

The Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 29, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR AUGUST.

Last Quarter, August 4th, 5h. 32m. afternoon. New Moon, " 11th, 11h. 45m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 20th, 2h. 39m. morning. Full Moon, " 27th, 9h. 14m. morning.

Table with columns for Day, Sun, Moon, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days from 1st to 31st with corresponding times and phases.

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.

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 24 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising in the morning.

MRS. AINSLEY'S Arthranodyne Liniment.

This magical pain curer having been in use among private friends for a number of years is now offered to the public as a superlative remedy for RHEUMATIC PAINS, TOOTH ACHE, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, &c.

Lunenburg, August 20th, 1873. Mrs. AINSLEY, DEAR MADAM,—

Having found the efficacy of your very valuable Liniment in the case of sore throat, which by two applications I was entirely relieved both of the swelling and soreness, I was induced to apply it to the parts affected by a severe attack of Lumbago. After having my back, loin and thigh thoroughly rubbed with the mixture, I was enabled to sleep comfortably and in a few days to walk about the field. I would further add for your satisfaction that my friend with whom I board has been entirely relieved from a pain in his shoulders, which drove him nearly to madness, by freely using the Liniment twice. Also the wife of one of my neighbours who was suffering dreadfully from an attack of acute rheumatism especially in her joints and legs, told me that she had scarcely applied it to parts affected before she felt immediate relief. I have reason to believe the Arthranodyne Liniment the best now in use.

Your obedient servant, REV. D. S. SHAW. Wholesale Agents—Brown Brothers & Co.; Foray & Co.; Avery Brown & Co., Halifax, Aug. 13. Gms.

DR. R. R. CUNNINGHAM, DENTIST, 40 GERMAIN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dentistry in all its branches. Artificial teeth mounted on fine Gold Plates. I keep a large assortment of teeth from the best manufacturers, in every variety of style. Vulcanite Plates made on the best English and American rubbers. My Laboratory is constantly supplied with the most expert workmen that can be procured, and with all modern conveniences in the way of tools, machinery, &c. None but perfect work allowed to leave the establishment.

Persons from Nova Scotia visiting St. John, can have artificial denture supplied with less detention than at any other office. Teeth filled with Pure Gold; also, with the best composition fillings known.

Dr. R. R. Cunningham, 40 GERMAIN ST., St. John, N. B.

March 12.

QUIFITS FREE.

Employment at your homes or travelling. The work is congenial, honorable, and pays the best of anything ever before offered.—Cash wages, samples, and complete outfit sent free. Address at once, CLEMMONT DANIELS & Co., 235 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

May 27.

Hats and Caps.

WE have now on hand a full Stock of all kinds, including the NEWEST STYLE, 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 Conformateur Measure, without extra charge. EVERETT BROTHERS, 100-Granville St.

May 3.

Agricultural.

A CHEAP WAY TO RAISE POTATOES.—Plough deep and pulverize well. Furrow light three feet apart one way. Cut middle-sized potatoes with one or two eyes in each piece. Drop two pieces ten inches apart in line in the furrow; leave eighteen inches between hills, and so on until all are dropped. Then take one horse and plough a deep furrow over the potatoes, then back, forming a ridge. Leave them until the sprout is two inches long, then level the ridge. For the leveller, take a plank three feet long and ten inches broad; sharpen the lower edge bore two inch holes for fills and handles. Set the fills with a level so the right end will draw about fifteen inches back of the left. Let your horse walk on the right side, as the bevel will help to keep the leveller on the row. Hold it down with the handles, and scrape as near the sprouts as you can and not disturb them. Then let them stand till the tops are eight inches high. Plough light, throwing the furrow as near as you can, and not crowd the tops over, as you would cover them by backing up the other side. Pull the loose mould with a hoe up to the tops carefully, so as to cover all the weeds that may start among the tops. If your ground is inclined to be weedy you may have to go through a second time. This you may do by ploughing deeper the second time. Now you may say, why all this parade about raising a crop? You can get along with a small patch almost any way, but when you try to raise five or ten acres you will find the difference, as I prefer working with a horse to pulling weeds by hand. I worked a half-acre potato patch last year; hoed it twice; spent three-fourths of a day each time, and could carry all the weeds I pulled through the season in a peck basket. I kept the ground clear of weeds. If the ground become crusted before the tops are large enough to plough, go through with a cultivator. It will do no harm.—American Farm Journal.

NEW "PATENT" BUTTER.—A California invention, in the shape of a churn, proposes to perform certain miracles in the way of butter making. The inventor, one Budd Smith, converted milk into butter in a few seconds, without the aid of any mixture, and with a loss of only a small quantity of water. One gallon of milk (which weighs a little more than eight pounds) was said to have been converted into 7 1/2 pounds of butter in 30 seconds. The manner in which this was performed was kept a secret by the inventor; but the transformation of milk into butter was believed to be caused "by galvanic action," and that there was a chemical combination of the different parts of the milk. It is rather remarkable, that whenever any process which develops unaccountable effects is brought before the public, either electricity or galvanism has to take the blame of the unaccountable results. They are, however, convenient "scape goats," as there is something fascinating and mysterious in the mere name of electricity to the common mind. "Chemical combination of the different parts" is another convenient phrase, which not only mystifies the general public, but leads them to think that the writer is a chemist, which he isn't, or he would not use so vague an expression.

FLOWERS AMONG THE ANCIENTS.—The custom of using flowers on occasions of mourning and festival is of high antiquity. Roses were especial favorites of the Romans; their floors and couches were strewn with them at feasts; sometimes the ceiling was arranged to shower roses on those below, occasionally almost to suffocation. Among the Greeks It was the custom then to bring away The blushing bride from home at close of day Borne in a chariot, heralded along With strewn flowers, torches, and a marriage song.

The classic fables concerning them are innumerable. Daphne transformed to the Laurel; Syrinx to the Reed; Narcissus, emblem of self-love; Hyacinth, sprung from the blood of Apollo's murdered favorite, and Anemone from the earth where lay dead Adonis—are but a few of those that might be mentioned.

The Rural New Yorker mentions an individual who puts down his Winter's milk the same as some people lay in vegetables, etc. He bottles a lot of milk in the Fall, heats them to the boiling point, then corks the bottles and covers the corks with wax.

Scientific.

THE BEST DENTIFRICE.—The London Lancet says:—"An eminent dentist, in examining the teeth of forty persons of different professions, and living different kinds of life, found in almost all vegetable and animal parasites. The parasites were numerous in proportion to the neglect of cleanliness. The means ordinarily employed to clean the teeth had no effect on the parasites, whilst soapy water appeared to destroy them. If this be a true version of the cause of the caries—the action of acids supplemented by the action of fungi—then it follows that the great means of preserving teeth is to preserve the most scrupulous cleanliness of the mouth and teeth, and to give to the rinsing liquids a slightly alkaline character which is done by the admixture of a little soap. This is not as pleasant a dentifrice as some, but it is effective and scientific. Acids not only dissolve the salts of the teeth, but favor the increase of the fungi of the mouth. No increase of the fungi and no action on the dental tissues occur in solutions slightly alkaline, such as a weak solution of soap. The good effects of stopping teeth, in the light of these experiments, are intelligible. The penetration of acids and fungi is prevented."

LEMONADE.—When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone and use lemons or apples, they would be as well satisfied and receive no injury. A suggestion may not come amiss as to a good plan, when lemons are cheap in the market, to make a good lemon syrup. Press your hand on the lemon, and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into a tin; strain out all the seeds as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peels, and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps—to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water. With the juice of the lemons, put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice, boil ten minutes, bottle off and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and you have a cooling, healthful drink.

DANGERS OF NITRO-GLYCERIN.—Nitro-glycerin is a thick colorless oil, and appears to be as harmless, to look at, as lard oil or petroleum. People are so accustomed to the handling of oils of all kinds that it is almost impossible to make them realize the danger that lurks even in the smallest quantity of nitro-glycerin. It explodes when gently struck, and is ten times more powerful as an explosive, weight for weight, than gunpowder. The other evening, in Jersey City, a gentleman and lady were taking a moonlight stroll on the heights, in the vicinity of one of the shafts of the new Delaware and Lackawanna railway tunnel. The man saw on the ground the glimmer of a small tin tube, picked it up, and slapped it from one hand to the other, when a terrific explosion ensued. His eyes were destroyed, his flesh lacerated, his limbs broken, while his lady companion was dreadfully injured. It was a discarded nitro-glycerin tube, such as are used in blasting, and is supposed to have been thrown away by workmen at the tunnel shaft.

In Parker City, Pa., recently a young man was carting six cans of nitro-glycerin over a rough road in a wagon, when, from some cause which will never be explained, it exploded. The man, horse, and cart were literally blown to pieces: The man's head and part of his breast were found three hundred feet distant, having been blown over the tops of the highest trees. Fragments of his limbs were scattered in different directions, and his right hand was found half a mile from the spot. Even the horse's shoes were torn from his feet.

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent states that the largest locomotive in the world is the "Pennsylvania," on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The principal dimensions of this engine are as follows: Diameter of cylinders, 20 inches; length of stroke, 26 inches; number of driving wheels, 12; diameter of drivers, 4 feet; and the weight of the engine alone is 60 tons.

There are Pullman cars on all lines in Upper Italy.

CULINARY SCIENCE.

RAISIN-PIE OR TART.—Take two cups of raisins, wash them and set on to boil with enough water to well cover them. In the meantime make your paste pretty rich; lay it on the plates you intend to bake your pies in. When the raisins are nicely swelled, dredge amongst them two teaspoons of flour to thicken the water; add a little sugar; spread them on the paste, and cook in a moderate oven. Have ready a whip made of the whites of three eggs, and about two-tablespoons of white sugar. When the pies are cooled, spread the whip nicely on the top; if you like you may lay a few swelled raisins on top of the whip. This is a delicious pie. Put it in a cool oven to set the whip. Nice tart paste may be made by boiling a couple of tablespoons of butter in a cup and a-half of sweet cream. Pour it boiling on the flour.

USE FOR SOUR BREAD.—If any one has that grief of good house-keepers, sour bread, let them soak up some of it in boiling water, letting it stand two or three hours. About an hour before tea-time beat it up well, pour off the surplus water; add sugar, a spoonful of soda, and flour enough to make it into pancake batter. It makes delicious pancakes. Eat with maple syrup or preserve syrup. Or prepare it in the same way, adding sugar, soda, a cup of currants, or some sliced apples, a couple of eggs, and flour sufficient as before, and fry it as fritters. Your sour bread will go off like "hot cakes." So says Minnie May, in The Farmer's Advocate.

RASPBERRY PUDDING.—Line the bottom of a very deep pudding dish with slices of bread moistened with sweet, creamy milk, cover with a thick layer of nice berries sprinkled with sugar. So fill to the top with alternate layers of bread and fruit. Cover with an inverted plate and bake until the fruit is cooked.

TOAST WITHOUT BUTTER.—Thicken milk with flour, and stir in a well beaten egg, mix well before putting in the toasted bread; it is better than butter.

To make a leather cement? Dissolve 1 part caoutchouc in 3 parts chloroform.

Agents for the Christian Messenger.

- NOVA SCOTIA. Amherst—W. F. Cullen, Esq. Antigonish—T. M. King, Esq. Ayestord—Rev. Dr. J. Wheeler, Esq. ... [List continues with names and locations]

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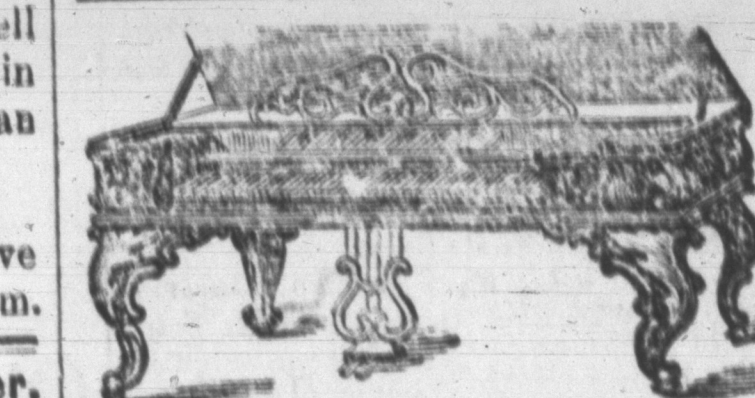
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