

I have heard old farmers object to the removal of stones from the land, because they say they draw the sun. Another popular delusion.—The stones absorb heat and also radiate heat—that is throw it off—rapidly; hence we find the stones hot, while the adjacent loamy soil is cooler from two causes—one is evaporation, another is nonradiation. Now if we lay on the ground a board or boards, we find beneath them moisture, always, however dry the season may be; and if these boards remain in the place for one summer, we shall find another year, if we plant the ground the soil that has been so covered to be richer in plant food than where it was exposed to the action of the weather. The water, in ascending, brought up the minerals from below, and left them near the surface in a soluble condition, and the boards prevent the rain from carrying these minerals down. We find the same effects where straw or old hay, or other matter has been allowed to lie upon the ground for any length of time. We can see the mark in the growing crops the succeeding year, if not for years.—American Cultivator.

FALL WHEAT SOWING.—There is no reason why wheat sown in the Autumn should not succeed in this Province. The greatest care must, of course, be taken to select the situation of the ground. We need hardly say that it should be dry; not on a side hill; not in a place where it lies too late, from shade or other causes, in the spring. The previous crop should be taken into consideration: wheat after another grain crop is not good farming.

The preparation for the crop is simply enough. Let us suppose an acre of early potatoes removed from the ground. The land should be pretty clean, if the horse-hoe has been employed as it ought to be up to the last possible moment when the haulm is nearly ready to shake hands across the rows. The grubber passed across the drills will level them and the seed—6 pecks to the acre—may be sown broadcast and ploughed in with a furrow of 3 1/2 inches deep by 9 inches wide. No harrowing afterwards, if you please, as the rougher the land lies all the winter the better.

The crests of the furrows will protect the young plant from the cutting blasts which might lay the roots bare. Now what is the rationale of this? Wheat, like barley and oats, has two sets of roots, one set springing from the seed, the other from the stem about an inch below the surface. At whatever depth the seed may be deposited it stands to reason that, as the depth of the coronal, or uppermost roots is constant—one inch from the surface or seed—if the seed is only one inch deep, the coronal and germinal roots will be so close to each other as to have no separate influence; but, at three or four inches deep, they will stand well apart,

and the coronal roots will be able to exert their intended office of acting as gye-ropes, or stays, and the plant will be less likely to be drawn out of the ground by the alternate frost and thaws of early spring.

It is, in every case, from these coronal roots that the tillering takes place. Now, when the seed is deposited at random near the top of the pipe of connection between the two sets of roots is very short, the plant reaps no benefit from its double provision, and it must be plain to the most careless observer, runs a great risk of being left bare of earth, when after the alternate expansion and contraction caused by frost and thaw, the rough gusts of wind pass over it in March and April.

This plan of ploughing in wheat is intended, because in the first place, the ground need not be made so fine—the drill will not keep its depth unless the land is almost in a state of meal—and wheat we know requires a firm texture of soil. Again, the crests of the furrows, if the land is laid up as it should at an angle of 45°, will certainly prove a great defence to the young plant in autumn, and, in spring, will moulder down and earth up the roots.

When the winter is passed and the land is dry, a pair of light harrows should be passed across the rows; do not fear pulling up the plants—there is no danger—the heavy roller now follows and completes the job. Immediately after this the tillering begins and will astonish most people if they have never seen wheat cultivated after this fashion.

In this Province the wheat should be in the ground by the 15th September: if the grain is buried even four inches deep it will be up in from eight to ten days—no good arises, but rather the contrary, from too rank a growth in autumn. A. R. J. Fust in Montreal Journal of Agriculture.

Sow this month a patch of rye for cutting green early next spring, for milk cows. Manure heavily and sow thickly. This will give you "grass butter" a month ahead of your neighbors next season. Another crop or two can be grown on the same ground, after the rye comes off.

VARIETIES.

"FOR BOTH OF YOU."—A young Parisian lady, after being relieved of a tormenting tooth, laid down ten francs in payment. Looking at the fee contemptuously, the dentist asked if that was for his servant. "No, sir," responded Madame, with a sweet smile, "it is for both of you."

The world goes ever on. It is strange how soon, when a great man dies, his place is filled, and so completely that he seems no longer wanted.

"Vat a monster language!" said a Frenchman. "Here I read in ze newspaper zat a man commits murder, murderer, was committed for trial, and zan committed himself to a reportair. No wonder, every zing in America is done by committees."

One Sunday afternoon a worthy minister observing, by the time he had reached the third "head" of his dis course, the drowsy disposition of several of his hearers, quietly remarked:—"In the third place, those of you who are awake will notice," etc.

"Which party is the strongest, the greenback or the pullback?"—Whitehall Times. "Oh, the pullback has the most followers—and the largest number of papers to support it."

Several Vassar school girls were found fencing in the gymnasium with broomsticks. A professor told them that such an accomplishment would not help them to secure husbands.

An up-town church society in Boston offers a reward for the arrest of the person who surreptitiously introduced a hornet's nest into the grab bag.

Two little children went to church alone in Westfield, Mass. They became tired during the long sermon; and the older one, supposing that school rules held good in churches, led his sister up in front of the preacher and said:—"Please, sir may we go home?" He said "Yes," and they soberly walked out.

A boy of twelve, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes, aunty," replied the urchin, "I've been practising eating all my life."



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FROM PROFESSOR LAWSON. Secretary Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, May 6th, 1879.

DEAR SIR, I am glad to hear that you are about to resume the agency for the North British Co's "Nutritious Condiment," originally introduced by you in 1872. It was then well appreciated by horsemen, cattle feeders and dairymen in this Province, and the animals shown at the Provincial Exhibition in October 1874, for the special prizes offered by you, were very creditable and attracted much attention.

I am, dear sir, Yours truly, GEORGE LAWSON. George Fraser, Esq.

TESTIMONIAL FROM MAJOR GOOLD, PAYMASTER TO HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

HALIFAX, N. S., 9th June, 1879.

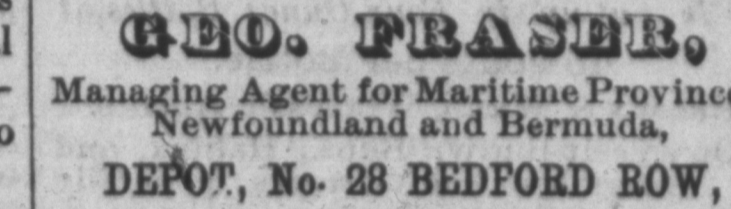
DEAR SIR: My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory. After using the Condiment for a short time, she has not only regained her usual tone, but, instead of only a few quarts of milk daily, she is now yielding fourteen and the quality is much richer, and we have plenty of cream for butter, and other purposes. I do believe the Condiment to be everything that is claimed for it; and can recommend it with confidence to others.

You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing. Yours very truly, J. K. GOOLD, Major, Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces.

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WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

1879. Arrangement. 1879. TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX. 7.55 a. m.—Express daily for St. John and intermediate points.

3.30 p. m.—Express daily for Windsor, Connection for Kentville and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

8.20 a. m.—Passengers and freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Annapolis and intermediate points.

Arrive at Windsor—6.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m., 11.15 p. m. LEAVE WINDSOR: 7.00 a. m.—Express, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

10.00 a. m.—Express, on arrival of train from Kentville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

2.00 p. m.—Passengers and Freight Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

6.50—Express daily. Arrive at Halifax 9.28 a. m.—noon, 4.50 p. m., and 8.30 p. m. July 1, 1879.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS Railway.

Summer Arrangement, Commencing 1st July, 1879.

GOING WEST. Miles. Express Daily. Pass. & Frgt. Mon. & Fri. Pass. & Frgt. Tues. & Sat. Passengers and Freight, Tues. & Sat. Land & Seaport.

0 Windsor..... Leave 9 45 12 00 5 45 18 Wolfville do 10 40 1 15 6 56 25 Kentville, Arrive 11 00 1 45 7 20

37 Berwick Leave 11 40 3 20 53 Wilmot, Leave 12 26 4 27 84 Annapolis, Arrive 1 50 6 30 (St. John, do 7 30)

GOING EAST. Miles. Pass. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. Passengers & Frgt. Tues. & Sat. Express Daily.

St. John, Leave A. M. 8 00 P. M. 8 00 Annapolis, Leave 6 15 2 40 31 Wilmot, do 8 19 4 02 47 Berwick, Leave 9 25 4 44 59 Kentville, Arrive 10 20 5 15 66 Wolfville, do Leave 7 30 11 05 5 25 84 Windsor, do Arrive 9 00 1 00 6 45

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m., for Annapolis, and returns every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday on arrival of Express Train.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1879 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1879 TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

At 8.05 a. m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and intermediate points.

At 12.15 p. m. (Accommodation) for Pictou and intermediate points.

At 5.00 p. m. (Accommodation) for Truro and intermediate points.

At 6.15 p. m. (Express) for St. John, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the West.

At 9.15 a. m. (Accommodation) from Truro.

At 10.35 p. m., (Express) from St. John, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the West.

At 2.55 p. m. (Accommodation) from Truro and Pictou.

At 7.40 p. m., (Express) from St. John, Point du Chene, Pictou and intermediate points. July 23, 1879.

SPRING HILL AND PARRSBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Connects with Intercolonial. Leaves Parrsborough at 9.30 a. m. Arrives at Spring Hill at 12.20 p. m. Leaves Spring Hill at 3.20 p. m. Arrives at Parrsborough at 6.00 p. m. May 28, 1879.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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