

The Messenger Almanac.

JUNE.			
Last Quarter, June 7th, 5h. 41m.	A.		
New Moon, " 15th, 5h. 37m.	A.		
First Quarter, " 22nd, 9h. 31m.	M.		
Full Moon, " 29th, 5h. 43m.	M.		

SUN.		MOON.		High Tide	
Day	W.	Rise.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.
1 Tu.	4 22	7 33	0 50	7 8	1 26
2 W.	4 21	7 34	1 12	7 51	2 30
3 Th.	4 21	7 35	1 36	8 35	3 34
4 Fr.	4 21	7 35	2 4	9 20	4 40
5 Sa.	4 20	7 36	2 37	10 8	5 39
6 Su.	4 20	7 37	3 14	10 56	6 38
7 M.	4 19	7 38	3 50	11 45	7 31
8 Tu.	4 19	7 38	4 50	12 35	8 20
9 W.	4 19	7 39	5 45	1 24	9 9
10 Th.	4 19	7 40	6 45	2 11	9 37
11 Fr.	4 18	7 40	7 48	3 0	10 0
12 Sa.	4 18	7 41	8 52	3 43	10 34
13 Su.	4 18	7 41	9 56	4 27	10 58
14 M.	4 17	7 42	11 0	5 11	11 22
15 Tu.	4 17	7 42	12 0	6 55	11 44
16 W.	4 17	7 43	1 16	8 42	12 0
17 Th.	4 17	7 43	2 28	9 32	1 32
18 Fr.	4 17	7 43	3 44	10 27	2 08
19 Sa.	4 17	7 44	5 0	11 25	2 35
20 Su.	4 17	7 44	6 15	12 20	3 04
21 M.	4 17	7 44	7 22	1 13	3 48
22 Tu.	4 17	7 44	8 16	2 0	4 41
23 W.	4 17	7 44	9 1	2 39	5 2
24 Th.	4 17	7 44	9 36	3 14	6 21
25 Fr.	4 17	7 44	10 6	3 58	7 40
26 Sa.	4 17	7 44	10 29	4 30	8 54
27 Su.	4 17	7 44	10 53	5 0	10 5
28 M.	4 17	7 44	11 16	5 31	11 51
29 Tu.	4 17	7 44	11 42	6 0	12 30
30 W.	4 17	7 44	12 0	6 33	1 24

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 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, 20 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes later. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes later. At Yarmouth, 2 hours 20 minutes later.

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.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1879 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1879

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

(Halifax time.)

At 8.30 a. m.—Express for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate places.

At 1.16 p. m.—Express for Quebec and intermediate places.

At 5.30 p. m.—Accommodation for Truro.

WILL ARRIVE:—

At 9.16 a. m.—Accommodation from Truro.

At 1.56 p. m.—Express from Quebec and from St. John.

At 8.30 p. m.—Express from St. John, and Pictou.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Winter Arrangement, Commencing 4th Dec., 1879.

GOING WEST		Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only.		Passengers and Freight, Tues., Thurs., and Friday only.		Pass. & Freight Daily.	
Miles.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Halifax.....	Leave	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
45 Windsor.		9 30	10 30	9 45	10 45	9 45	10 45
64 Wolfville.		10 24	11 30	10 53	12 00	10 53	12 00
71 Kentville.	Arrive	10 45	12 00	11 00	12 15	11 00	12 15
Do.	Leave	11 00	12 30	11 32	1 15	11 32	1 15
83 Berwick.		11 32	1 15	12 20	2 30	12 20	2 30
102 Middleton.		12 20	2 30	1 45	4 20	1 45	4 20
130 Annapolis.	Arrive	1 45	4 20	1 45	4 20	1 45	4 20
St. John.	do	1 45	4 20	1 45	4 20	1 45	4 20

GOING EAST.		Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only.		Passengers and Freight, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday only.		Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only.	
Miles.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
St. John.	Leave	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
Annapolis.	Leave	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30	7 30
28 Middleton.		9 23	10 38	9 23	10 38	9 23	10 38
47 Berwick.		10 45	11 55	10 45	11 55	10 45	11 55
59 Kentville.	Arrive	11 35	1 00	11 35	1 00	11 35	1 00
do	Leave	12 00	1 15	12 00	1 15	12 00	1 15
66 Wolfville.		7 07	12 30	7 07	12 30	7 07	12 30
84 Windsor.	Arrive	8 25	2 00	8 25	2 00	8 25	2 00
130 Halifax.	Arrive	11 00	5 00	11 00	5 00	11 00	5 00

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Annapolis, and returns the same day on arrival of train.

HALIFAX AND CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Leaves Antigonish at 9 a. m., and New Glasgow at 1.15 p. m.

Arrive at New Glasgow at 11.30 a. m., and at Antigonish at 4.15 p. m.

Western Counties Railway.

Leaves Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and arrives at Digby at 11.45 a. m.

Leaves Digby on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4.00 p. m., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 12.45 p. m.

Arrives at Yarmouth Monday &c. at 8 p. m., and on Tuesday &c. at 4.45 p. m.

AGRICULTURE.

DON'T PARE AWAY THE FROG.—Some horse-shoers seem to take a delight in paring away the frog of a horse's foot until there is hardly any of it left. This should never be allowed. The frog is to protect the foot of the animal when he plants it suddenly on any hard substance, and should never be touched except to remove its ragged edges.

In China, which has the densest population in the world, and feeds its millions without the importation of foreign food, no manure is applied to the land in a solid form; it is all liquefied.

STICK TO THE FARM, BOYS.—At a time when there are ten men in waiting for every business opportunity that the cities afford, farmer's boys, who have comfortable homes and fair chances for the future in the country, had much better stay where they are, rather than swell the army of the unemployed in the cheap boarding houses of the cities. It is true that the cities would run to waste but for the fresh blood and energy which so constantly come into them from the country, but it is also true that where one man makes a fortune large numbers fail to get even a foothold. In very many respects life in the country is sweeter, purer, healthier, better, and in every way more desirable than life in the town. Notwithstanding this is so universally admitted to be true, the farmer's boys who become dissatisfied with the farm perhaps because their work is not made so pleasant and profitable to them as it easily might be—will not readily believe it, they do not show their faith by their works.

TWELVE RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—1. Drain and irrigate. 2. Plough deep and loosen the subsoil. 3. Provide good storage room for solid manure, and cisterns for the liquid manure. 4. Choose commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use one in excess of another, simply because others have used it. 5. Manure every crop which benefits by it, and manure high. 6. Cultivate only safe, paying crops, and select the best seed for these. 7. Cultivate every crop upon your fields, and in the proper rotation. 8. Cultivate more and better fodder. 9. Feed plentifully, and of the best fodder. 10. Breed stock, and let not mere accident control the increase. 11. Support breeding and feeding by proper care. 12. Keep accounts.

To remove warts from a cow's teats, pull a hair out of the cow's tail, and tie it around the neck of the wart as close to the teat as you can get it. In a few days the wart will drop off.

When plants are to be transplanted, they should be well wet down several hours before moving, so as to allow the water to soak well around the roots, and if this must be done while the sun is shining brightly, it will be best to shade the plants for a time, till the water has soaked in.

Peas should be planted from four to six inches deep in very rich ground. When about four to six inches high turn a furrow to them, or draw up the dirt with a hoe. This will help to keep them up, and will keep them from drying up so soon. Frequent planting will extend the season.

VALUE OF THE ROOT CROP.—G. G. (perhaps the Hon. George Geddes, ex-president of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society), writing to the *Country Gentleman* about the root crop, thus closes a sensible article: "In England the root crop is first in importance, every farmer putting all the manure he can make and collect together on the land coming in rotation for that crop, and when it does not hold out there is no hesitation in resorting to artificial manure. A heavy crop of mangolds, swedes and turnips, insures good crops of barley, clover and wheat, and a failure gives an opposite result; consequently roots are the mainstay of success, and without them sheep husbandry and stock farming could not succeed. It is of no use to ignore roots, for good stock farming cannot be conducted without growing and feeding them. Sheep will not thrive and produce the best quality of wool and mutton without roots. In a few years it will be a matter of surprise that roots were not sooner appreciated here. Any farmer's intelligence and capability can be estimated by seeing his root crop, and his standing and good sense may be known by the importance he attaches to growing the best of this nutritious and health-giving food."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A few pieces of horseradish root placed among pickles will prevent scum from gathering on the top of the vinegar.

To a sufficient amount of hot water to cover one pound of woollen goods, add one-half ounce of cream of tartar and one ounce of pulverized cochineal. This produces a cochineal scarlet; the amount of cochineal employed may vary according as a lighter or darker hue is required.

A good way to kill moths in carpets is to dip a coarse towel in clean water, and wring it out. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places and those least used. It does not injure the pile or colour of the carpet in the least. It is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs.

CUTTING HOT BREAD.—Why, thought I, may not smoking-hot light bread be sliced with a hot knife? It is the cold surface of the steel applied to the warm dough that produces a disagreeable clamminess. I heated my carving-knife and tried it. The bread sliced beautifully, and as I piled it up to bring to the table, I put it on a plate upon which I laid a fresh napkin, for the contact of the hot bread with the cold plate would have produced the same sodden clamminess on the surface of the lower slice. Of course I would not recommend the slicing of hot loaves except upon emergencies. As a frequent diet, it might prove injurious, but not more so than other warm breads.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

LEARNING TO SEW.—To be handy with the needle, is one of the sterling accomplishments of every educated woman. To be able to take a "stitch in time," is worth all the time and trouble that are required to learn the art. Like walking, reading, and the many other things which we come to do without special thought, the learning to sew is a slow progress, and should be begun while the child is still quite young. The girl should not only have the use of the thread, needles and patchwork, but be instructed how to take the stitches, turn the corners, and do the various things connected with needle-work. We are not excluding the boys in our remarks, because they need to learn to thread a needle, and do general sewing. Men are many times so situated, that they must depend upon themselves for their necessary sewing. Even if it is an age of sewing machines, it is best that all children should learn to use the simple, common old-fashioned kind, which can never be wholly superseded. The amusement and occupation that sewing furnishes little folks, afford sufficient reason why all mothers should see that their girls, and boys too, learn to sew—but the very practical use of the needle in after life, is the principal thing after all.—*American Agriculturist.*

To save cabbages from grubs, says the *Fruit Recorder*, wind a little strip of paper loosely around the stem from root to leaves when setting out. Out of a large number so treated last year not one was lost by grubs.

TO POT FISH.—Now is the time to pot fish for summer, tea, and lunch, and this is said to be equal to sardines. Take fresh herrings—they can be purchased at the wharf for less than \$1 per hundred; that amount will require a two and a half gallon crock that will stand the heat, which can be purchased for thirty cents; clean well, remove the heads and tails, but do not remove the roe, wipe them dry, then put in a layer of fish and sprinkle over them a little salt, whole pepper, all-spice, mustard-seed and cloves, and some small pieces of horse-radish; then another layer of fish, then spices, and so on until the crock is filled. Press them down closely and cover with good vinegar; put a plate or cover over the crock and set them in a slow oven and let it remain twelve hours, and you will have a delicious, boneless dish that must please an epicure.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement. The lightning plays, the wind whistles, the thunder rolls, the snow flies, the waves leap, and the fields smile. Even the buds shoot and the rivers run.

Some one who has suffered from indigestion, says mince-pie is meat for repentance.



THE MANHATTAN FEED,

A NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT FOR

Horses, Cattle, Milch Cows, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry.

The OBJECT of this FEED is to prevent disease, to put and maintain animals in a healthy condition, and to economize feed.

All the ingredients composing this FEED are certain health-giving Herbs, Seeds and Roots, which cannot be obtained by animals that are stall-fed. A varied diet is as necessary to the horse or any other animal as it is to man.

DIRECTIONS FOR FEEDING.

HORSES.—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of corn or oats. In a short time your horse will be in a perfect condition, when you can deduct one-fourth part of the usual grain feed. Discard all bran when using MANHATTAN FEED.

COWS.—At each time of feeding mix at the rate of six pints for every dozen cows, with their usual feed, and in two weeks you will be surprised at the large increase of milk and butter.

BULLOCKS.—Mix same as for Cows.

CALVES AND LAMBS.—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual quantity of milk or oatmeal for every four animals.

HOGS.—At each time of feeding mix half pint of the Feed with the usual mix or meal for each hog.

POULTRY.—Mix half a pint of the Feed in a peck of their usual food.

A measure holding exact amount of one feed is enclosed in every bag.

PRICES.

Bags containing 100 Feeds (25 lbs.), \$2.00. Bags containing 200 (50 lbs.), \$4.00.

Bags containing 400 Feeds (100 lbs.), \$8.00.

For Poultry, a specially prepared Feed, put up in 2½ lbs. boxes, 25 cents.

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Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



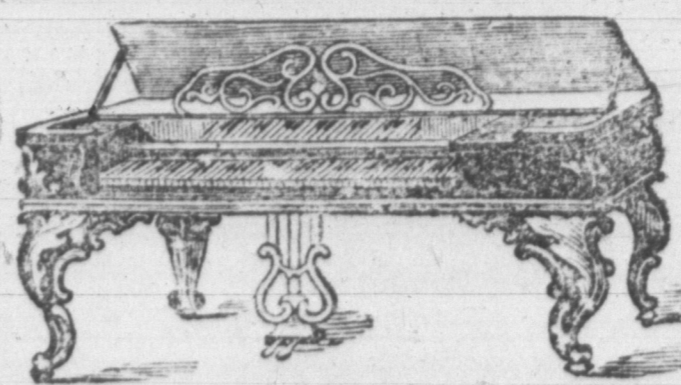
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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1879—Provincial Exhibition—1879

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Piano-Fortes, Cabinet and Church Organs Tuned and repaired.

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CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE,

No. 69 & 71 Granville St., Halifax.

April 15.

SAVE THE NATION!

For it is sadly too true that thousands of children are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient food. Remember,

RIDGE'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

Is all and a great deal more than we have claimed for it. It is simply a HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated FOOD, grateful to the most delicate and irritable stomach, and especially adapted for the INFANT AND GROWING CHILD.

Invalids, Nursing Mothers,

and those suffering from INDIGESTION will find on trial the RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, is all they can desire. It is carefully put up in four sizes.

Constant users will find our No. 4 size (always the most economical size to buy) now much larger than formerly, thus materially lessening the expense.

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April 17

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Feb. 12.

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