

The Messenger Almanac.

AUGUST, 1881.

First Quarter, Aug. 3rd, 6h. 28m. M.
Full Moon, " 9th, 4h. 53m. A.
Last Quarter, " 16th, 0h. 43m. A.
New Moon, " 24th, 4h. 31m. A.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide. Rows for days of the month from 11 M. to 31 W.

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

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 HUBELEY, 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.

STRUP FROM FIELD CORN.—Sir, —It may be interesting for farmers to know the result of experiments made by the Department of Agriculture in the United States. The result is stated as follows: The kinds tried were three coarse growing white field corns. The stalks grew in drills three feet apart and about nine or ten inches apart in the row. The ears were plucked after they had thoroughly ripened and the husks were dead and dry. The corn was plump and round and yielded at the rate of 69 bushels (of 56 pounds) to the acre. The stalks were then topped, stripped and crushed, and the juice proved to be the best obtained from corn stalks at any period of growth or any variety. The machinery at the command of the department being imperfect, little more than half the amount of juice present in the stalk was obtained. Perfect machinery would recover 70 per cent. An acre of corn stalks yielded 27,240 lbs. and the yield of syrup from this was 1166 lbs. Had the full quantity of 70 per cent. of sugar recoverable with good machinery been obtained, the yield would have been 1807 lbs. From the field corn syrup 39.3 per cent. of sugar was yielded. This is equal to 438 lbs. sugar to the acre. Early Amber sugar can yield 32,415 lbs. stalks per acre. From this 2,100 lbs. syrup was obtained. The syrup yielded 47.5 per cent. of sugar, or nearly half a ton of sugar per acre. The nutritive value of the pressed stalks is nearly if not quite equal to that of the unpressed stalks, weight for weight. The yield above shown was on the grounds of the Department. The stalks were grown in drills three feet apart, and although a good crop; there is no reason it is stated, but that upon good land the estimated yield to the acre could be obtained. The particulars are gleaned from the Department of Agriculture Report for 1879. Yours respectfully, D. BLACKWOOD.

N. S. Journal of Agriculture. HOW TO SEE A SEED GROW.—Many little folks wonder how a seed grows. Some boys and girls have taken up the seed after planting it in the ground, and thereby prevented it from taking root. We may, however, see the roots shooting out from the hyacinths and other bulbs that we grow in glasses and in our windows. And in this way we may see other seeds sprout and shoot. A gentleman, to gratify his little sons, took a glass tumbler, round which he tied a piece of common lace, allowing the lace to hang or drop down in the centre of the glass. Then he put water in the glass to cover the lower part of the lace, and in this hollow he dropped two sweet peas. The little boys were told to look at them every day and they would learn what was going on under ground with similar seeds.

Next morning the boys hurried from the breakfast-room to look at the glass with the peas in the south window. They found that while they were fast asleep the brown skins had burst, and a tiny white sprout was seen on the side of each pea. The little sprouts soon grew long enough to reach through the holes in the lace, and on the top of the peas two little green leaves were seen. In time the boys saw the white thread-like roots reach almost to the bottom of the glass, while the green leaves grew large and gave way to a stock or stem. In this way most seeds may be seen to grow. But just stop and think a moment how little do we know about that wonderful power of life which works inside the seed, and pushes out the root and blade, and which keeps pushing till the blossoms come.

HENS UNABLE TO WALK.—It is very easy to over-feed fowls, and over-feeding is a prolific source of disease. Indigestion occurs, and this induces all sorts of disorders, blood diseases, nervous weakness, and paralysis. A Leghorn fowl should have less than two ounces of corn daily, and a variety of food is imperative. The peelings of potatoes may be boiled, lightly salted and peppered, and with the hot water mixed with bran, for an afternoon feed. This will help to keep them in good health. Red pepper is too stimulating to be safely given excepting rarely; when given often it loses its effect and becomes only inflammatory. When fowls have been over fed, a course of low feeding, with a little medicine, would be useful. A tablespoonful of

castor-oil, mixed with a bran mash for a dozen fowls would be useful, and we would give nothing but scalded bran for a few days.

Pendleton, in his 'Scientific Agriculture,' gives the following directions for making rich compost: A layer of stable manure six inches thick, with a good sprinkling of ground phosphate (or ground bone) over it; then a layer of muck three inches thick, or a mixture of ditch scrapings, poultry house scrapings, leached ashes, old mortar, leaf mold, sods or other waste matter; then a layer of stable manure six inches thick.

BONE DUST.—"A Western farmer gives the result of an experiment with bone dust and wood ashes. He says: 'I applied two pounds of dry, unleached ashes to the acre, and sowed wheat on that, and the result was only six bushels to the acre. Adjoining this track I drilled in 200 pounds of bone dust, and the three acres produced twenty bushels to the acre, being an increased yield of fourteen bushels to the acre over the track sown with wood ashes. The following year I used 500 pounds of bone dust on the plot where I had previously sown 200 pounds of ashes, and the result was forty bushels of wheat to the acre, being double what the bone produced alone. This experiment satisfied me that ashes alone or bone dust alone would not give me a yield that paid to my satisfaction. This acre with ashes yielded six bushels, the acre with bone dust yielded twenty bushels, but when the two were combined I harvested forty bushels.'

It is a safe rule that a tree is too near the dwelling if it casts a shadow on the roof. We need sunlight for health.

SCIENCE.

TO MAKE PAINT FOR ONE CENT A POUND.—To one gallon of soft hot water add four pounds sulphate zinc (crude). Let it dissolve perfectly, and a sediment will form at the bottom. Turn the clear solution into another vessel. To one gallon of paint (lead and oil) mix one gallon of the compound. Stir it into the paint slowly for ten or fifteen minutes, and the compound and paint will perfectly combine; if too thick, thin it with turpentine. It is said that this receipt has sold for one hundred dollars.

STOMACH STAGGERS.—Stomach staggers is indicated by the horse shaking his head and swaying it from side to side, and by an appearance of stupidity. When it is unusually bad the horse seems to be sleepy, and stands with the head down or pressed against the front of the stall. It is caused by indigestion, and is equivalent to the sick head-ache in persons caused by indigestion. The remedy is to relieve the stomach by laxative medicines as a dose of one pint of linseed oil, repeated two or three times, and after that light feeding with bran and a few oats and no corn.

CEMENT FOR IRON.—A cement for cast iron ware is made of fire clay and one part of fine iron filings, mixed into a paste with linseed oil. When this becomes hard it resists heat, but it does not close cracks in a stove unless they are held by means of a plate and rivets, as the expansion by red heat causes the cement to crack.

VARIETIES.

The Lap of Luxury.—When the cat gets at the cream.

Although no soldiers desire a flogging yet they all hanker after stripes.

When a poet tells you that the ocean kissed the shore, he does not refer to fishing smacks.

It is not true that the generality of women who do fancy work do not fancy work. They do.

Keep yourself from envy; it is the lowest and most shameful passion in the world.

There is always "room at the top," says the proverb. Therefore advertisers always expect their announcements to go in at the top of the column.

If a bee sting you, will you go to the hive and destroy him? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury do not be anxious to avenge it; let it drop. It is wisdom to say little of the injuries you have received.

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: GOING WEST, GOING EAST, Miles, Express Daily, Passengers & Freight, Pass. & Freight Daily. Rows for Halifax, Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, Middleton, Annapolis, St. John.

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, 1.44 p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Leaves Antigonish at 9 a. m., and New Glasgow at 2.30 p. m. Arrives at New Glasgow at 11.00 a. m., and at Antigonish at 4.30 p. m.

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 Saturday at 4.00 p. m., and at 12.30 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Arrives at Yarmouth Tuesday & c., at 4.30 p. m., and on Monday & c., at 8 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 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. WOODRICH, 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

Nova Scotia Book Bindery, C. & 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.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES

A Sure Relief for Asthma. Price 25 cts. by mail. STOWELL & CO., Charlottetown, Mass. Feb. 25.



Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. BROWN & WEBB, Halifax, Dec. 1. v. Wholesale Agents.

WHOLESALE. 1880. FALL 1880.

STOCK NEARLY COMPLETE. Our Importations THIS SEASON Are the Largest

—IN THE— MARITIME PROVINCES.

SMITH BROS.

Sept. 29.

J. C. DUMARESQ, ARCHITECT.

Plans, Specifications, &c., of Churches, Country Residences, and all kinds of Buildings, prepared to order. OFFICE: JARVIS BUILDING, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. May 16.



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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. *Sept. 29, 1880.

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. STEPHEN SELDEN, PROPRIETOR, Office No. 69 & 71 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. Printing of Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Blank forms, &c., &c. on reasonable terms. MAGISTRATES BLANKS ALWAYS ON HAND