The Messenger Almanac.

AUGUST.
Full Moon, Aug. 2nd, 2h. 58m. M. Last Quarter, "9th, 9h. 55m. A. New Moon, "17th, 3h. 56m. A. First Quarter, 24th, 10h. 58m. M. Full Moon, "31th, 2h. 44m. A. Full Moon, "High Tide
Day Rise. Sets. Rises. South. Sets. at Halifax
1 Fr. 4 51 7 21 7 7 11 57 3 33 6 36 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 46 7 31 3 3 4 4 51 7 19 7 59 0 46 5 57 8 17 7 4 4 M. 4 54 7 18 8 22 1 33 7 7 8 58 5 Tu 4 55 7 16 8 40 2 17 8 12 9 35 6 W. 4 56 7 15 9 0 2 59 9 18 10 12 10 45 1

30 Sa. 5 24 6 37 6 2 11 26 3 43 6 31 31 SU. 5 25 6 35 6 24 M 4 50 7 19 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. 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 12 hours and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

REQUISITES.

Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100. Church Record and Register \$2. and \$3

Alphabetical List of Members 40 cents Letters of Dismission 50 cts. per quire. Psalmists, in all varieties, from 85 cts. Baptist Hymn Book from 50 cts.

Baptists Hymn and Tune Book \$1.00 Scripture Catechism, \$6.00 per 100. CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE, No. 69 & 71 Granville St., Halifax.

For Consumption

And all diseases that lead to it; such as COUGHS, NEGLECTED COLDS, BRONCHITIS, PAIN IN THE CHEST, AND ALL DISEASES

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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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W. KINNEY Yarmouth, N. S. SCIENCE

An inventive genius in Bushnell Ill., named Hamilton, has discovered a process for making hard wood lumber out of common wheat straw, and produces upon it all the effects of polish and finish that can be obtained on the hardest of black walnut and mahogany, and at as little cost as in manufacturing clear pine lumber. The straw is soaked in a chemical solution until its fibres are completely saturated and softened, and it is then run through a succession of rollers, coming out of the end of the machine as hard, dry lumber, ready for use. "Lumber" thus produced is impervious to water, and only a very hot fire will burn it. It is susceptible of very high polish, and even in sawing it is difficult to distinguish it from the wood it imitates.

The bones of a Mastodon have just been discovered near Newburgh, N. Y. A farmer's boy was digging a ditch on his father's farm, when he came upon what he supposed was a log about two feet in length and several inches in diameter. Examination showed it to be a section of the leg of a huge mastodon, and subsequent excavations revealed a large number of bones, including the skull, many of the ribs, leg-bones, parts of the spine, &c.,-nearly enough to complete the skeleton of one of the largest of these immense creatures yet unearthed. The height of the skull is 2 feet 51 inches; the length of the upper jaw, 3 feet 9 inches, width of the At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes lower jaw, 2 feet 4 inches. Its weight A Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes is estimated at about 600 pounds. The for the purpose when in blossom and fore leg measures 7 feet in length, and the longest rib 3 feet 10 inches. The land on which the discovery was made is part of a swamp, which fifty years ago formed the bed of a small pond About 1819 the water was drained off. The morass is formed of rich black mud to the depth of twenty feet.

AGRICULTURE.

SOAP SUDS &c .- One of the greatest securities of a house is to surround it with grapevines and roses. Though the fruit of the vine is most delicious, and the flowers of the rose most fragrant the roots of both are just about the foulest feeders known. They will appropriate with astonishing avidity every kind of filth in the soils that would prove noxious to human life, and cesspools especially should be carefully surrounded by them. An amateur gardener informed us the other day of growing peaches and pears from apkitchen to water them. He had completely overcome the borers by cleaning out the portion of the soil around the boiling soap suds. And he had banished the other insects by washing the bark of the stem with the same.

ing had an opportunity to get oyster water, but leave the water, immediately shells enough to supply our hens, we have been giving them coal ashes with The vigorous and strong may bathe the cinders left in, and have "been surprised to see how much they will eat. stomach, but the young and those who have lime before them all the time.

ed or hoof-bound horses is said to pro- adviser." After bathing, a vigorous use duce good effects. Apply three times of the towel is very beneficial, and the United a day, by washing the legs and pouring should be followed when necessary by upon the bottom of the feet, and holding | moderate exercise till a gentle reaction them up a few minutes to let it strike sets in. The old notion about the danin. Salt will extract moisture from ger of plunging into cold water when the atmosphere which keeps the feet | the body is heated has long ago exmoist. Salt operates nearly like melted | pluded. In fact it is now clearly estabcomes tough yet pliable.

> turkeys (says an old raiser,) were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled not already in a vigorous glow, bathing potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the some time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of is considered hazardous to lessen its very finely pulverized charcoal mixed amount after dressing, unless active exwith their food-mixed meal and boiled ercise is taken immediately. No under potatoes. They had calso a plentiful garment should be changed for lighter supply of broken charcoal in their pen. ones during the day, ordinarily. The The eight were killed on the same day, best, safest and most convenient time half pounds each in favor of the fowls ing, when we first dress for the day. which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Is life worth living? That depends

SHEEP BELLS.—Sheep-owners are advised to put a small bell on say every tenth sheep, to protect them from sheepkilling dogs. Dogs usually attack in the night, and the sudden and simultaneous jingling of the bells of the frightened flock will strike terror to the dogs, their instinct leading them to fear ex-

HEALTH HINTS.

SEVEN CURES FOR NEURALGIA.-Among the hints for relieving neuralgia we find the following affoat in the news-

1. Grate and mix horse-radish in vinegar, the same as for table purposes, and apply to the temples when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

2. A lady who had been troubled with neuralgia in her head used a bag of hot oats at night as a pillow. She says: " Heat the oats in a kettle over the fire or in a pan in your oven. have never been troubled with neuralgia in any place but my head, so I cannot say how beneficial it would be for neuralgia in other parts of the body. Another cure is drinking hot lemonade."

3. Apply equal parts of camphor, chloroform, aconite, and alcohol for neuralgia. It will relieve, and won't take the skin off either.

4. One of the simplest remedies for neuralgia is essence of peppermint. Bathe the part affected, keeping the hand over it. It will burn and draw but not blister.

5. Let Canada thistles be gathered water on a quantity of the thistles, let them steep five or ten minutes, turn out and sweeten to taste. Before drinking it fix for a sweat in a warm room, then drink of the tea while it is hot in large quantities. Follow taking the tea for a few days, and you will effect a cure; don't drink it hot after the sweat but either warm or cold.

6. Sal ammonia, half drahm, dissolved in water, one ounce. Dose, one tention. tablespoonful internally every three

7. Extract of gelsemin (yellow jessamine), five or ten drops in about a tablespoonful of water; three doses taken at intervals of an hour apart, not oftener, have relieved very severe attacks.

HINTS TO BATHERS .- The Royal Humane Society of England has issued the following seasonable advice to bathers: "Avoid bathing within two the astonishing success he had in hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or any other cause, or when parently worn out trees by just using the body is cooling after perspiration, air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet, tree and filling the cup thus made with 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 bank or in boats, after having been in HENS WANT COAL ASHES .- Not hav- the water, or remaining too long in the there is the slightest feeling of chilliness: early in the morning on an empty They eat the charred portions, We are weak had better bathe two or three have a great deal of confidence in the hours after a meal; the best time for instinct of animals. They know what such is from 2 to 3 hours after breakthey want, fifty hens eat a panful of coal | fast. Those who are subject to attacks ashes every day, notwithstanding they of giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe The use of strong brine on founder- without first consulting their medical grease upon the feet. The hoof be- lished that the colder the water the hotter should be the bather. Fever patients it is well known never take cold CHARCOAL FOR TURKEYS .- Four even if wholly immersed for brief intervals in ice water. If the body is is sure to do more harm than good.

Relative to changing the clothing, it and there was a difference of one and a for lessening the clothing is in the morn-

> Picture frames are not always hung on account of their gilt-any more than

Interest is a moth with a very capacious stomach.



Horses & Cattle.

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

ADVANTAGES DERIVED From the use of the

It insures perfect digestion.
 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 centents 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. Every Domestic Animal (in-

cluding Poultry) should have it. It reduces the cost of Feeding on the old system 25 to 30 per cent!

FROM PROFESSOR LAWSON. dried as other herbs. Turn boiling Secretary Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia.

> Dalhousie College, Halifax, May 6th, 1879.

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 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 soap suds and other slops of the and avoid bathing altogether in the open 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

You are quite at liberty to publish the

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. FRASBR.

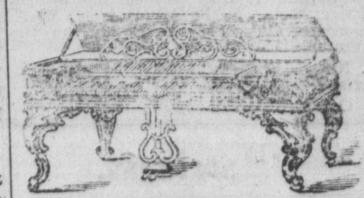
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the provinces. May 14.



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overstrung and oblique, with full metallic frames and supports, in handsome rosewood and walnut cases, which, for material, workmanship and tone, cannot be surpassed by any in the market, and which they are willing to dispose of

AT LOWER PRICES

than are obtained elsewhere for instruments of an inferior class. Sept. 27.

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 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 July 23, 1879.

SPRING HILL 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.



1879. Arrangement. 1879. TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX 8.00 a. m .- (Express) Monday, Wednes-

day and Saturday. 8.00 a. m.—(Accommodation) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. 3.00 p. m.-Accommodation daily. Arrive at Windsor-9.35 a.m., 11.15a.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.

Railway.

Summer Arrangement, Commencing 12th May, 1879.

GOING WEST. Leave 11 40 1 40 Leave 12 27 3 35 1 20 5 40 0 Windsor.... Leave 18 Wolfville 25 Kentville, 37 Berwick 3 Wilmot, Arrive 2 00 5 40 84 Annapolis, St. John, GOING EAST.

47 Berwick 59 Kentville, 10 22 5 05 Arrive 7 00 11 40 Leave 7 27 12 10 8 30 1 50 66 Wolfville. 84 Windsor. Express Trains every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connect at Annapolis with Steamer for St. John.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. Joh/every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a.

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Leave

St. John,

Annapolis,

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