

We are glad to find our cotemporary calling the attention of farmers to science as applied to agriculture, and nothing will add more to their happiness than a clear understanding of nature's laws as connected with their vocation. It is more than probable that plants receive all their organic constituents from the atmosphere, while their inorganic constituents (those found in the ashes of plants after being burned) are received from the soil, and hence those plants containing the smallest proportions of inorganic constituents are least exhausting to the soil. If an acre of land be used for growing twenty successive crops of clover, and one half plowed into the soil, the acre will increase both in depth of soil and in quality, notwithstanding the removal of the twenty tons of clover and thus it is evident that the carbon (comprising nine-tenths of the dry weight of the removed clover,) was received from the atmosphere in the form of carbonic acid gas, which as we have before stated, is the form assumed by the organic parts of all plants during or after their decay. Air plants which grow without touching the soil, and plants, the roots of which rest only in water, are examples of the reception of carbon, nitrogen, &c., from the atmosphere, for while the first named takes them from the atmosphere direct, the latter abstracts them from the water, which had previously received them from the atmosphere.

Why is it that with these facts before the farmers, they do not prepare their soils in such manner as to avail themselves more fully of atmospheric influences; this may be done by deep and sub-soil plowing, thus permitting the atmosphere to circulate among the particles and deposit its treasures, which it does precisely in proportion to the amount of surfaces exposed to its action. In well disintegrated soils, the gases brought down in combination with rains and dews, instead of passing over the surface to the rivers, is received by the soil and if containing proper constituents, will be retained for the use of plants in any required proportion.

Soil so prepared, requires but the addition of small portions of inorganic manures to render and retain them in fertility, and by the aid of chemistry these requirements are readily ascertained.—*Working Farmer.*

#### Uses of Soap Suds.

At Towne's Hotel, in Warren, Trumbull co., we saw an Isabella grape-vine, said to be but three years old, planted under the kitchen window, which had climbed to the second story, a good way towards the ridge pole, and extended its branches around the corners of the building to a distance not less than twenty or thirty feet, and, from within four or six feet of the ground to the extreme branch, was full of clusters of fruit. We were assured that the only extra advantage it had, was watering it well, nearly every day, with dishwater and soap suds. The following is from one of our exchange papers:

Soap Suds.—The finest peach and apricot trees that we have ever seen, received a weekly or monthly wash of soap suds, after the clothes of the family had been duly cleaned. A bucket-full to a tree, taking them in rotation, answers a capital purpose to destroy the eggs of insects, and supply potash where it is much needed. Never waste in a sewer, or about the kitchen, a fertilizer so valuable as soap suds.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

As some of our readers may wish to know how to manure grape vines and fruit trees other than by soap suds, we would advise for grape vines, a dressing of Peruvian guano in the winter, and ashes in the spring. If the vines take a summer rest, as they sometimes do, neither laterals nor fruit increasing, water freely with guano in solution, for two days, and then supply dilute potash ley.

The latter treatment, however, is not advisable for fruit trees, but guano may be dug into the surface of the ground in late fall or winter, and the rains will soak it into the soil, dividing it through sufficient space to ameliorate its virulence before spring, whereas, if applied in the spring, when the young roots are active and tender, they may be injured.—*Working Farmer.*

It will not do to hoe a great field for a little crop, or to mow twenty acres for five loads of hay. Enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty acres by halves.

### Correspondence.

For the Wesleyan.

#### Bridgetown and Aylesford Missionary Meetings.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—As I am aware that yourself, and your numerous readers, feel interested in all matters bearing upon the prosperity of our Missionary Society,—I avail myself of this opportunity to report several Missionary Meetings, in which I have had the pleasure of taking part.

Having been appointed by the last District Meeting, as one of the delegates, to attend the Missionary Meetings on the Bridgetown and Aylesford Circuits, in accordance with previous arrangement I arrived at the latter place on the 5th of September. At Bridgetown I met with a hearty welcome from my beloved Brother McNutt, and numerous friends. On Sunday the 7th, sermons in behalf of the cause of Christian Missions, were preached in the Lawrencetown and Bridgetown chapels.

On Monday the 8th inst., the work of holding the Anniversary Missionary Meetings, for both the Aylesford and Annapolis Circuits commenced. But as Brother Pickles had been disappointed in the non-arrival of the appointed delegate from St. John, Brother McNutt, a celebrated general in such matters, so disposed of his forces, as that the writer, in perfect accordance with his own feelings, was sent to assist Bro. Pickles. On the evening of the day, through the kindness of friends, who took me on the way; I arrived at the Granville Chapel, and met with a cordial reception from the Brethren Pickles and Chesley. Our Meetings at the *Ferry Chapel*, though not numerously attended, was good, and the offerings of our people proved that the cause of Missions still continues to share in their affections.

On the evening of the 9th, we held our meeting in a neat and respectable chapel recently erected in the town of *Annapolis Royal*. At this meeting we had evidence of what even a few friends, to a good cause, can do; for the subscriptions taken up on the occasion, when compared with the number of the congregation, exceeds the amount realized at any meeting held on the Circuit. This ancient town, in many respects is now labouring under great disadvantages; but it is my impression that better days await it; and that our beloved method will yet, also, flourish in this delightful locality.

On the following evening our meeting was held in the *Clements Chapel*. Here, many years ago, I spent one of the most pleasing years of my life; it was then my happiness to reside in the family of that, now sainted, man of God, Brother Henry Vroom. Unavoidable circumstances prevented several of our friends from being present at the meeting. I had forgot that on Tuesday we had an accession to our Missionary party in the coming of Brother Taylor to our help. I only regretted that our absent friends of Clements had lost such a rich treat. Good will result from the meeting, and I am sure that the good cause will not suffer financially from the absence of those friends. I shall feel some degree of curiosity next spring, (if all be well,) in ascertaining from their subscription-list, if I have been a true prophet. After spending some time agreeably with our Clements' people, on the afternoon of the 11th, we arrived at the head of *Bear River*. In this stirring little place, we have a good chapel, and in the evening we felt much gratification in meeting the largest congregation we had been favoured with. Brother Chesley gave us a speech in perfect keeping with himself, *solid and substantial*, and Brother Taylor certainly delighted us all; while the worthy superintendent had, with his characteristic skill laid down for us at the commencement an excellent foundation. Your humble servant made a few closing remarks, and then the people in their turn, with a *right good will*, gave their respective speeches, resulting in a *noble offering*.

I should have felt much gratification in remaining a few days with this warm-hearted people, but as I had come as lent property, and the term of said loan had fully expired, immediately after the close of the meeting, I took passage with my brother, Mr. B. Hennigar, to meet the coach at Annapolis early the next morning. The night was dark, and after spending some hours in a crowded house, the dampness of the out-door atmosphere was anything but agreeable. We arrived at the house of our long tried friend A. Henderson, Esq., about an hour before day, and had scarcely entered "the land of Nod" before I was summoned to take the coach for Wilmot.

In accordance with previous arrangement, I arrived at *Hanly Mountain*, and at 3 p. m. we commenced our religious services. Here I had the pleasure of meeting with the Brethren McNutt and Allison, who had just returned from the Aylesford Circuit, where with the Superintendent of that station they had held several

Missionary Meetings. I was much delighted in meeting many of our Hanly Mountain friends, and to find that they had succeeded in almost renewing the old chapel; indeed so completely had they transformed their ancient edifice externally as well as internally, that on reaching the summit of Mount Hanly, I could scarcely recognize a trace of the old weatherbeaten house, in the neat and chaste little Wesleyan Sanctuary now prominently meeting the traveller's eye. On the Mountain our people are but few in numbers, but we have a few excellent sisters who have been zealous in the good work of repairing the house of our God. Our Missionary Meeting was a profitable and cheering service. The speakers had caught the right spirit, and so had the people, who came forward nobly, and the result was a subscription exceeding that of last year by more than one hundred per cent. We have said and do say, the God of Missions bless the people of Hanly Mountain.

On the evening of the 13th, we held our meeting in the Lawrence Town Chapel. The meeting was a good one; the cause was good, but I must confess the results did not fully meet my expectations; the subscriptions, however, fully came up to the ordinary amount realized in this place. Perhaps my disappointment originated in the fact, that I had here witnessed, in times past, some of the best, both spiritually and financially, Missionary Meetings I ever attended; those Meetings however had succeeded an extensive revival of the Work of God. We have an excellent chapel in this growing Town, and from its central position our chapel is well calculated to command large congregations, and I trust will be the spiritual birth-place of many immortal souls.

On the Sabbath of the 16th, after preaching in the morning at the Granville, and in the afternoon at the Tupper Settlement Chapel, I had the pleasure of hearing an excellent sermon from Bro. Allison, at Bridgetown, in the evening. The following evening the *Bridgetown* meeting was held, the congregation was large, and the meeting most interesting. The long-tried friends of our Missions, willingly came forward, and the financial result of our meeting was most pleasing. I was much gratified to find that our old chapel in this delightful little Town was undergoing much needed repairs; and again congratulate the worthy Superintendent on his success in securing for our chapel that respectable appearance which should ever characterize the Sanctuary of the living God.

On the evening of the 18th, we held our Missionary Meeting at the *Granville* chapel. In this chapel, we are always sure to find a response to our Missionary speeches. But it has been suggested, that having gone on so safely, for years past, our friends here, without the least apprehension of danger, may put on a little more steam. Such suggestion has been already adopted by some, and I have no doubt, but that our beloved people there will continue in the advance.

The following evening, in the *Tupper Settlement* Chapel, we held our ninth and last Missionary Meeting for the Bridgetown and Annapolis Circuits. Here we have a fine little chapel—but "our fathers, where are they?" Many, many of our beloved people on this circuit, and especially in this settlement, have gone to God within the last few years. But it is a matter of thankfulness to find, that some of their children, are coming forward to take the place of their honoured and sainted parents in labouring to sustain the cause of God. Nothing can give us more delight, than to see those we well knew in childhood, evincing in after life that care for our Zion, so long manifested (to our encouragement as Ministers,) by their sainted dead. In the Tupper Settlement chapel, we had an excellent Missionary Meeting, and indeed it presented just such a termination as shall eventually result from every sincere effort to promote the glory of God. On the succeeding Friday, accompanied by Brother and Sister McNutt, and several other excellent friends, we left Bridgetown for Sackville. At Horton we came up with Brother and Mrs. Pickles, who had preceded us on the journey; and after a most agreeable journey we all arrived in Sackville on Saturday evening. An account of the labours of the Brethren Cardy, McNutt, and Pickles, on the following day, and in the succeeding week, in the noble cause of Christian Missions, on this and the Point de Bute Circuits, may form the substance of another communication of your humble servant, unless some Brother who has more time to write may communicate upon the subject. Yours affectionately,  
J. G. HENNINGAR.

For the Wesleyan.

#### Letter of the Travelling Agent of the Nova Scotia Bible Society.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan:

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I was requested, when last in the city, to send for publication in some of the religious papers, such notices of my progress among the Branch Societies in the country as might be interesting to the friends of the Bible generally, or calculated in any way to promote its increased circulation. For this purpose, I

have hastily sketched the following outline, and shall be obliged, if you can find a place for it, (or such part of it as you may deem most likely to be subservient to this design) in your next number.

I left the city on the 2nd inst., and have visited since that time, Chester, Lunenburg, Bridgewater, New Germany and Mill Villages. At Chester I did but little, except encouraging a few friends, who are inclined to do all in their power, to keep alive the operations of the society till more favourable times may enable them to extend their influence. I obtained a small donation to be handed to the Treasurer, and the excellent President, George Mitchell, Esq., will remit his own liberal subscription, with such smaller contributions as he may be able to gather up before the end of the year.

I passed through Lunenburg and Bridgewater to New Germany, and was glad to find in each of these places the office-bearers and friends ready to make arrangements, and give notice for meetings, without delay. At New Germany I had a very good opportunity, on the Sabbath, to address a large congregation, and invite them to unite with me on the following evening (the 8th) for the purpose of forming a Branch Bible Society there. During the day I visited several families friendly to my object, but a heavy rain-storm which commenced in the afternoon, rendered our project apparently hopeless. Dark and dreary, however, as the night and our prospects appeared, I was extremely glad to find a goodly number of the principal inhabitants assembled at the appointed hour. The Rev. Mr. Morton, who had left Lunenburg in the morning to fulfil an engagement in a settlement still further distant, attended and delivered an admirable address on the importance of the Scriptures, and the duty of circulating them, &c. I followed with some account of what had been done in the Province, and of the Society's operations generally—after which, a Branch Society was formed under circumstances which augured well for its ultimate efficiency. Subscriptions, to the amount of three pounds four shillings and threepence, were entered into; and these would doubtless have been doubled if the evening had been fine. It is expected, notwithstanding, that over five pounds will be collected. All present seemed deeply interested.

On the following day I returned to Bridgewater, and attended the meeting, which, though small on account of the extreme cold, the darkness of the night, and the icy state of the roads, resulted well. With some funds in the hands of the Treasurer, and new subscriptions to be collected, it is expected that about six pounds will be remitted—one half as a free contribution, and the other to replenish the stock of the Depository. Some new office bearers, in place of those removing to other places, were appointed, and the society appeared to be quickened to renewed and increased activity. I visited, with the active Treasurer, W. V. Andrews, Esq., many of the people on the succeeding day, and was encouraged to hope that our efforts would not be fruitless.

In the evening I proceeded to Lunenburg, and reached it in time for the meeting of the Branch Society, which was held in the Court House, and well attended, considering that this was the third public meeting held by this society during the year. John Heckman, Esq., was called to the chair, and the proceedings were commenced by singing Heber's Missionary hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duff. A very interesting Report, from which the following is extracted, was then read by the Secretary, Charles Owen, Esq.:

"This society was formed on the 29th July, 1840, and after having been the means of assisting to spread a considerable number of copies of the scriptures, it languished, and at length ceased to attract the zeal and benevolence of the public. In June, 1848, however, vigorous exertions were made for restoring its usefulness, and happy results accompanied them. A number of ladies from the several Protestant congregations in the Town, enlisted in behalf of the Committee, to visit each ward, and solicit contributions—two of them going in company. The diffusion of a stirring appeal to the benevolent feelings of the people, which had just been largely distributed, served as an excellent pioneer, and the result was an immediate collection of nearly nine pounds. This sum was transmitted to the Auxiliary in Halifax, and its receipt was acknowledged in the Report of the following year. By means of that welcome sum, a considerable number of Bibles and Testaments were procured, and placed in charge of Mr. Gaetz, who, ever since, has gratuitously and efficiently acted as our Depository. As the stock has from time to time become low, new supplies have been procured. Numerous copies have been gratuitously presented for the use of Sunday Schools in our poorer and more distant settlements, and a copy has been put on board of many of our fishing and other vessels for the use of their crews. A written note from any contributor, counter-signed by a member of the Committee, recommending the gift of a Bible or Testament to a poor or destitute individual, meets a ready compliance.

Since the period referred to, 61 Bibles and 174 Testaments have been sold, or gratuitously distributed,—and there are now in the Depository 13 Bibles and 16 Testaments. There are