

Agriculture.

ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

Of all the various mistakes made by persons in arranging flowers, the commonest is that of putting too many in a vase; and next to that, is the mistake of putting too great variety of colors into one bouquet. Every flower in a group should be clearly distinguishable and determinable without pulling the nosegay to pieces; the calyx of a clove pink should never be hid by being plunged into the head of white phlox, however well the colors may look. Sweet peas never look so well in the hands as they do on the boughs over which they climb, because they cannot be carried without crowding them; but put them lightly into a vase with an equal number of mignonette; or, rather, ornament a vase half full of mignonette, with a few blooms of sweet peas, and you get a charming effect, because you follow the natural arrangement by avoiding crowding of the blooms, and putting them with the green foliage which they want to set them off. Few people are aware until they try it, how easy it is to spoil such a pleasing combination as this; a piece of calceolaria, scarlet geranium, or blue salvia, would ruin it effectually. Such decided colors as these require to be grouped in another vase, and should not even be placed on the same table with sweet peas. They also require a much greater preponderance of foliage than is wanted by flowers of more delicate colors. It is unquestionably difficult to resist the temptation of "just putting in" this or that flower, because "it is such a beauty;" a beauty it may be—and so may be an apricot—but it would be out of place in a basin of green pea soup! There is at least one proper place for every flower; then let every flower be in its proper place. —London Gardener.

TO FORCE FORWARD A GARDEN.—Provide a barrel and a tub or water tight box. Sink the barrel in the earth. Over it place a box with several holes bored in the bottom. Partially fill up the box with any sort of animal manure; (hen manure is the best). Fill up with water and allow it to leach through the manure into the barrel below. In this barrel we shall collect the best of manure, which, usually still further diluted with water, may be applied to all growing plants, and which is in the form best adapted for such to take up.

TO CLEANSE FRUIT TREES FROM MOSS.—Not only the mosses and lichens which so generally affect fruit trees, but the eggs of insects, may be effectually destroyed by dressing the trees in winter, with a wash composed of a saturated solution of soft soap and common salt or brine. The trunks and large branches ought to be first scraped with a scraper made of old hoop or any other implement that may be improvised for the purpose, and when all the scales of bark are removed apply the mixture with a painter's brush working it well into the crevices. This is much preferable to, and not so unsightly as, washing with lime. —Gardener's Year Book.

MILK STATISTICS.—Sixteen quarts of pure milk are required to make one pound of butter and ten quarts to make one pound of cheese. When butter is forty cents a pound and cheese eleven cents, one pound butter of equals in value sixteen quarts of milk, and returns two and one-half cents per quart to the dairyman. But one pound of cheese from ten quarts of milk only gives him one and one-eighth cents per quart for the milk. —Ohio Farmer.

SOURCES OF FERTILITY IN FARMS.—The sources of fertility to farms are the refuse of the crops which they bear, modified by the farm stock, and preserved and judiciously applied by the husbandman. There is not a vegetable matter upon the farm, be it considered never so useless or obnoxious, but it will, after it has served ordinary useful purposes, impart fertility to the soil, and contribute to the growth of a new generation of plants, if it is judiciously husbanded and applied. There is not an animal substance, be it soil, liquid or gaseous—be it bone, horn, urine, hair, wood or flesh, or the gases which are generated by the decomposition of these matters—but, with like care and skill, may be converted into new vegetable, and afterwards into new animal matters. To economize and apply all these fertilizing materials is the province of the husbandman.

Scientific.

CHEAP LABOR IN GARDENING.

We make a seasonable suggestion to young gardeners, on the best mode of keeping clean grounds, and raising good crops at little cost. Novices commonly allow weeds to get several inches high before they think of clearing them out or destroying them. Now, the great secret of cheap and successful culture is to kill all weeds before they come up. Go over the bare surface of earth as often as once a week, and pulverize it thoroughly with a rake or skin-hoe. This will kill every weed just as it is starting, with less than one-tenth the labor required to kill them when several inches high. Do it often and thoroughly. —Country Gentleman.

THE SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST.—The small-fruit culturist should mulch his strawberries with clean straw just before his crop ripens, to prevent the rain from soiling the fruit. In a porous soil an abundant supply of water, even to saturation, is a great advantage but the addition of moisture to a tenacious soil which is already wet, is not desirable. Blackberries and raspberries should be well manured between the rows before they have put forth very much new growth. The old canes ought to have been cut away last fall, but this may still be done. Cut black currant bushes which appear to need it.

HENTOMOLOGICAL.—Why is the hen immortal? Her (son) sun never sets. Why is a hen on a fence like a cent? Head on one side, tail on the other. Why don't hens lay at night? Then they are roosters. Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? A little forward of the main hatch. Why is a chicken just hatched like a cow's tail? Never seen before. Why should not a chicken cross the road? It would be a fowl proceeding. And to conclude, a hen is a poor economist, because for every grain she gives a peck.

SCIENTIFIC FARMING.—Any and every farmer, who, by the use of his reasoning powers, is enabled to raise one bushel of corn per acre more than he has hitherto done, by improved methods, is a scientific farmer, however much he may disown the name; and not only has he done a good thing for himself, but the world at large is, to some extent, better for his effort and success; his mission, as a man, has been to that extent fulfilled, and he will leave the world better than he found it. —Hearth and Home.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a "candidate for organist, music teacher &c.," a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of the organist in office, was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

TO TOUGHEN GLASS.—Put the glass vessel into a vessel of cold water, and gradually heat the water boiling hot; then allow it to cool gradually of itself, without taking out the glass. Goblets treated in this way may, when cold, be filled with boiling water without cracking. Lamp chimneys may also be made tougher by this process.

The present theory of Light is not matter but motion, in this respect resembling sound. It is propagated by impulses of motion, or waves in an all-pervading, elastic ether, moving at the rate of 200,000 miles t. e., eight times the circumference of the earth in a second. In a red ray through this distance, there are 480,000,000 of waves.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—A correspondent of the Rural New-Yorker says: Tincture of gum Guaiacum, ten to fifteen drops three times a day. I have never known it to fail, making a cure, except in cases of long standing when it will afford great relief.

WARTS ON THE HANDS.—To remove warts apply a strong alum water several times per day, and the warts do not remain long.

GINGER MUFFINS.—One dozen eggs two pounds of flour, two and a half pounds of butter, one pint of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, a handful or two of brown sugar and a tablespoonful of ginger; beat well together and bake them.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 14, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1872.

New Moon, August 4th, 5h. 31m. morning.
First Quarter, " 12th, 1h. 38m. morning.
Full Moon, " 18th, 4h. 38m. afternoon.
Last Quarter, " 25th, 4h. 21m. afternoon.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Rise	Sets	Rises	Sets
1 Th.	5:17	21 2:56	9:57 5:48
2 F.	5:27	20 2:58	10:47 6:36
3 Sa.	5:37	19 3:55	11:36 7:17
4 Su.	5:47	17 4:57	A. 24 7:51
5 M.	5:56	16 5:59	1 8:17
6 Tu.	6:07	15 7 1	1 8:41
7 W.	6:17	14 8 6	2 9:5
8 Th.	6:27	12 9 9	3 17 9:25
9 F.	6 07	11 10 13	3 39 9:45
10 S.	5 17	9 11 20	4 44 10 11
11 Su.	5 27	7 12 28	5 30 10 32
12 M.	5 37	6 1 42	6 22 11 2
13 Tu.	5 47	5 2 55	7 17 11 39
14 W.	5 57	4 3 4	8 18 morn
15 Th.	6 7	3 1 14	9 22 0 29
16 F.	6 17	0 10 10	10 26 1 30
17 Sa.	6 27	0 9 58	11 29 2 42
18 Su.	6 37	0 8 33	morn 4 2
19 M.	6 47	0 7 3	0 27 6 21
20 Tu.	6 57	0 5 58	1 23 6 43
21 W.	7 7	0 4 52	2 13 7 58
22 Th.	7 17	0 3 43	3 2 9 13
23 F.	7 27	0 2 34	3 49 10 24
24 Sa.	7 37	0 1 24	4 37 11 34
25 Su.	7 47	0 0 10	5 24 A. 4
26 M.	7 57	0 0 1	6 13 1 47
27 Tu.	8 7	0 0 0	7 2 2 48
28 W.	8 17	0 0 0	8 1 3 43
29 Th.	8 27	0 0 0	9 1 4 43
30 F.	8 37	0 0 0	10 1 5 43
31 Sa.	8 47	0 0 0	11 1 6 43

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Parrsboro', Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Cornwall, 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 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.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS, FROM THE

Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia, formerly manufactured by Mrs. Gates, of Wilmet. 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, Running 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. 1 Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup.

In bad cases of Dropsy, No. 1 and No. 2 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 Acetate 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.

This is to certify that in May last I was sorely troubled with what the Doctor pronounced Pleurisy and other complaints. After applying to several eminent physicians and obtaining no relief, I was by the advice of friends, to make a trial of the same. After using two bottles of it I am happy to say that I consider myself entirely cured.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of Oct. 1871. T. N. SELLON, J. P.

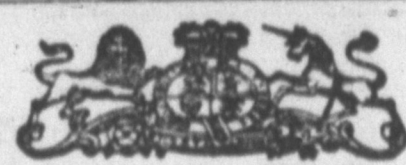
PRICE. Bitters \$1 per quart; Syrup 40 cents per pint bottle; Liniment 30 cents per bottle and the ointment 30 cents per box.

Address CALEB GATES & CO., Farmington, 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. July 17.



GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS.

Public Notice is hereby given that under authority of Act 34. Vic. Chap. 6 of the Dominion Parliament, Government Savings' Bank Branches will be opened on the 1st July, 1872, at the undermentioned places in the Province of Nova Scotia, and in charge of the following Agents:

Agents.	Towns.	Counties.
Wm. G. Ballant, Arichat, Richmond.		
H. P. Hill, Antigonish, Antigonish.		
James Kerr, Amherst, Cumberland.		
Thos. A. Gasaga, Annapolis, Annapolis.		
Alexander Cameron, Baddeck, Victoria.		
Botsford Viles, Digby, Digby.		
Christopher Jost, Guysboro', Guysboro'.		
George E. Calkins, Kentville, Kings.		
Arch. J. Campbell, Liverpool, Queens.		
Mrs. A. M. Rudolph, Lunenburg, Lunenburg.		
Edward D. Tremaine, Port Hood, Inverness.		
Alex. McPhail, Pictou, Pictou.		
Robert Martin, Sydney, Cape Breton.		
James Muir, Shelburne, Shelburne.		
John F. Crowe, Truro, Colechester.		
Edward O'Brien, Windsor, Hants.		
J. W. H. Rowley, Yarmouth, Yarmouth.		

Deposits will be received in sums of one dollar and multiples of a dollar up to any amount, and repaid on demand, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from date of deposit to date of withdrawal.

Government has, however, recently established an issue of Dominion Stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest, to which monies remaining on deposit in any Savings Bank for at least one month, may be transferred in sums of \$100, but on the whole not to exceed \$1000 for any one depositor.

The Stock is not transferable, but will be redeemed on three months' notice from depositor; otherwise the interest will be paid half yearly, on the 30th April, and 31st October.

The Offices will, until further notice, be open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 o'clock, p.m. Further information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

By order of the Minister of Finance. THOMAS D. TIMS, Financial Inspector.

June 12. 2 m.

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 prices 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 favor, 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 boxes—viz. \$6. 6d., 22s., and 34s. per dozen boxes of pills or pots of Ointment, nett, without discount, for which remittance must be sent in advance.

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

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 horizontally or perpendicularly. A Sample Machine can be seen at the Subscribers, who is Bona Assure for Nova Scotia.

Address JAMES P. DODGE, Middleton, Annapolis Co. April 13. 5 m.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

JULY, 1872.

HALIFAX TO ST. ST. JOHN.

Miles	STATIONS.	Exp. 1 cl.	Acc.	Pass.
0	Halifax—Leave.	8.00	A. M.	M. P. M.
8	Bedford	8.24	7.15	3.00
18	Wind. Junction	8.39	8.15	3.35
26	Mount Uniacke	9.20	9.30	—
39	Newport	9.59	11.30	5.27
45	Windsor	10.20	1.00	6.00
52	Hantsport	10.40	1.33	6.35
63	Wolfville	11.10	2.20	7.10
70	Kentville	11.40	3.00	—
82	Berwick	12.12	3.50	—
87	Aviesford	12.25	4.10	—
100	Middleton	12.59	5.10	—
107	Lawrencetown	1.15	6.30	—
115	Bridgetown	1.35	6.00	—
129	Annapolis—arrive	2.15	7.00	—
190	St. John by Steamer	8.00	—	—

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Miles	STATIONS.	Pass.	Acc.	Exp. 1 cl.
0	Annapolis—Leave	6.30	A. M.	M. P. M.
14	Bridgetown	7.20	3.00	—
22	Lawrencetown	7.50	3.15	—
28	Middleton	8.15	3.35	—
42	Aviesford	9.05	4.10	—
47	Berwick	9.25	4.21	—
59	Kentville	10.35	5.00	—
66	Wolfville	11.15	5.20	—
77	Hantsport	12.10	5.45	—
84	Windsor	1.00	6.10	—
90	Newport	1.25	6.25	—
103	Mount Uniacke	2.45	7.07	—
116	Windsor Junction	10.25	7.42	—
121	Bedford	10.45	8.00	—
129	Halifax—Arrive	11.05	8.24	—

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 105 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," "Tiger," "Casplan," &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-STRADS.

PATENT CHAIR BEDSTADS, INVALID BEDSTADS,

COTS, STRETCHERS, &c.,

Fitted with dove-tail joints, warranted not to break.

Selling off at a small advance on cost.

JENNINGS & CLAY, Sole Agents, 20 Barrington Street, Im.

July 10.

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. SELDON.

Price 5 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

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