

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for Day, SUN., MOON., and High Tide. Rows include Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter.

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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. A Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. A 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.

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.

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 that 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.

WOOLRICH, Dispensing and Family Chemist, Upper Water St., Depot for Ridges Food, Pick-me-up Bitters, &c., with a well-assorted stock of Pure Drugs. April 17

TO INVENTORS AND MECHANICS.

NO PATENT NO PAY.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet of 60 pages free, upon receipt of Stamps for Postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, Box 31, Washington, D. C. Feb. 12.

MUSICAL.

GATES BROS.,

Manufacturers of ORGANS AND PIANOS, Organs from \$75 and upwards. Warranted for 7 years. Pianos \$200 and upwards.

The usual discount to Clergymen, Churches, Teachers and Societies. Factory—MELVERN SQUARE, Annapolis Co.

Sales Room 191 HOLLIS STREET, Front of Province Building, Halifax. ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

Save Duty and High Commissions. Keep the money in the country. C. E. GATES, Musical Departm., G. O. GATES, Manufacturing, W. J. Gates, Manager. Oct. 1.

AGRICULTURE.

POULTRY FEEDING.—No branch of business connected with farming pays better than poultry; and it is of great importance to know just how and what to give them in order to stimulate egg production.

Both grain and soft food should be given; the latter at least once a day where eggs are sought. Wheat is probably the best grain, especially where fowls are beginning to lay. Corn tends to fatten, and should be given only occasionally to laying fowls. Buckwheat is an aid to egg production and is very warming. Oats make an excellent food, but not particularly valuable for eggs. Barley is thought by many fanciers to be one of the best varieties of winter food. If the grain is ground, a good plan is to grind together equal parts of corn, wheat, buckwheat, and oats. It makes an excellent meal for a warm mash to be given in the morning, but should not be given at night, unless the poultry house is very warm, and even then it is better to give whole grain at night.

A meat diet is very essential to the well being of all fowls during cold weather, when worms and insects are not to be found. This is well known, though very few give the matter the attention it deserves. Those who live within a reasonable distance of a slaughter house, or butcher shop, can secure plenty of scraps of waste meat, and bloody pieces, which are unsaleable, at a trifling cost. Cut them in small pieces put into a large kettle, with plenty of water and boil them until they are very tender, stirring in meal until it becomes a thick mush, and then cook until done. Turn it out into pans and let it cool, and you have an excellent feed for your fowls, which, if put in a cool place, will keep a long time. Green food should also be given occasionally, as fowls need some coarse and refuse matter to keep them healthy. In the summer they can find this for themselves, but in the winter, when the ground is covered with snow, we must supply this deficiency with cabbage, turnips and onions cut fine, or coarse as seems to suit them best. Onions are especially valuable for keeping off vermin.

Sunflower seeds are a very valuable food for fowls. They are the best egg producing food known, good for the plumage, and very warming, since they contain a large quantity of strong vegetable oil. If given too abundantly the fowls will shed their feathers; once or twice a week is sufficient. Fowls should have a free access to fresh water at all times; milk will also conduce much to egg production. Land, and oyster shells, should be kept within reach of the fowls, to feed upon, or dust themselves in; a few ashes mixed with them will also be found useful.—E. K. D., in Country Gentleman.

The Dutchess Farmer advises painting the handles of small tools, such as scratch-awls, trowels, pruning-knives, etc., a bright red, so as to render them conspicuous when dropped in the grass, or mislaid.

Geese are apt to make an unusual amount of noise when disturbed by strangers, and for this reason are handy to have where chicken-thieves are plenty. A poultry-breeder considers them better than a watch-dog as a protection to the rest of the poultry.

HEALTH HINTS.

INFLUENCE OF SINGING UPON HEALTH.—The medical Wochenschrift, of St. Petersburg, publishes an article on the influence of singing upon the health. It is founded upon the exhaustive researches made by Professor Monnasein, of St. Petersburg, during the Autumn of 1878, when he examined 222 singers, ranging between ages of nine and fifty-three years. It appears to be an ascertained fact from these experiments, that the relative and even the absolute circumference of the chest is greater among singers than among those who do not sing, and that it increases with the growth and age of the singer. While, too, milder forms of catarrh are frequent among singers, bronchial catarrh is exceedingly rare. The mortality of singers from phthisis is unfrequent. Bright's disease, on the contrary, is not unfrequent among them. Professor Monnasein concludes that singing is highly to be recommended as a valuable prophylactic for persons who are phthisically inclined, and that it is far preferable to ordinary gymnastics for developing, expanding and strengthening the chest.

THE HOUSEHOLD

Lobster Soup, if made with care, is one of the best soups made, and is not at all elaborate or difficult to make. Boil four good-sized lobsters. Remove the meat from the body, claws, and tail, cut it all up small or chop very fine, which ever is most desirable, and set aside ready for use. Bruise the shell, small claws, and fins in a marble mortar and put them into two quarts of fish stock; add to this the well toasted crust of a French roll, but take care not to scorch it, peel of a small lemon, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and half a small teaspoon of cayenne. Let these simmer nearly an hour. While this is cooking, make forcemeat of the pounded coral of the lobster part of the meat, two tablespoons butter, the same of bread crumbs, and bind all together with a well beaten egg. Roll this forcemeat into balls the size of a small olive and fry in boiling hot butter, shaking them all the time while frying so they may be equally browned. Put on the bottom of the tureen and set where they will keep hot. When the soup is nearly done strain to clear from all bits of shells. Put back into the soup-kettle and add all that remains of the lobster, cut into small pieces. Let it boil over a minute, then pour over the forcemeat balls into the tureen and serve hot.

POOR MAN'S PUDDING.—Three cups flour, one cup molasses one cup of milk one cup of suet, one cup raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste; boil two hours; use with a sauce.

POTATO PUFF.—Boil the potatoes in salted water, drain off the water and dry them a few minutes, then mash them perfectly smooth. To a pint of mashed potato put two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and beat with a large fork until the whole is light and creamy; add the yolks of two eggs, a cupful of rich milk, and lastly the whites of two eggs cut to a froth. Beat each ingredient in before adding the next, put in more salt if needed, and pour the mixture into a buttered baking-dish. Bake in a quick oven until the surface is nicely browned. The success of this dish depends on the faithfulness with which it is beaten.

OATENMEAL PUDDING.—Soak in water for twelve hours half pint of fine oatmeal, pour a pint of boiling milk over it add a little salt, and put it into a buttered basin (just large enough to hold it) with a wellfloured cloth tied tightly over it; boil for one and a half hours, turn it out, and serve with cream or boiled milk thickened with flour.

SCIENCE.

RAG-SUGAR.—There is now in Germany a manufactory which turns out daily 1,000 pounds of pure grape-sugar made from old linen. Clean old linen is pure vegetable fibrin, and when treated with sulphuric acid it is converted into dextrine. This is washed with lime-water, then treated with more acid, and it changes almost immediately and crystallises into glucose, or grape sugar, which is so highly valued in the making of rich preserves and jellies. The process is said to be economical, and the sugar is found to be chemically the same as that of the grape.

IN THE GREAT TUNNEL.—A Vienna correspondent, writing about the St. Gothard tunnel, says:—"These who went into the tunnel before it was entirely pierced all tell of their delight in having got out of it again unscratched. It seems that the heat, the bad smell, the mud, and the noise of the machines are simply unbearable. Of the work-people one-third were always on the sick-bed, and great numbers of the horses fell a sacrifice to the difficulties that had to be contended with. A great deal, it is true, still remains to be done, but from the moment the opening was made by dynamite air began to pass through the tunnel, and although it may not yet be the most healthy place, still it will be supportable. The calculations of the engineers were right to two metres, the length of the tunnel being 14,918 metres instead of 14,920, as they had calculated. When the opening was made every one was awe-struck, and an Italian, Angelo Chiesa, was the first who passed to the other side. The trains will take a little more than half an hour to pass through the tunnel."

Mr. Mechi, in a communication to the City Press, says that he estimates the loss of the farmers in 1879 at £100,000,000. Mr. Thomas Scott, upon the other hand, puts it at £150,000,000.

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 swill 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 2 1/2 lbs. boxes, 25 cents.

Prepared only by MARSDEN & CO., 69 & 71 Craig St. Montreal.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES—

GEORGE FRASER,

March 3.

76 Granville St., Halifax.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



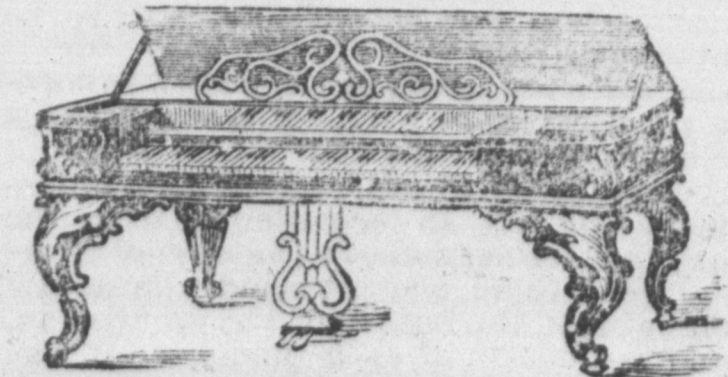
A dressing which is at once a greasy, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore 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.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, Dec. 11. 1y. Wholesale Agents,



1879—Provincial Exhibition—1879

Fraser & Sons, 82 & 84 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S. EXHIBITED SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, And were Awarded—DIPLOMA AND HIGHEST PRIZE.

These Pianos were not got up for exhibition, but were our ordinary manufacture. We invite inspection of our instruments; all first class and warranted to give satisfaction.

THE PRICES have been reduced to suit the times and will be found to compare favorably with those of any Bankrupt stock. Piano-Fortes, Cabinet and Church Organs Tuned and repaired. Nov. 5.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$5 and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. May 28, 79. 1 yr.*

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. Dec. 3, 1879.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS Railway.

Winter Arrangement, Commencing 4th Dec., 1879.

Table with columns for MILES, GOING WEST, Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only, Passengers and Freight, Tues., Thurs. and Friday only, Pass. & Frgt. Daily. Rows include Halifax, Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Do., Berwick, Middleton, Annapolis, St. John.

Table with columns for MILES, GOING EAST, Pass. and Freight Daily, Pass. and Freight Tuesday, Thursday and Friday only, Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only. Rows include St. John, Annapolis, Middleton, Berwick, Kentville, do, Wolfville, Windsor, Halifax.

Steamer "Scudd" 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 1.45 p. m. Arrive at New Glasgow at 11.30 a. m., and at Antigonish at 4.15 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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.

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