

For the Christian Messenger.

On Planting of Trees.

Mr. Editor,—

The planting season is just before us, and I wish to offer in your columns some hints on the planting of trees. Where so much effort is being put forth by the mass of our people to raise fruit, correct suggestions on this subject are of great moment. It is surprising that so little information on this subject is furnished the press by successful fruit-growers in the Province who are rendered capable by years of reading, observation and experience. In this article I will briefly refer to the culture of the apple, which is at once the most refreshing and nutritious of our fruits.

The trees should be set in rows from twenty-five to thirty feet apart, and the same distance from fence enclosing the orchard. This method almost ensures the trees from crushings by snow which mainly banks near the fence: the orchard also can be better ploughed, the team having ample room to turn in at the ends and sides of the ground.

In ploughing with a team of horses, the driver will place himself on the side of the plough next the line of trees to be ploughed, and when passing the tree, the end of the swingle-tree and trace can be thrown against the side of the horse and the tree protected by the driver.

TRIMMING.—Before setting out, each tree should undergo a proper degree of trimming. This requires considerable judgment. As the branches and roots of a tree depend upon each other for support, it will readily be understood that neither should be overtaken. In removing it from the nursery, many roots are lost, hence the top must be trimmed to correspond. To do this properly, all the leading shoots should be shortened back about one third of last year's growth.

PLANTING.—In planting, the trees should not be set in the subsoil, and if the surface soil be shallow and damp it is better to cart a load of sandy loam to the place and set the tree in this. A compost of last year's making is excellent. Never use green manure around the trees. It is a common error to plant trees too deep: they should not be set so as to stand any deeper after the ground has become settled than they stood in the nursery. The rich and thoroughly pulverized soil should be carefully filled in and worked with the fingers among the roots and pressed down gently with the foot. Do not force the growth of trees by manuring, but aim to secure moderate growths and well ripened wood each year. Observe the nature and habits of trees during yearly growths. If a tree dies, ascertain the cause, thus you will doubtless save others. Keep a sharp lookout for caterpillars and other insects; a daily or tri-weekly walk to the trees will repay. Fence the orchard thoroughly, and from this date, during the next fifty years, never allow creatures the freedom of your orchard and garden.

According to Dr. Emmens' analysis: "In 100 parts of the ashes of the sap of the apple tree, there are three elements that greatly preponderate, as follows: 16 parts potash, 17 parts phosphate of lime and 18 parts lime. In the bark of this tree are 4 parts potash and 51 parts lime."

Now I would further say that potash is a soluble part of common wood-ashes and is largely taken away by leaching. Therefore, when potash is specially required, use unleached ashes. Phosphate of lime is chiefly derived from bones. An inexpensive and practical method of dissolving, is to place the bones in the centre of a leach of ashes before soapmaking and allow them to stand two or three months. As for lime, let all our farmers use it when it is so clearly proved to be so largely an essential part of trees and plants. It will be observed that the ashes of the bark of the apple tree is more than half lime. On our old lands it is high time we earnestly set about paying the debt we owe the soil. Year after year it has been giving up to you these elemental ingredients without an equivalent return. True, our barnyard manures return them in a fractional degree, but the soil of very many of the old farms is well nigh exhausted of these component parts.

Of the ten remaining ingredients, all, or nearly all form less than 1 per cent

excepting carbonic acid, being 44 per cent of the bark of this tree. If we drain well and plough deep, thereby inducing our trees to put forth leaves, this element will be ours free as the air we breathe. Improving the soil is at once the most natural, noble and independent employment that can engage the energies of man, it transforms unproductive tracts into fruitful fields and gardens.

W. C. ARDHALD.

Wolfville, April, 23rd, 1879.

For the Christian Messenger.

From Maitland, Hants Co.

Dear Brother,—

Last Lord's day was one blessed to the little church here. Seven who had professed their faith in Christ were "buried with Him by baptism," in the presence of a large assembly. 'Twas thought that there were six hundred people present to witness the solemn ordinance. Perfect order and respect were observed on the occasion. It was a day in which the "Word of the Lord had free course," and we believe will yet be glorified in its acceptance by some present. A lasting and solemn impression must have been left upon the minds of many. We rejoice in this day because the Lord has given His own ordinance some favor in the eyes of those who have hitherto stoutly rejected it. Twenty-two were present at the communion season. Our hearts were made glad. Brethren pray for us.

I have written to several of my brethren, the pastors, asking sympathy and aid from their churches. Some, I fear, have not fully understood our case. We need a site of land in the village, such as is now offered cheap for the eash, on which to build a parsonage and subsequently a meeting house. I say we need it, but I might well say further—that without this I cannot see how this little church is to keep a pastor. Our people are doing all they can. If however we had this spot and the small unfinished house on it, they would exert themselves still more and finish the house which is all they are able to do at present. I cannot, for want of space give you a clear preception of the advisability of this purchase. Some of my brethren know that I made sacrifice to come to this small church. I am pleased however to continue so to do if my brethren are willing to help in this matter, so as to render it possible for a minister to remain here.

Baptist principles are gradually taking root in the minds of the people. This might soon be a self-supporting church, but it requires to be looked after just now.

If the churches would but give us a collection, I think the demands might be met.

Brethren, were it not solely for the Master's glory I should not make this plea.

Yours in Christ,

GEO. N. BALLENTINE.

Maitland, Hants Co., April 25, 1879.

P. S.—Will my brethren please not send me private matter on a Postal Card. Our situation is trying enough without having our church affairs spread out before the unsympathetic. G. B.

For the Christian Messenger.

Tabernacle Notes.

Our Easter tea-meeting has been the means of helping the funds over \$60.

When we look at the unplastered walls and back rooms so much needed, we feel like putting forth fresh effort to secure the needed \$2000 to complete the second part of the contract.

The afternoon following the tea-meeting our HELP ONE-ANOTHER SOCIETY had their regular meeting and very much enjoyed the tea which was spread for them through the thoughtful generosity of the sisters. Since this is the first mention of our organization allow me in a few words to explain the purpose thereof. The following are the rules:

- 1. That the members of this Society help each other all they can to grow in knowledge and in goodness.
2. That they strive to help other people, especially the poor, the sick, the infirm, and all that are in trouble.
3. That they avoid themselves, and try to save the young people around them, from all evil and foolish habits—such as drinking, smoking, swearing, lying, and the like.

4. That they seek to put down all cruelty to animals, and to be kind to them at all times.

All who are willing to help in this work, are invited to become members. In doing so they will be expected to take the following

PLEDGE.

I hereby agree to join the H. O. S., and will try, in the strength of God, to keep the rules, and to get as many others as I can to join the Society.

Our regular meetings are to be fortnightly and our Society is divided into four divisions the Blue, Red, White and Red, White and Blue which division consists of the elder members. In connection with the Help One-another Society we have established a Savings' Band which is much appreciated by the children, and we think calculated to educate them in habits of thrift, at least this is our aim.

"The Tabernacle Singing Association" has been formed with the avowed intention of seeking to cultivate the voice for God's glory and to render the service of praise more efficient and attractive. And the members aim to induce others to join them in gaining this desirable end. Thursday evenings the association meets for practice.

Last Sunday week the Rev. J. Clark preached for the pastor in the morning, and if one minister can judge another fairly, then let the verdict be this "the sermon was full of tenderness, point and finish, and good for the mind, soul and body," at least so a tired minister thought who was glad to sit and listen.

In the evening the right hand of fellowship was given to three members, two received by letter and the other baptised the same evening.

This sister like many more in connection with us at the Tabernacle has stepped boldly into the water for the Master's sake, leaving all her much loved ones on the other side. On the night of her reception she said, 'I have heard the good Shepherd's voice and to follow him to the waters edge is not enough, since he has gone through, I must do so too, I am persuaded this is the believer's privilege and duty according to the Scriptures, for some time I have been sitting in the light like one with the lamp turned on a little, but when amidst the struggling of doubts and fears, the resolution was made to follow and obey, then it seemed as if the light was turned on full and my soul was filled with light and love.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The revival continues here. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Manning administered the rite of believers' baptism to two persons on Sunday last. There is reason to expect that others will apply for baptism and admission to the church this week.

CAMBRIDGE, HANTS COUNTY N. S.—Dear Brother Selden.—We are enjoying a gracious revival of religion at Cambridge. We began a series of meetings here beginning in Jan. last and continued for the space of five weeks. God in his great mercy and love was pleased to send the Holy Spirit. And a number I trust have been converted to God. On Lord's day April 6th eight happy converts made a public profession of their faith in Christ by being "buried with Him by baptism" by the pastor Brother Weathers and upon the same day received the right hand of fellowship into the Kempt Baptist Church. It was a happy day with us. The Lord gave us a mild moderate day and the command was obeyed in all respects, "decently and in order." A number more have expressed a desire to follow Christ in baptism.

We held prayer meetings here twice a week in a schoolhouse, I am happy to say that those who have been baptized are growing in grace and in knowledge of the plan of Redemption.

I have many calls from the little church which I left in St. Ann's, C. B., to visit them, with whom I have more than ordinary sympathy and more especially in their present state without a shepherd. I would indeed be willing to respond to their appeal only that I am altogether left to my own resources which will not admit of my doing so. I pray that something may be done for them.

Yours &c., DANIEL McLEOD.

FREEPORT.—Dear Messenger,—On account of navigation opening we have given up our special services for the present. But the public mind being aroused on the subject of religion, we expect our regular services to be more beneficial than they otherwise might have been.

Last Saturday morning I baptized five, and Sabbath evening gave the right hand of fellowship to six. One of the men professing faith in Jesus was suddenly called away from home so that he had not the opportunity of being baptized, but on his return we hope to baptize both him and his wife.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

There is a man here who has not been to the house of God for about four years. He has been a very wicked man. His health has been failing for some time, and so much so lately that he could not, if he would, attend. But while the public prayer was offered for the sick, the dead in trespasses and sins was, in his sick room, quickened. He now rejoices in hope of the glory of God, and desires a return of health that he may publicly put on Christ.

Yours, &c., L. M. WEEKS.

Freeport, April 22, 1878.

A DUNKARD MIGRATION.—The Dunkards, or Tankers, are a religious body a sort of a cross between Baptists and Shakers. They are of German descent, and practise the ordinances of baptism, the Lord's Supper and foot-washing. Their church organization smacks somewhat of prelacy, and their social life is communistic. A party of them have left Marietta, Pa., for Kansas. Selling their well-titled farms for good prices, they have bought large quantities of land in Kansas, believing that they would there have a better chance to develop. They take with them a Bishop and go thoroughly organized and well equipped in every respect. They have been thrifty and successful farmers in the East, and will no doubt become rich and influential, as they will certainly be law-abiding citizens of the West.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Rev. W. H. Porter writes to the Canadian Baptist as follows:—

DEAR EDITOR:—Many of your readers, no doubt, feel an interest to know what have been the results of Mr. Hammond's labors in Brantford. After he left, union meetings were continued with unabated interest for two weeks longer in the drill shed. Since then, meetings have been held, with greater or less interest and power, in the several churches, and many have been added to them. Yesterday it was our privilege to welcome to the First Baptist Church 31. Eight of them were by letter and experience, and the rest by baptism. Fourteen more were baptised in the evening, in the presence of a densely crowded audience. Thirty nine have been already baptized and as many more, at least, are awaiting the ordinance.

Few among us question, I presume, the great good that has been accomplished here, in connection with Mr. Hammond's labors. As a worldly man, said to me this morning, "if only a quarter of the converts continue steadfast, it will be a great and a good work that has been accomplished." And so the history goes on repeating itself. See Acts 8: 5, 8.

Brantford, 7th April.

News.

There were large fires in the woods on the eastern side of Bedford Basin on Sunday afternoon.

Spring seems opening at last. Sunday last was a very warm day. The thermometer was standing at 72° in the shade. Pretty good that for April in Nova Scotia.

Chief Justice Sir William Young was sworn in on Friday last Administrator of the Government, during the absence of Lieut. Governor Archibald. The ceremony took place in the Legislative Council Chamber. The oath was administered by Judge DesBarres. There were but few persons present.

The Cole Harbor Dyke property was sold by the Sheriff at auction on Friday. The real estate was sold for \$16,300 to Mr. Alex. Ramsay, and the personal property—scows, trolleys, rails, tools, &c.—for \$843.25 to various parties. It is said that the work is now so far advanced that it can be finished for \$5,000 or \$6,000. The amount realized will more than satisfy the claims against the company.

THE HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE at its closing day of session of 1878-9 conferred the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, on Mr. W. B. Moore, of Kentville; Mr. Norman E. McKay, of Cape Breton; Mr. A. R. Andrews, and Mr. J. J. McLean, of Salt Springs, Pictou County. The class consisted of thirty-six members, coming from various parts of the Maritime Provinces.

The St. Georges Society made a handsome turn out on Wednesday last. Their fine banners looked well. Their floral decorations and laurel leaves were a marked feature of the procession.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of Johnston's Anodyne Liniment. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

The season has arrived when everybody who owns horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl should begin to feed out Sheridan's Condition Powders. They all need to be braced up for winter. Get Sheridan's. The large packs are worthless.

Sworn Statement

OF A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR:—From exposure I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation, which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physicians, they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from 75 to 100 boxes of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the vast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing my urine.

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth from oatmeal.

I also took a prescription from a celebrated English physician, who said my trouble was Bronchitis and Dyspepsia. I took 18 bottles of medicine especially prepared for Dyspepsia, and I have used a great deal of medicine from apothecaries' prescriptions. I have taken nearly all the popular advertised medicine as a fair trial. I had a dreadful cough, and did not average over two hours' sleep a night for 8 years.

A brother policeman urged me to try VEGETINE, but for a long time I refused, having got completely discouraged from taking so much medicine without any benefit; however after urgent persuasion, I concluded to try it, and before I had used one bottle I could eat and hold on my stomach a beefsteak, a thing I had not been able to do before for years; indeed, I obtained more substantial benefit from the first bottle of VEGETINE than from all other medicines which I had taken. I kept on improving, and kept on using the VEGETINE, until I was perfectly cured and able to do duty all day, eat and digest my food, sleep heavier than I ever was before in my life, and as I think, a living contradiction of the prophecies of the most learned medical talent of Ntw England, for with all of their combined wisdom, they could not accomplish so much as that simple vegetable medicine called VEGETINE to which I am indebted for health, life and happiness.

EUGENE E. SULLIVAN. 367 Athens St., Police Station 4. SUFFOLK, S. S., BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22, 1875.

Then personally appeared the above named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing statement is true before me.

HOSEA B. BOWEN. Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE.

Further Proof. FACTS WILL TELL.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Aug. 1, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—DEAR SIR:—Allow me to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3rd of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week; I had eight of the best physicians in the state, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart disease, phthisis, pyaemia, and kidney complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight 50 pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin.

In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of VEGETINE through the earnest persuasion of friends, and, I am happy to state, with good results. I have gained ten pounds in weight, and can sit up all day, walk a mile, and ride six.

I am greatly encouraged, and shall continue using the VEGETINE if I get it. I am a poor man, but the truth of this statement I refer to any man in Goffstown or vicinity.

Yours very thankfully, A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. Brown & Webb, Halifax, Wholesale Agents for the Maritime Provinces. March 26. 4 ins.