

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for SUN, MOON, and High Tide, listing times for various days in November.

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.

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.

Agents for the Christian Messenger.

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AGENTS For the Pictorial Bible Commentary, 1818 Pages, 475 Illustrations and Maps. The most complete and comprehensive Commentary on the entire Scriptures (in one volume) ever published. Price, \$3.75. BRADLEY, GAMBETON & Co., Bradford, Ontario, Oct. 22, 1880.

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AGRICULTURE.

Be careful about letting cattle drink from ditches, or from pools in which they are accustomed to stand or in which their droppings are deposited. It is not only liable to injure the health of the stock, but it is also a fruitful cause of malarial and typhoid fevers among those who use the milk from cows thus watered.

ANOTHER CURE FOR THE EPIZOOTIC.—A gentleman having himself had some twenty years experience with horses, says the following is guaranteed to be a sure cure:—

Ground ginger, 1 lb. Powdered gentian 1/2 lb. Black antimony, 1/4 lb. Mix well and give two tablespoons morning and evening in warm bran mash. If the horse is very bad, smoke him over burning tar, until he coughs clear and runs at the nose.

UTILIZING HORNS.—Horns are whitened or bleached by rubbing with powdered pumice-stone and water, exposing to the sun while still moist, repeating the process until the desired effect is produced. They may also be whitened by immersing them for a short time in a weak solution of sulphurous acid or chloride of lime. To prepare horns for ornamental purposes, saw it into plates of sheets, remove the pith, soften by soaking and boiling in water, after which expose it to a powerful pressure. A fine polish may be given it as follows:—Scrape the horn perfectly smooth, rub with very fine sand-paper, then apply charcoal wet with water on a piece of woolen, and lastly rub with rottenstone or putty powder. Finish with a little sweet oil rubbed on with soft leather.

A French stock raiser says of Short-horns: "In England, as I have often declared, and as is a well-known fact that in the shires where attention is given entirely to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and also in the large dairies near London which supply the vast metropolis with milk, the milking cows are exclusively Short-horns; and the average yield is not only superior in quality, but it exceeds in quantity that given by any other breed. The produce is much more economical also; for if we compare Short-horns with Dutch cows, which are considered the best milkers we know, we find that they consume much more food than the Short-horns. The same remark may be made about Normandy cows. Only last week I was reading a letter sent me by one of the largest breeders of Alsace-Lorraine, who has a herd of sixty cows, including both Dutch cows and Short-horns; the Short-horns being of mixed blood, not one of them belonging to a distinct family."

CABBAGE keeps on growing during the cool weather of Fall, and is constantly improving until freezing weather sets in. Leave it standing until the indications are that the ground is soon to freeze up for Winter. In pulling them, be careful not to bruise the heads, as that may lead them to rot. Break off the larger outside leaves before removing them to the cellar. A cool, airy one is the best to keep them in. The heads should not be allowed to touch each other, especially if the cellar is at all inclined to be damp, for contact will induce rot, and when this begins, there is not much chance for saving them. It is a good plan to hang them up along the beams over head. I never cut the head from the stump as I have seen many do, for, if the cellar they are stored in is warm, the leaves wilt, and lose that crisp freshness which is so essential if one cares to have cabbage in perfection.

Recent reports from France indicate that at least forty million bushels of wheat will be required to make up the deficiency in the grain crop of that country. The British crop prospects grow more and more disappointing, and it is now thought that as much as one hundred and twenty millions will be needed from abroad. Russian advices also continue unfavorable, so that but a small part of the supply necessary for the rest of Europe can be drawn from that quarter. It looks, therefore as though U. S. farmers would find a ready market for their grain at good prices.

The big squash, which took the prize at several of the western township fairs this year, weighed 165 pounds, and was grown in Metcalfe by Mr. Dodd.

SCIENCE.

A STORM IN THE SUN.—Observers of the sun found indications of intense commotion on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August. The sun spots were many, large and active, and protuberance shot up their rose-colored tongues with increased force and velocity from the surface. The earth made instantaneous response to the solar storm. A magnetic disturbance suddenly began accompanied by an unusual exhibition of earth currents. The magnetic variations were frequent and large, and the earth currents continuous and strong. It is years since the Greenwich Observatory has recorded magnetic disturbances of an equal magnitude, and it sends forth a timely warning to telegraph engineers, and especially to those concerned in laying submarine cables, that earth currents may now become frequent as compared with the quietness of recent years. A superb exhibition of aurora accompanied the magnetic disturbance. An observer at the Stonyhurst Observatory describes it as recalling the magnificent displays of 1869, 1870 and 1871, while the play of the magnets was one of the most violent ever recorded at the observatory. The auroral display was extensively observed in England and Scotland. One observer describes it as an outburst of streamers, appearing like wavy swaying curtains from the zenith to near the horizon, with the loveliest green tints near the zenith. Another writes that streaks extended from horizon to zenith the color being principally pale blue with reddish tinge. Another paints the displays as a brilliant band, the white light followed by streamers, each streamer fading away before the succeeding and became very bright. Still another records a glowing celestial picture of the northern horizon skirted by a bright white haze, terminating in an ill-defined arch, from which sprang a large number of broad streamers, stretching toward the zenith. The same phenomenon was seen by American observers, although it did not relieve the attention bestowed upon it by the European observers. It is evident, however, that the epoch of grand auroras and magnetic storms has returned, and that our northern skies for months to come will probably be lighted with auroral flames. More earnestly than ever arises the question of the cause of the sunspot cycle and its intimate connection with electric and magnetic phenomena. No one doubts that the commotion in the solar orb is reflected on the earth in the flashes of auroral light and the erratic movements of the magnetic needle. We can see the cause and note the effect. But no one, if the disturbing influence of the great planets is rejected, has found the clue to the secret of the sun-spots.

MULLEIN CURES CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent of the Lexington Press writes as follows about the flower of a well-known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought that philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullein steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength; it makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs." It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this buy and keep it in the house ready for use.

HEALTH HINTS.

The London Lancet says:—"The man who eats a regulated number of meals daily, with a duly stimulated and organized habit, probably eats much more than his system requires or the organism, as a whole, is constituted to deal with. The organs of digestion and assimilation are overworked and hence, doubtless, many of the most troublesome diseases. A glance at any table showing the length of time which the commonest articles of food take to digest will show that the fashionable stomach can scarcely ever be empty."

Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrow.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:— (Halifax time.) At 8.25 a. m.—Express for St. John, Pictou, and intermediate places. At 12.15 p. m.—Accommodation for Pictou. At 5.30 p. m.—Accommodation for Truro. At 6.45 p. m.—Express for St. John and Quebec. WILL ARRIVE:— At 9.45 a. m.—Accommodation from Truro. At 10.45 a. m.—Express from Quebec and from St. John. At 2.50 p. m.—Accommodation from Pictou. At 7.45 p. m.—Express from St. John. June 8, 1880.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Fall Arrangement—Commencing Monday, 8th Nov., 1880.

Table with columns: Miles, Express Daily, Passengers and Freight, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday only, Pass. & Frgt. Daily. GOING WEST: Halifax, Windsor, Kentville, Berwick, Middleton, Annapolis. GOING EAST: St. John, Annapolis, Berwick, Kentville, Middleton, Windsor, Halifax.

HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON RAILWAY. Leaves Antigonish at 9 a. m., and New Glasgow at 1.45 p. m. Arrives at New Glasgow at 11.30 a. m., and at Antigonish at 4.15 p. m. Western Counties Railway. Train leaves Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and arrives at Digby at 11.15 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and at 11.45 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves Digby on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3.30 p. m., and at 12.15 p. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Arrives at Yarmouth Tuesday &c., at 7 p. m., and on Monday &c., at 4.15 p. m.

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. 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 and \$2.25. Scripture Catechism, \$6.00 per 100. CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE. No. 69 & 71 Granville St., Halifax. April 15.

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