The Messenger Almanac.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

Full Moon, November 5th,	9h. 49m. A.
Last Quarter. " 15th,	on. 41m. A.
New Moon, " 21st,	0h. 7m. A.
First Quarter, " 28th,	7h. 47m. M.
SUN MOON.	High Tide
Day Rise. Sets. Rises. South. Se	ts. at Halifax
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Z W 0 15 4 10 9 10 0 50 3	
3 In. 0 10 1 10 50 A	
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6 Su. 6 49 4 39 5 10 M. 7 M. 6 50 4 38 5 58 0 38 8	
8 Tu 6 51 4 36 6 50 1 32 9	
0 W 6 53 4 35 7 48 2 24 9	
10 Th 6 55 4 34 8 47 3 15 10	
11 Fr 6 56 4 32 9 46 4 4 11	
19 89 6 58 4 31 10 46 4 49 11	
13 Su 6 59 4 30 11 46 5 33 A	
14 M 7 04 29 M 6 16 C	
15 Tu 7 2 4 28 0 46 6 58	
16 W. 7 3 4 27 1 46 7 40	
17 Th. 7 4 4 26 2 49 8 24	
18 Fr. 7 5 4 25 3 52 9 9	
19 Sa. 7 7 4 24 4 58 9 50	
20 Su. 1	
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22 14 1 11 2 0 1 1 1 10	8 42
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20 08 1 10 1 10 11 70 5 04 1	0 55 11 49
21 80. 1 11 1 10 1 00 8 15	M. M
28 M 7 10 1 10 10 0 50 7 5	0 7 0 48
20 14. 1 10 1 10 7 51	1 18 1 52
30 W. 7 21 4 17 1 20 7 54	

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parreboro, 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

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.-Sub-12 hours and to the remainder add the time good start in the spring. of rising next morning.

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced 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 ton. Moreover, there is less strain to who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are draft, contrary to the common opinion, interested in new inventions and Patents are invived to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Jos. Casey, late Chief Justice, U. S. Court of Claims, to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,

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CHURCH REQUISITES.

Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100. Church Record and Register \$2. and \$3 Alphabetical List of Members 40 cents

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

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



1879 - Provincial Exhibition-1879

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

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AGRICULTURE.

FLOWER GARDEN IN AUTUMN. -Vick's Floral Guide gives the following practical directions for some autumn work in the flower garden.

It is a good time in the pleasant fall weather, for arranging beds of herbaceous plants, such as hollyhocks, delphiniums, pæonias, etc. Roots can be divided without injury, and generally with great benefit to the health of the plants. Lillies, and hardy bulbs, can also be removed and replanted as soon as the leaves begin to ripen. Plants that are somewhat tender in the North, such as tritomas, pampas grass, etc., and any other tender plants that it would be desirable to save over winter, may be secured in pits or cool

General improvements in the garden should be now made, for our springs are short and unpleasant. Dig up and put in order every vacant bed, as it will not only facilitate spring work, but do the soil good and have a neater appearance than it left rough and weedy.

All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground in autumn may be protected by covering the surface of the earth with leaves, manure, or straw, but plants that retain their leaves during the winter, will not bear this kind of protection. A few evergreen boughs thrown over the bed, a little straw between the plants, or some light, open covering of this kind, is all they will bear without danger of smothering and

All hardy plants, the pæonias, hollyhocks, delphiniums, perenial phlox, dav lilly, dicentra, and plants of a similar character, indeed, all that will endure our winters, should be planted in the tract the time of the sun's setting, from autumn, if possible, as they thus get a

> A scarcity of water is a great drawback to the stock, When water is low in the streams it is always impure and provokes disease. The cattle disease prevalent in many parts of the country is frequently due to the swamp water drunk by the cattle.

In purchasing new farm waggons, farmers would do well to remember that a four inch tire will cary two tons over soft ground more easily than a two-and-a half inch tire will carry one the wheels from in equalities in the road, the skeletons of small animals, and vast the roadway itself is improved, and the

Surface drains should be made wherever water will lie upon the soil; deep drains should be made wherever springs rise from below and keep the soil wet. Surface drains will do much fields should be completely provided with such drains to carry off water that would remain more than two days. These drains should be carried with a wash or gulley the field.

Mr. James Vick, the Rochester Nurseryman, is quoted as saying that the "White Worm," or any other worm, in pots, may be destroyed by sticking three or four common matches down into the soil, also one or two up into the drain opening. The phosphorus on the match is certain death to animal life, and a powerful fertilizer for plants.

THE HOUSE.

brass, used in the arsenals, is said to be as follows: Make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one-halt part sulphuric acid in a stone jar; then Hope, Fortune, Love, etc. It is pospart sulphuric acid in a stone jar; then Hope, Fortune, Love, etc. It is pos-place ready a pail of fresh water and a sible that their after-life may turn such NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated box of sawdust. Dip the articles to be cleaned in the acid, then remove them into the water, after which rub them with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. the brass is greasy it must be first dipped in a strong solution of potash and soda in warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has the power to act. The Manufacturer says that rusted steel can be cleaned by washing with a solution of half an ounce of eyanide of potassium in two ounces of water, and then brushing with a paste composed of half an ounce of cyanide of potassium, half an ounce of castile soap, an ounce of whiting and sufficient water to make the paste.

Borax. - Lady readers who have not tested the magic properties of borax have been losing a great help and comfort. If once used you will never be without a bottle on the toilet table.

It removes stains and dirt from the hands, spetter than soap, and at the same time softens and smooths the skin. It is splendid for washing the hair, and will, without injury, cleanse brushes and combs in a few moments. For washing purposes it saves both soap and labor. It will extract the dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put the articles to soak with a solution of borax over night, and need only to be rinsed in the morning. At 6.15 p. m.-Express for St. John and Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, of which enough is added to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. It allo saves great labor in washing paint. It is said to drive away ants and roaches, if sprinkled on the shelves of safes and pantries.

SCIENCE.

FERTILITY IN ROCKS.—The most common rocks are granite, limestone, and traps. Granite contains quartz, mica, and feldspar; each of these minerals furnishes valuable plant food; the quartz is mainly silica, which provides the silicious coating of straw and grain; mica is a silicate of alumina and potash, containing 94 per cent. of the latter, and is very easily disintegrated and reduced to the finest particles. This mineral is very common, and appears as small shinning scales which glitter in the soil. It also orms a large component of various stratifled rocks, known as micaceous slates, which quickly break up under exposure to the weather, and constantly and liberally contribute fresh wealth to the soil. The best grass and pasture lands in the country, the best dairy farms, and the most productive corn lands are those on which this mineral is abundantly disseminated. Feldspar is also a silicate of alumina and potash, and is rich in potash, containing about 17 per cent.; a related mineral albite, also found in granites and other rocks, in which it replaces feldspar, contains 9 per cent. of soda. Lime is one of the commonest minerals and of the widest distribution, not only as a partial constituent of many rocks, but by itself as limestone. Limestones are found over continuous stretches of country for hundreds of miles. They contain a large proportion of organic remains in the shape of shells and sometimes of beds of this rock are wholly made up of these materials. The presence of phosphoric acid in limestones is quite common, and magnesia, is frequently associated with the lime. Traprocks furnish most of the grey and black boulders which cover or partly fill the soil in many places, and which are found so useful in providing material good in many places. Fall sown grain for making roads. These rocks are rich in potash, magnesia, and lime, and if, as we well know, the road dust formed from the tear and wear of these stones exerts a useful effect upon the gentle slope, so that the water will not | soil, so the fine particles continually worn from them in the soil also adds constantly to the stores of plant food.-

VARIETIES.

New York Times.

ABOUT GIVING NAMES .- If the child is a boy, it may be equally uncomfortable for him to have a long string of names. Suppose that in adult life he becomes a merchant or banker, with plenty of business to do, then he will not be well pleased to write "George Henry Talbot Robinson" two or three The Government recipe for cleaning | hundred times a day. Fanciful names are neither always pretty nor prudent. Parents had need of the gift of prophecy who call their children Grace, Faith, names into bitter irony. For the sake of conciliating a rich friend, never give a child a disagreeable or barbaric name. It will be a thorn in his side as long as he lives, and after all he may miss the legacy. Remember in giving names, that the children when grown up may be in the situations where they will have frequently to sign their initials, and do not give names that might in this situation provoke contemptuous remark. For instance, David Oliver Green, the initials make "dog"; Clara Ann Thompson, the initials spell "cat." Neither should a name be given whose initial taken in conjunction with the surname suggests a toolish idea, as Mr. P. Cox, or Mrs. T. Potts.

Heaven trims our lamps while we

We take our colors, chameleon-like, from each other.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

PRAINS 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. Quebec.

WILL ARRIVE :-

At 9.15. a. m. - Accommodation from At 10 15 a. m., - Express from Quebec and from St. John. At 2.50 p. m.-Accommodation from Pic-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.

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Miles.	GOING	WEST	Express Daily.	Passengers & Freig Mon. Wed & Frid	Pase, & Frgt. Dail
64 71 83	Windsor. Wolfville. Kentville, Berwick. Middleton. Annapolis.	Leave	9 40 10 30 11 05 11 36 P. M. 12 23 1 40	A.M. 8 52 P.M. 12 30 1 36 2 30 3 18 4 55 6 40	7 40
	St. John,	do	7 30	ta .	
Miles.	GOING	EAST.	Pass. and Freight Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturday only.	Express Daily.
47 59 66	St. John, Annapolis, Middleton. Berwick. Kentville, Wolfville.	Leave Leave	A.M. 6 30 6 57	6 30 8 20 9 46 11 15 11 45 P.M.	8 00 P. M. 2 15 3 31 4 20 5 00 5 24
84	Windsor,	Arrive	8 15		6 12 8 10

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. 1.40 p m, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and 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.



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.

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

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Is all and a great deal more than we have 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 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

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AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhæa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

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While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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UNION MUTUAL

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Commenced Business October 1st, 1849. And up to January 1st, 1881, has issued over SEVENTY - TWO THOUSAND

Has paid to the Widows and Orphans and Beneficiaries under its Policies, \$6,-

379,975.37. Has paid to Surviving Members under

Endowment Policies and Annuities, \$1,-992,316.91. And has returned to its Policy-holders,

in the way of Dividends, \$3,936,668.04. And for Surrendered and Lapsed Policies, \$5,116,955.80. Total payment to Policy-holders, \$17,-

425,916.12. This is the ONLY Company that issues Policies giving the benefits of the MAINE NON-FORFEITURE law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be NO FORFEITURE of the Insurance by non-payment of premium after

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Quebec, 147 St. James St., Montreal. ROWE, Manager for Province of N. B., Oddfellows' Bldg., St. John. B. K. MARTER, Manager for Prov. of N. S. and P. E. I., Queen's Ins. Bldg.,

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March 23.

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