The Messenger Almanac.

SEPTEMBER.

Last Quarter, Sep. 8th, 3h. 50m. New Moon, "16th, 1h. 43m. First Quarter, "22nd, 5h. 5m. Full Moon, "30th, 3h. 3m. Day SUN. MOON. High	A. M. A. M.
W . Rise. Sets. Rises. South. Sets. at 11	amax
1 M 5 26 6 34 6 44 0 11 5 58 8 2 Tu. 5 27 6 32 7 5 0 54 7 4 8 3 W 5 28 6 30 7 26 1 36 8 7 9 4 Th. 5 30 6 28 7 50 2 18 9 10 9 5 Fr 5 31 6 26 8 18 3 2 10 14 10 6 Sa 5 32 6 24 8 52 3 47 11 16 10 7 SU. 5 33 6 23 9 33 4 35 A 18 11 8 M 5 34 6 21 10 23 5 24 1 15 11 9 Tu. 5 35 6 19 11 19 6 16 2 9 A 10 W. 5 37 6 17 M 7 7 2 555 1 11 Th. 5 38 6 15 0 23 8 0 3 37 2 12 Fr 5 39 6 13 1 31 8 50 4 9 4 13 Sa 5 40 6 11 2 42 9 40 4 38 5 14 Su. 5 41 6 10 3 55 10 30 5 5 5 5 15 M. 5 42 6 8 5 8 11 18 5 28 7 17 W. 5 45 6 4 7 38 0 58 6 18 8 18 Th. 5 46 6 2 9 0 1 54 6 48 9 19 Fr. 5 47 6 0 10 20 2 52 7 24 9 20 Sa. 5 48 5 58 11 36 3 51 8 6 10 3 11 10 3 21 SU. 5 50 5 56 A. 45 4 53 9 1 11 12 2 M. 5 51 5 55 1 45 54 10 3 22 M. 5 53 5 51 3 9 7 45 M 11 10 3 24 W. 5 53 5 51 3 9 7 45 M 11 10 3 25 Th. 5 54 5 49 3 41 8 36 0 21	0 34 7 40 12 40 10 46 30 28 50 23 37 29 10 49 25 7 58 M 6 15 15 56 59

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro. High water at Pictou and Cape Tormen-

tine, 2 hours and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 min-utes LATER, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, 20 minutes EARLIER, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes LATER. A Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes

LATER. A Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes

FOR THE LENGTH OF THE DAY.-Add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and rom the sum subtract the time of rising. FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.-Subtract the time of the sun's setting, from | time. It will soon come to the consis-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 Alphabetical List of Members 40 cent

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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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TT IS WARRANTED to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours time, if not of too long standing. IT IS WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction. even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is WARRANTED not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head as it contains no Opium in any form. It is WARRANTED to be perfectly harmless to the mos delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

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th your name finely printed, sent for cents. Agents wanted. 6 samples for three cent stamp.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

A LESSON FOR GIRLS.—That was a wise father who, on hearing his little daughter requesting her brother to drive a few nails in the woodhouse for her, said he would teach her how to de it herself. She was apt, and drove in all the nails successfully. So pleased was she with her success that she would have set a double row around the shed if her father had not concluded that these would answer for the present. make you independent, my girl," he ascertain the state of the pulse in

Cheap paste, that will keep a year, may be made as follows: Dissolve tablespoon of alum in a quart of warm water. After it is cold, stir in as much flour as will make it of a cream consistency, letting no lumps remain. Stir in as much powdered resin, as will lay on a silver dime and throw in seven or eight cloves to give it a pleasant perfume and as well to preserve it. Having on the stove, about a half-pint of boiling water; pour the flour-mixture into the boiling water, stirring all the tency of mush. Put it into a china of earthen vessel, and put it out to cool. When needed take out some of the paste and thin it with water. This paste is better than gum, will last year, does not slop the paper, and can be written upon.

STUFFED ONIONS .- Parboil some good sized onions. Take out the middle and fill with forcemeat. Put them side by side in a stewpan, with butter serve with their own sauce.

STRING BEANS FOR WINTER USE .-Wash, take off the strings, and cut into pieces an inch in length. Put them into a stone jar, first a layer of beans, then a layer of salt, and so on, until the jar is full. Put a plate with a weight on top, and pour over cold water until covered. Keep in the collar. When wanted for use throw as many as are needed into a pail or pan of cold water, and let them freshen for half a day. Change the water twice or thrice. Cook the same as if newly gathered. When packing, use plenty of salt.

CARE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- If properly cared for, boots and shoes will last nearly twice as long as usual. Put the new shoes in a plate or dish and pour into it enough boiling linseed oil to cover the soles, not permitting it to touch the uppers. The oil causes the leather to resist moisture, preserves the threads, if sewed, and causes the pegs to swell, if pegged. Give the uppers a good coating of equal parts of lard and mutton tallow, or neats-foot oil and tallow. Never allow them to stand too near a fire, or in a damp place.

HEALTH HINTS.

KEEPING ICE IN SICK ROOMS.—For those who have an abundant supply of ice this may not be a matter of much moment; but for poor people, who may rarely use ice except in sickness, and to whom the expense is not insignificant, the following hints from an English source may be useful:

"Cut a piece of flannel, about nine inches square, and secure it by a ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped farms and farmers. depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours; all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as a loose cover to the ice-cup. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes, is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in

wise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice, which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. In a tumbler containing a flannel cup, made as above described, of cheap, open flannel, at 10d. (20 cents) a yard, it took ten hours and ten minutes to dissolve two ounces of ice, whereas in a naked cup, under, the same conditions, all the ice was gone in less than three hours." - Watchman.

LEARN ABOUT THE PULSE. - Every "There, that little lesson helps to intelligent person should know how to said. "Now I will teach you some health; then by comparing it with day how to eatch and harness up a what it is when he is ailing, he may horse. You have already learned to have some idea of the urgency of his drive a gentle one. Learn to sharpen case. Parents should know the health a knife, and whittle, too, without cutt- pulse of each child-as now and then ing your fingers. Don't let the doors a person is born with a peculiarly slow creak for the want of an oiled feather, or fast pulse, and the very case in hand or the little children's boots get hard may be of the peculiarity. An infant's in the winter for the want of a little pulse is 140; a child of 7, about 80; grease." Take a lesson from this, girls. and, from 20 to 60 years, it is 70 beats You don't know were you will be cast a minute, declining to 60 at four score. sometime during your ilfe. The most A healthful grown person's pulse beats helpless people I ever met are those 70 times a minute; there may be good who can do only one kind of work. health down to 60; but if the pulse always Learn to help yourselves, even if exceeds 70, there is disease, the masometimes you trench upon boys' work. chine is working itself out, there is fever or inflamation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure until it | Every Domestic Animal (inreaches 110 or 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected.

AGRICULTURE.

REASONS WHY OUR FARMERS SHOULD BREED CATTLE.-We believe, and our opinion is derived from observation, that stock raising is the most profitable and least uncertain of any kind of farming, but, like any other business, it must be properly understood, and carefully and judiciously managed. Our Lower Canadian farms as a rule want rest; they have mostly been cropped year after year, from time immemorial, and but little returned to the land, hay and oats being the staple product, which are almost invariably sold off the farm, thus, year by year, impoverishing the Sprinkle a little salt and a little sugar land, till at last many excellent farms on them. Cover the onions with thin are nearly exhausted of the elements of slices of bacon. Cook thoroughly and plant nourishment, and bare fields, thistle patches, stunted, half starved stock, even in the early summer when vegetation is at its best, and grass should be abundant, have taken the place of luxuriant vegetation and thriving herds. To restore your lands, turn your attention to cattle breeding and feeding, select the breed best suited to will feed well, and you will soon find that you can manure your land, by consuming your crops on the farm and returning them to the soil, increasing its fertility, and thus your cattle will become a double source of profit.

Look at the advantages you possess! Our country is entirely free from contagious diseases of cattle, while almost every other cattle producing country in the world is scourged by cattle plagues which ruin the breeders, and have rendered stock raising an extremely precarious occupation.

The direct effect is that our cattle are at a premium in all European countries. We have the very best facilities for carrying on a large export trade; our rapidly developing railway systems, our increasing transatlantic steam navigation, all favor our cattle raising and offer great inducement to change our system of farming. At the Lung Plague in the Eastern States, American cattle are not admitted to Canada at all, and to England only to be slaughtered at the port of entry, while our Canadian Cattle can be taken to any market in Great Britain. At present we are not in a position to supply the demands for any great length of time, consequently, if we would keep the trade, with all the superior advantages we now enjoy, we must go to work at once to develope our cattle production, which we are convinced can be done with advantage both to our

At a low computation we are safe in asserting that 500,000 calves are killed in Canada every year, simply because hitherto there were no inducement to rear them: now, with a certain market at paying prices, it is clearly the duty of our farmers to feed their calves, and thus increase their incomes and develope a most important trade for the country. -Journal of Agriculture.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshthe bottom of the flannel cup; other- ened by soaking in sour milk.



FOR

Horses Cattle

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

ADVANTAGES DERIVED From the use of the

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

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 13. It enables horses to work with less

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. cluding 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 1 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 Prevince, and the animals shown at the Provincial Exhibition in October 1874, for the special prizes offered by you, were very creditable and attracted much at-

I am, dear sir, Yours truly, George Fraser, Esq.

TESTIMONIAL FROM MAJOR GOOLD. PAYMASTER TO HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

HALIFAX, N. S., 9th June, 1879.

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 your soil, keep only what your land 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

> You are quite at liberty to publish the foregoing

Yours very truly, J, K. GOOLD. Major,

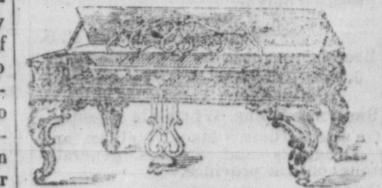
Staff Paymaster to H. M. Forces. GEO. FRASER ESQ., Agent North British Co.'s Nutritious Condiment, Halifax.

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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

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 Pictow. At 7.40 p. m., (Express) from St. John, Point du Chene, Pictou and intermediate July 23, 1879.

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SPRING PARRSBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Connects with Intercolonial. Leaves Parrsborough at 9.30 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.



TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX 8.00 a. m.—(Express) Monday, Wednes-day and Saturday. 8.00 a. m.-(Accommodation) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

1879. • Arrangement. 1879.

3.00 p. m.—Accommodation daily. Arrive at Windsor-9.35 a.m., 11.15a.m 5.40 p. m.

LEAVE WINDSOR: 8.35 a. m.-Accommodation daily. 1.45 p. m.—(Accommodation) Tuesdays, GEORGE LAWSON. 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.



Summer Arrangement,

C	ommenci	ng 12t	h M	ay, 1	879
Miles.	GOING V	VEST.	Express Mon. Wed. and Saturdays.	Pass. & Frgt. Mons., Tues., Thurs. & Fri.	Preight, Tues., Thu.,
0	Windsor	Leave	A.M. 9 40	A. M. 11 30	P. M
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	"	Leave			
	Berwick	Leave			
	Wilmot,	Leave			
84	Annapolis,	Arrive	2 00	5 40	1
	St. John,	do	8 00)	1
			Freight and Fri.	gt. Mons.	Monday,

GOING EAST

A. M. A.M. A. M St. John, Leave Annapolis Leave 31 Wilmot, 7 00 11 15 7 27 12 10 59 Kentville, Arrive 5 15 66 Wolfville. 84 Windsor, Express Trains every Monday, Wednesday

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