

## The Messenger Almanac.

JUNE, 1881.

First Quarter, June 4th, 11h. 5m. A.  
Full Moon, " 12th, 2h. 42m. M.  
Last Quarter, " 18th, 5h. 4m. A.  
New Moon, " 26th, 9h. 50m. M.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
W.	Rise.	Set.	at Halifax
1 W.	4 22 7 33	8 41	3 43 10 45
2 Th.	4 21 7 34	9 40	4 26 11 12
3 Fr.	4 21 7 35	10 41	5 9 11 37
4 Sa.	4 21 7 35	11 42	5 51 11 59
5 Su.	4 20 7 36	12 43	6 33 12 3
6 M.	4 20 7 37	1 44	7 18 12 23
7 Tu.	4 19 7 38	2 45	8 5 1 13
8 W.	4 19 7 38	3 46	8 55 1 47
9 Th.	4 19 7 39	4 47	9 54 2 27
10 Fr.	4 19 7 40	5 48	10 50 3 5
11 Sa.	4 18 7 41	6 49	11 42 3 15
12 Su.	4 18 7 41	7 50	12 30 3 43
13 M.	4 18 7 42	8 51	1 15 4 13
14 Tu.	4 18 7 42	9 52	1 56 4 36
15 W.	4 18 7 42	10 53	2 55 5 3
16 Th.	4 18 7 43	11 54	3 50 5 10
17 Fr.	4 18 7 43	12 55	4 41 5 24
18 Sa.	4 18 7 43	1 56	5 31 5 36
19 Su.	4 19 7 44	2 57	6 19 5 45
20 M.	4 19 7 44	3 58	7 7 5 53
21 Tu.	4 19 7 44	4 59	7 55 6 3
22 W.	4 19 7 44	5 60	8 45 6 5
23 Th.	4 19 7 44	6 61	9 35 6 18
24 Fr.	4 20 7 44	7 62	10 26 6 4
25 Sa.	4 20 7 44	8 63	11 16 6 54
26 Su.	4 20 7 44	9 64	12 5 7 2
27 M.	4 21 7 45	10 65	1 54 7 38
28 Tu.	4 21 7 45	11 66	2 44 7 5
29 W.	4 22 7 45	12 67	3 34 8 15
30 Th.	4 22 7 45	1 68	4 24 8 40

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings 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. At Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes later. At 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.

## PATENTS

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## 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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Oct. 22.

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## AGRICULTURE.

## MORE LIVE-STOCK FOR FARMERS.

There is a growing necessity for more fertilizing matter in agriculture. The present supply is very inadequate. Great quantities are wasted in the cities, particularly the street refuse. One valuable part of many chemical manures is bone, and where could twenty or fifty times the present amount of bones be obtained?

There is one resource left for farmers, and practically only one. That is, to keep more live stock. Happily, too, the tendency is strong in that direction. The great and constant increase in manufactures creates a demand for more meat, and this must go on.

There is a hopeful aspect to the Ensilage *furor* just now raging and spreading. If really successful, it will strike a powerful blow at the cattle and horse pasturage, and that is encouraging. The first result will be that more stock will be kept, the second that better use will be made of the good land on every farm in order to grow crops for the silo. With the increase of stock comes more manure, then richer lands and greater crops. The increase of dairy products may cheapen them somewhat, but if so producers can stand it, because the cost of production will be lessened. But as dairy products are increased, their consumption will be increased. Tens of thousands are inadequately supplied now, to whom it would be a blessing. Creameries will multiply, and their products be put up in forms for exportation to the farthest corners of civilization, and even barbaric lands be open to their sale. Sailors can be treated the luxury of milk, butter and cheese, so that it shall be a common thing instead of a luxury. Milk in its condensed form can now be carried everywhere, and the business can be vastly extended. The arts of the inventor are not yet exhausted, so that it is likely ere long new processes will be discovered by which butter and cheese may be made less bulky and perishable, and thus be transported more cheaply to distant markets.

Even without ensilage dairy products can be largely increased by soiling, with only the same amount of stock. The expense will be somewhat increased, but that is no objection in view of the increased income. No farmer knows what his cows are capable of by the happy-go-lucky system of pasturage. But when he takes the steps for soiling he can and should increase his stock, and then he will find a return in manure which will astonish him as compared with the waste of pasturage.

## THE HOUSE.

BUTTERMILK.—A Detroit physician says that for a hot weather drink nothing equals buttermilk. It is, he says, "both drink and food, and for the laborer is the best known. It supports the system, and even in fever, will cool the stomach admirably. It is also a most valuable domestic remedy. It will cure dysentery as well and more quickly than any other remedy known. Dysentery is really a constipation, and is the opposite of diarrhoea. It is inflammation of the bowels with congestion of the "portal circulation" (the circulation of blood through the bowels and liver). It is a disease always prevalent in the summer and autumn. From considerable observation I feel warranted in saying that buttermilk, drank moderately, will cure every case of it—certainly, when taken in the early stages."

THE FLESH BRUSH.—Though "cleanliness is next to godliness," it may be injudicious to wash the body in cold water at all times, especially for the aged, very young, and the very weak. A cold bath is never judicious—always injudicious—when not followed by a sensation of comfort and pleasure. On the contrary, no weather is too cold for judicious use of the flesh brush, one not harsh enough to produce irritation of the surface. In the morning its use will quicken the surface circulation, increase the warmth, ending the blood to the extremities, while at night on retiring, a soothing effect is produced, quieting the nerves, and favouring a good night's sleep—a matter of vast importance, especially to the nervous and delicate.

OATMEAL.—The use of this article of food has greatly increased during the last few years, and if all we hear and read in its favor be true, it should be used to even a greater extent. The Scotch are noted as a robust and healthy people, and they make great use of oatmeal in various ways. We

believe it would be far better for our farmer friends to have this article on their breakfast tables every morning, than to eat so much fried pork as many do. It must be very healthful and nourishing for children as well as adults. Get a good article and have it well cooked, and served with cream and a little sugar, and it is good. Let those who do not think so try it for six months or a year and they will not do without it ever after.

For hanging pictures use copper or silver wire. Moths eat the inside of the cord. Water in which onions have been boiled rubbed lightly over the frames will keep insects away from them.

BROILING.—Broiling for the sick room, as well as for daily use, says Dr. Kane, is unquestionably the best manner in which to cook meat. By it the meat is thoroughly cooked and the juices remain incorporated in the fleshy fibre. To perform it properly the fire should be very hot, so that the outside of the meat is at once hardened, thus imprisoning the juices within the piece thus treated. The gridiron should be turned every few minutes, so as to cook all parts evenly. Broiling meat in the flame of a coal fire, gives it an unpleasant odor and taste, due to the gases of the coal, and broiling over a smoky wood fire is also to be deprecated. Hickory wood coals impart a peculiar and very pleasant odor and taste to the meats broiled over them. Broiled meats should be served while hot.

The toad destroys from twenty to thirty insects in an hour, and the mole is continually destroying grub, larvae, worms, and insects injurious to agriculture.

The following is recommended as a cure for garget in cows:—Eight drops of tincture of aconite dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with the food at night. Next morning four drops more given in the same manner, which will generally effect a cure.

## VARIETIES.

The words of Mr. Joshua Billings are pointed: "Thar iz advice enuff now laying around to run three just such worlds as this; what we are suffering most for iz sum good examples."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed a young lady entering a public hall the other evening, "What a dreadful odor of carburetted hydrogen!" "Mum!" said the janitor, with a puzzled countenance. "The smell of the carburetted hydrogen," she explained. "That's no kind o'gin, mum," replied the janitor; "that's gass; the pipes is leakin', mum."

"How do you like the Episcopalian service?" asked Jones. "Never heard it," replied Fogg. "I dropped in at one last Sunday. It was quite early, and so I began reading the service. I didn't read far, though, before I found that it would never do for me. So I came out." "Why what was the trouble? Too many collections?" "Yes. On almost every page it said 'collect.' One collection is all I can afford to respond to. Must be awfully expensive to be an Episcopalian."

The secret of respectability lies in the strict observance of the following three rules:—Live within your means, always tell the truth, and keep good company.

Never let the world see that you are fond of your own person; a polite man never finds time to talk of himself.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain—it is a seed which even dropped by chance springs up a flower.

It is quite wonderful how many things there are in this world which you do not want if you can only make yourself think so.

Professor (to student who writes, not for the masses, but for the educated few)—"You should write so that the most ignorant of your audience can understand all you say." Student (puzzled)—"What part of my production is not clear to you sir?"—Berkleyan.

"I will and I won't, I shall and I shan't, I'm a togy if I do, I'm a foggy if I don't, Am I ami, or am I not Ami? It I am Ami, why am I? If I am not Ami, who am I?"

A bore is a man that spends so much time talking about himself that you can't talk about yourself.



## 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.

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Miles.	Passenger & Freight	Miles.	Passenger & Freight
Halifax.....	Leave 7 45	St. John, do	7 30
46 Windsor.	9 40	28 Middleston.	6 30
64 Wolfville.	10 30	47 Berwick.	6 30
71 Kentville.	11 05	59 Kentville.	6 30
83 Berwick.	11 36	66 Wolfville.	6 57
102 Middleton.	12 23	84 Windsor.	8 15
130 Annapolis.	1 40	130 Halifax.	11 00

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Miles.	Passenger & Freight	Miles.	Passenger & Freight
St. John, do	7 30	Halifax.....	7 45
28 Middleston.	6 30	46 Windsor.	9 40
47 Berwick.	6 30	64 Wolfville.	10 30
59 Kentville.	6 30	71 Kentville.	11 05
66 Wolfville.	6 57	83 Berwick.	11 36
84 Windsor.	8 15	102 Middleton.	12 23
130 Halifax.	11 00	130 Annapolis.	1 40

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.

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.

## HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON 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.

## 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 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.

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April 17.

## Nova Scotia Book Bindery,

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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, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal. 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 regulate 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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