

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and dates.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and various astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

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.

- Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100. Church Record and Register \$2. and \$3 each. Alphabetical List of Members 40 cents each.

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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SCIENCE

FARADAY'S LOST CUP.—Mr. Pentecost, the evangelist, replying to the charge of folly made against those who believe that God will raise the dead, gave this beautiful illustration: "There is a story told of a workman of the great chemist, Faraday: One day he knocked into a jar of acid a little silver cup. It disappeared—was eaten up by the acid, and couldn't be found. The question came up whether it could ever be found. One said he could find it; another said it was held in solution, and there was no possibility of finding it. The great chemist came in and put some chemical into the jar, and in a moment every particle of the silver was precipitated to the bottom. He lifted it out a shapeless mass, sent it to the silversmith, and the cup was restored. If Faraday could precipitate that silver and recover his cup, I believe God can restore my sleeping and scattered dust."

A NATURAL SOAP MINE.—On Smith's Creek, Elko county, Nevada, there is a most remarkable stratum of steatite, resting horizontally in a steep bluff of volcanic matter which flanks the eastern side of Smith's Creek valley. The stratum of steatite is from three to ten feet in diameter. It is easily worked and is a veritable soap mine. In fact the farmers, cattle men, and sheep herders in that region all use the natural article for washing purposes. Chemically considered this peculiar clay is a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, potash and lime. When the steatite is first dug from the stratum it looks precisely like immense masses of mottled Castile soap, the mottling element being a small percentage of iron oxide. The Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle says that a firm in Elko have undertaken to introduce this natural soap into the market. It is similar in appearance to the Castile soap sold in large bars. Nothing is added to the mineral but a trifle more alkali and some scenting extracts. Its detergent qualities are as powerful as those of any manufactured soap.

BONE-DUST.—Bone-dust, like barn-yard manure, does not immediately yield up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to plants. The bone phosphate of lime is insoluble in water containing carbonic acid. The gelatine of the bones would soon decompose in a moist, porous, warm soil, provided it was not protected by the oil and the hard matter of the bones. Steaming removes the oil, and reducing the bones to as fine a condition as possible is another means of increasing their availability. Another good method is to mix the bone-dust with barn-yard manure and let both ferment together, and I am inclined to think this is the best, simplest, and most economical method of rendering bones available. The bone-dust causes the heap of manure to ferment more rapidly, and the fermentation of the manure softens the bones. Both the manure and the bones are improved and rendered richer and more available by the process. One ton of good bone-dust contains about as much nitrogen as 8½ tons of fresh stable manure, and as much phosphoric acid as 110 tons of fresh stable manure. But one ton of manure contains more potash than five tons of bone-dust.

Boston is now being paved with the asphalt block in place of other paving material. This block weighs twenty-one pounds, and is five inches deep and four inches square superficially. Its base is pulverized limestone, which is cemented by asphaltum and crude petroleum. The blocks are struck out by a steam press, and each block has a pressure of fifty tons.

Right in the heart of old London, workmen recently excavated the fossil remains of several extinct animals. They include elephant tusks and molars, teeth and numerous bones of the gigantic extinct ox. The depth at which the remains were found varied from 15 to 30 feet.

IMMATERIAL.—"Please, mum," said a raw country servant to her mistress, "a gentleman have called while you was out." "Well, Polly, and I suppose you never thought of asking his name." "Oh! yes, I did, mum, and he said as how his name was Immaterial."

"What! Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty cents!" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "'Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Vell, uv I was out of 'em, I sell 'em for twenty cents too."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

KEEPING BUTTER IN SUMMER.—Being desirous to have butter on my table during the heat of summer in a more successful way than I had ever tried, and to have my May and June supply on hand for table use during dog days, when it is difficult to have a solid article, and perhaps to have samples to exhibit at our fairs, I adopted the following method: After the butter was made in our usual way, and packed in stone jars, I made a square box for each of the jars. After placing salt to the depth of about two inches at the bottom of the box, I set the jar in and packed all around it with salt. On top of the butter had been placed a cloth; over it I put an inch or more of strained brine, as strong as hot water would make it. Over the jar and all, I placed an earthen plate. Then over the plate and all, I filled the box with salt to the depth of an inch or two, and covered with a board. In this way the butter was wholly excluded from the air, and kept cool and hard, even in a common cellar. So perfectly had the butter kept that after all brine had been poured off, when the tryer was drawn from it the back of the tryer was wholly free from butter and only covered with a "dew sweat." The butter had lost none of its original flavor. There was the natural fragrant aroma which it originally possessed, and it was so hard as to crumble when cut with a knife. For family use during the summer season, small jars or crocks of a size that will hold only a few pounds, are placed in a row in a long box of sufficient depth that the salt will sufficiently cover all an inch or two, commencing at one end to place the crocks, and surround each one on all sides with salt. In this way the butter is kept hard, sweet and ready for the table or to sell.—Country Gentleman.

In preparing spiced corned beef take ten pounds of beef two cups salt, two cups molasses, two table-spoons saltpetre one table-spoon cloves; rub well into the beef, turn every day and rub the mixture in. It will be ready for use in ten days.

Grease can be extracted from floors by applying a paste of wood ashes and quick lime, to be kept on several days and then washed off. Stains on wall paper can be cut out with a sharp pen knife, and a piece of paper so nicely inserted that no one can see the patch.

As much nitrate of soda as can be taken up between the forefinger and thumb put in the glass every time the water is changed will preserve cut flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight.

HEALTH HINTS.

FOR RHEUMATISM, just before retiring, bathe the parts affected with water as hot as can be borne, in which potatoes have been boiled. This remedy, simple as it seems, has been known to relieve the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

ADVICE TO BATHERS.—With a view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, the Royal Humane Society of England issues the following seasonable advice to bathers: "Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats, after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

People snore because they lie with their heads thrown back, and there is consequently a dropping of the under jaw. To break the habit, sleep with the mouth closed and the chin low.



THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

Important to every man who keeps a Horse, Cow, Ox, Pig, Sheep or Poultry.

ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM THE USE OF THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT.

- 1. It insures perfect digestion. 2. It creates a healthy, natural appetite. 3. It makes pure blood. 4. It expels humors, cures scratches, galls, and sore back. 5. It will put horses in good, firm flesh. 6. It infuses new life and vigor. 7. It gives a fine, soft skin and smooth coat. 8. It disinfects the contents of the stomach, sickens worms so they lose their hold and pass away. 9. It prevents and cures colic. 10. Horses will shed their coats more quickly and easily. 11. It cures colds and influenza. 12. It prevents over-heating in warm weather. 13. It enables horses to work with less fatigue. 14. Cows will be equally improved in health and appearance, and give more and richer milk. 15. It will put a horse in condition when other means fail.

Every Domestic Animal (including Poultry) should have it.

It reduces the cost of Feeding on the old system 25 to 30 per cent!

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,

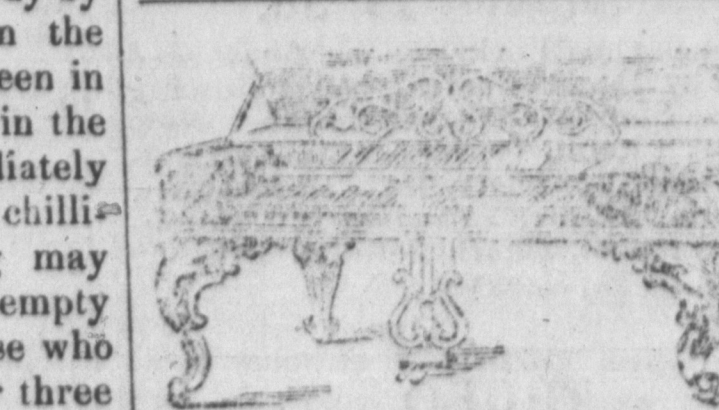
Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces.

GEO. FRASER Esq., Agent North British Co's Nutritious Condiment, Halifax.

GEO. FRASER, Managing Agent for Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1879 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1879

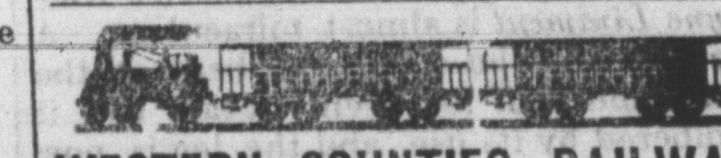
TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

- 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. WILL ARRIVE:— 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 6.30 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.

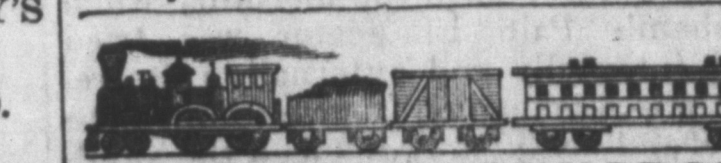


WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

1879. Arrangement. 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX

- 8.00 a.m. (Express) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. 8.00 a.m. (Accommodation) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. 3.00 p.m. (Accommodation) daily. Arrive at Windsor—9.35 a.m., 11.15 a.m., 5.40 p.m. LEAVE WINDSOR: 8.35 a.m. (Accommodation) daily. 1.45 p.m. (Accommodation) Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays. 6.35 p.m. (Express) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Arrive at Halifax 11.32 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 8.35 p.m. May 28, 1879.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS Railway.

Summer Arrangement, Commencing 12th May, 1879.

Table with columns for GOING WEST, Miles, Express Mon. Wed. and Saturdays, Pass. & Frgt. Mors., Tues., Thurs. & Fri., Freight, Tues., Thurs. and Saturday.

GOING EAST.

Table with columns for Miles, Pass. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Saturdays, Pass. & Frgt. Mors., Tues., Thurs. & Fri., Express Monday and Saturday.

Express Trains every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connect at Annapolis with Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 a.m., for Annapolis.

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Oct. 23. 1yr.

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Is published every WEDNESDAY. Terms—Two Dollars a year, when paid in advance; if payment is delayed over three months \$2.25, when over six months \$2.50, POSTAGE PREPAID. STEPHEN SELDEN, PROPRIETOR, Office No. 69 & 71 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Cards Handbills, Blank forms, &c., &c., on reasonable terms. MAGISTRATES BLANKS ALWAYS ON HAND.