

The Messenger Almanac.

SEPTEMBER, 1881. First Quarter, Sept. 1st, 9h. 48m. M. Full Moon, " 8th, 0h. 25m. M. Last Quarter, " 15th, 3h. 47m. M. New Moon, " 23rd, 7h. 40m. M. First Quarter, " 30th, 5h. 34m. A.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 30th.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position 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.

PATENTS

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys."

LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, LeDroit Building, Washington, D. C. May 1.

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. Psalms, in all varieties, from 50 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.

HALIFAX STEAM DYE WORKS, 566 Upper Water Street HALIFAX, N. S.

Cheapest place in the City. COATS DYED and PRESSED for \$1.00. FEATHERS DYED ALL SHADES AND CURLED. COATS, DRESSES, CURTAINS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, etc., Dyed to look like New.

JOHN HUBLEY, Proprietor. Oct. 22. "CUSTOM TAILORING." H. G. Laurillard, 119 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Agency for New York Fashions.

"Photography."

PARTIES living in the country who intend visiting Halifax on business or pleasure, should visit the Studio of the HALIFAX PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, corner of BARRINGTON & PRINCE STREETS. If time is limited, a sitting can be secured by Postal Card in advance, so that no time will be lost. Photographs taken at this establishment mailed to any address free of charge. Feb. 2.

AGRICULTURE.

COOKED FEED FOR SWINE.—A writer in the Country Gentlemen says: "Having for some years kept numerous swine, both for fattening and breeding purposes, I have practised, in the fall feeding them with steamed potatoes, and the result fully satisfies me that hogs, on half the corn with steamed potatoes, do fall as well as with a full ration of corn, and as a feed for chickens, with a little milk, they are not to be excelled. A bushel of potatoes will certainly make as much pork as one half bushel of corn (and I think three pecks) if properly fed in connection with each other. To get the most, however, potatoes should not be boiled, but steamed. We all know the peculiar excellence of a mealy potato over a boiled one, and steaming has in fact the same effect as baking. The potato does not become water soaked, but the moisture of the potato become heated and expands, thus breaking up the starch cells, so that the potato is comminuted with but little trouble, and can be fully digested by the animal." The best way to cook feed for swine is to boil the potatoes and corn meal together, adding roots of some kind, as beets, parsnips, carrots, or pumpkins. Steaming may be good for potatoes alone; but it is decidedly better to mix a variety of feed to be cooked; and always use a liberal supply of corn and meal where hogs are being fattened. Some farmers feed corn in the ear to them, and not much else; but that is a wasteful practice, as much of the grain is scattered among the manure of the pen and is lost. The experience of our more advanced swine breeders is, that cooked meal produces considerable more pork than the same weight of shelled corn or meal fed uncooked.

Green crops for manuring should not be ploughed deeper than four inches; if they are turned under more than this they will not receive enough of solar heat and atmospheric air to insure rapid decay, and when covered too deep their beneficial effect cannot be realized till the next ploughing when they are brought nearer the surface.

ABOUT NEW APPLES.—New varieties of apple are sent us every year, and in this year of abundance, when everything in the shape of a tree has borne a crop, it is within bounds to say that we have had at least thirty apples aimed to be new—most of them of excellent quality—and if one has the tree he is fortunate. Some of these apples have been sent with the request that we figure, describe and name them; others state that they have the original tree, and wish us to inform them of some nurseryman who will propagate it on shares; others offer to send grafts to whoever will apply. The fact is that in older States there are apples which are seedlings, and consequently new varieties have been propagated from trees brought over in the "colony time," and are not known to our pomologists. In some neighborhoods of northern New Jersey, there are scores of varieties, with local Dutch names that are not known elsewhere. There are now, in our pomological works, over 2,000 varieties recorded and described. Those who have given the most thought to the subjects are convinced that a list of 100 varieties will contain all that are really desirable for all seasons and in all parts of the country, and some place the number as low as sixty. Those who have choice, unnamed varieties are to be congratulated; and such may be advantageously distributed in their neighborhood, but it is not well to add to the already cumbersome list of apples without good reason.—[American Cultivator.

When the stock-men shear sheep in Australia they mean business, as may be imagined when it is stated that there are several flocks which aggregate over 200,000. In fact there are some proprietors who own more than 500,000. Edoes & Co., New South Wales, upon one sheep-farm at Bunawary, had a sheep-sheering which lasted ten weeks, during which time 260,123 sheep were shorn. One hundred shearers besides the regular hands were employed.

A Vermont gardener plants a sunflower seed instead of a pole to each hill of beans. The sturdy stalk answers for a pole, and the seeds supply an excellent feed for the poultry.

Sweet apples make delicious pickles. Peel and quarter them, boil them until tender in vinegar and water; to one quart of vinegar add two pounds of sugar; heat the vinegar, and dissolve the sugar in it; add cloves and cinnamon, and pour over the apples while hot.

THE HOUSE.

USE MILK INSTEAD OF SOAP.—A lady writing to the New York Times says; "Without giving any recipes for making soap, I wished to tell the hard-worked farmer's wives how much labor they may save by not using such vast quantities of this article. For nearly five years I have used milk only for washing dishes. In all that time I have not used one pound of soap for washing dishes and other kitchen purposes. My family has ranged from three to twenty-five. I have used cistern water, limestone water as hard as possible, and hard water composed of other ingredients beside lime, and find with all these my plan works equally well. It is this. Have your water quite hot, and add a very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is found floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stove vessels I always sit on the stove, with a little water in them when the victuals are taken from them: thus they are hot when I am ready to wash them, and the grease is easily removed. I find that my tinware keeps longer when cleansed in this way, than by using soap or scouring."

BAKED BEANS.—Pick over a quart of beans at night and put over them warm water to cover them well. In the morning drain them and put them in cold water, with one-quarter of a spoonful of soda, and boil them half an hour; drain again, free from water, and put them in a bean pot, with two tablespoonfuls of molasses and a half a pound of salt pork, which has been well washed; fill the pot with sufficient boiling water to cover the beans; place the cover on the pot, and put a rim of paste, made of flour and water, around it, and bake in a very moderate oven eight or ten hours. If you have not a regular bean-pot, put them in a baking dish and cut the pork into small pieces, placing one in the centre of the beans and the rest at even distances around it.

HEALTH HINTS.

LIME WATER AND MILK.—Experience proves that lime water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later when the functions of digestion and assimilation are feeble and easily prevented. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A bowl of cow's milk may have four tablespoonfuls of lime water added to it with good effect.

SCIENCE.

A method of lighting buoys by gas has been discovered and reduced to practice in England. The cost is inconsiderable, and it is found they will burn from six to twelve weeks without refilling. To vessels entering harbours at night the discovery will prove to be a great benefit.

RUGS.—A rug may be quickly made by cutting thin goods in half inch widths (only on the bias), gathering through the middle with strings, threads or let them twist all they will, then sewing them in Burlap. Let the strips lie quite close in lines or other shape. Short bits can be used, but they must be cut on the bias, of thin goods, and gathered by hand, as they will only thus twist, somewhat like chenille. An easily made rug is of burlap covered with overlapping points or letter in the centre. Plain felt or dark cloth can be ornamented with circles of three sizes, each size a different color of felt or flannel, sewed on in threes, with a knot or tinea button in the centre. Braided rugs, in red, white, and blue, are old-fashioned, but neat when well made. They are made of a three-strand braid of doubled cloth sewed in any shape, round or oval being best.

Most sheep-breeders, says an experienced stock-raiser, get out of their flock only fifty cents where a dollar ought to be got—and this through ignorance of the best methods of managing their sheep. It pays to know how. A most fashionable style of bracelet at present is the merest cord of gold or silver.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: (Halifax time.) At 8.25 a. m.—Express for St. John, Pictou, Quebec. At 12.15 p. m.—Accommodation for Pictou. At 5.00 p. m.—Accommodation for Truro. At 6.15 p. m.—Express for St. John and Quebec. WILL ARRIVE:— At 9.15 a. m.—Accommodation from Truro. At 10.15 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. Nov. 24, 1880.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing Monday, April 4th, 1881. The following is according to Railway Time. Halifax times is 15 minutes later.

Table with columns for GOING WEST, GOING EAST, and Express Daily. Rows for stations: Halifax, Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, Middleton, Annapolis, St. John.

HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

EXPRESS leaves New Glasgow at 1.00 P. M., after arrival of I. C. R. Train leaving Halifax at 8.10 A. M., arriving at the Strait of Canso at 5.00 P. M. EXPRESS leaves the Strait of Canso at 9.50 A. M., arriving at New Glasgow at 2 P. M., connecting with I. C. R., leaving Pictou at 2 P. M., for Halifax.

Western Counties Railway.

Train leaves Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and arrives at Digby at 11.45 a. m. Leaves Digby on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1.00 p. m. Arrives at Yarmouth at 5.00 p. m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.30 p. m. Arrives at Yarmouth at 7.30 p. m.

SAVE THE NATION!

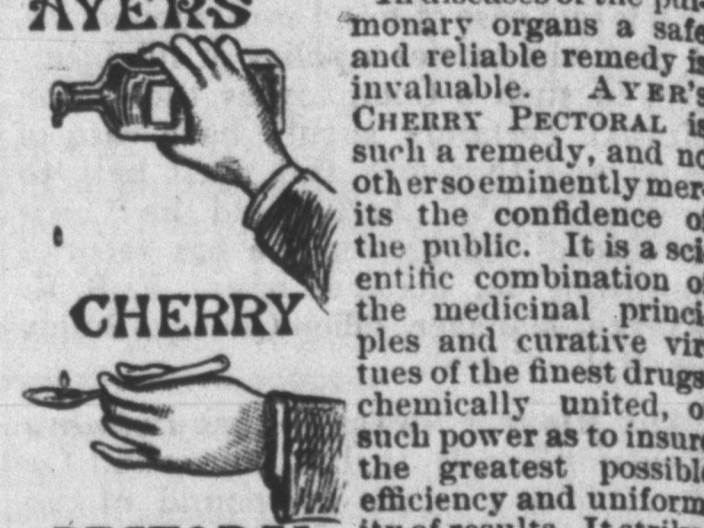
For it is sadly too true that thousands of children are STARVED TO DEATH every year by improper or insufficient food. Remember, RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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 Ridge's Food, Pick-me-up Bitters, &c., with a well-assorted stock of Pure Drugs. April 17.

Nova Scotia Book Bindery, G. & T. PHILLIPS, Corner Granville & Sackville Streets. BOOK BINDERS, PAPERS RULERS, BLANK BOOKS, Manufacturers, Perfumers, Steam Machine PAPER BAG Manufacturers. Cheapest in the Market. Jan. 31.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so generally merited the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful. Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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1879—Provincial Exhibition—1879

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—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. Piano-Portes, Cabinet and Church Organs Tuned and repaired. Nov. 5.

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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