

The Messenger Almanac.

OCTOBER.

Last Quarter, Oct. 8th, 9h. 29m. M.
New Moon, " 15th, 10h. 55m. M.
First Quarter, " 22nd, 2h. 4m. M.
Full Moon, " 29th, 9h. 55m. A.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
W.	Rise, Sets.	Rises, South, Sets.	at Halifax
1	W. 6 25 38	5 57 0 14	6 58 8 7
2	Th. 6 35 36	6 19 0 58	7 59 8 38
3	Fr. 6 45 34	6 52 1 42	9 5 9 8
4	Sa. 6 55 32	7 30 2 30	10 8 9 40
5	SU. 6 75 30	8 6 3 18	11 6 10 9
6	M. 6 85 28	9 4 8 11	10 41 10 1
7	Tu. 6 95 27	10 9 4 59	0 49 11 10
8	W. 6 105 25	11 12 5 50	1 31 11 58
9	Th. 6 125 23	M 6 39 2 6	A. 55 2 12
10	Fr. 6 135 21	0 20 7 29	3 38 3 43
11	Sa. 6 145 19	1 31 8 17	3 38 3 43
12	Su. 6 155 18	2 43 9 6	3 29 4 57
13	M. 6 175 16	3 50 9 54	3 52 5 51
14	Tu. 6 185 14	5 13 10 44	4 15 6 35
15	W. 6 195 12	6 33 11 39	4 45 7 16
16	Th. 6 205 11	7 55 A. 37	5 19 7 57
17	Fr. 6 225 9	9 14 1 37	6 0 8 38
18	Sa. 6 235 7	10 29 2 40	6 51 9 22
19	SU. 6 245 5	11 35 3 44	7 53 10 6
20	M. 6 265 4	A. 30 4 45	9 0 10 55
21	Tu. 6 275 2	1 12 5 42	10 12 11 48
22	W. 6 295 1	1 43 6 33	11 23 M
23	Th. 6 304 58	2 10 7 21	M 0 49
24	Fr. 6 314 56	2 38 8 6	0 32 2 6
25	Sa. 6 324 54	2 52 8 49	1 39 3 34
26	SU. 6 344 54	3 15 9 31	2 45 4 46
27	M. 6 354 53	3 36 10 13	3 47 5 44
28	Tu. 6 374 51	3 57 10 55	4 50 6 23
29	W. 6 384 50	4 22 11 39	5 53 7 6
30	Th. 6 394 49	4 53 M 6 56	7 40
31	Fr. 6 414 47	5 30 0 25	7 57 8 12

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Pictou, 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 53 minutes later. A Westport, 2 hours 34 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.

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Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100.
Church Record and Register \$2. and \$3 each.

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No. 69 & 71 Granville St., Halifax,
April 15.

For Consumption

And all diseases that lead to it; such as COUGHS, NEGLECTED COLDS, BRONCHITIS, PAIN IN THE CHEST, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY

IT IS WARRANTED to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours time, if not of too long standing. It is WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is WARRANTED not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head as it contains no Opium in any form. It is WARRANTED to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Apr. 22.

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SCIENCE.

READING AT SEVEN AND A HALF

MILES DISTANCE FROM THE CANDLE.

On the evening of July 12, the Maxim electric light was put in operation on the tower of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., with a view to test the extent of its illuminating powers. An open parabolec reflector was used—no lenses—and care was taken by Mr. Maxim to set the points of the carbons a little at one side of each other, and to adjust them to the exact focus of the reflector. When this was fairly accomplished the light was turned toward a spot in Ballston Spa, New York, 7½ miles distant, where by previous arrangement, a group of several hundred persons were assembled to witness the experiment. So powerful was the light, so accurate the focusing and alignment, that the designated place in Ballston was instantly illuminated, so that ordinary print could be read, the time seen on watches, etc. The night was clear, still, and dark. The experiment was made at 9½ o'clock P. M. This is believed to be the greatest distance at which illumination of equal degree has been accomplished. We are indebted to Mr. H. S. Maxim for the above particulars.

A NEW WEATHER THEORY.

The Rev. Henry Roe, F. R. A. S. (Eng.), sends to the London Times a new theory of the weather. He claims to have determined by careful observations, covering nearly ninety years, that dry and wet periods succeed one another in alternate waves of nearly equal length. Not that this equality of duration is quite absolute, or that the wave of one period is exactly the same facsimile of that of a corresponding period at an earlier or a later time; but there is enough of regularity and uniformity about the waves to make the family likeness clearly discernible to any eye that looks for it.

These periods extend over three whole years for each, and the following simple rules will enable any one to work out their several cycles of years for himself:

1. When the number representing any given year is even and exactly divisible by three, that year is the middle one of three cold and wet summers.

2. When the number representing the year is odd and divisible by three, then that year is the middle one of a trial of dry and hot summers.

After testing by these rules the successive seasons of the past twenty-seven years, and finding fact to conform to theory, Mr. Roe predicts that 1881 will be the middle one in a triad of hot and dry summers. What relation these dry and wet periods have (if any) to the recognized cycles of sun spots he has not made out; nor does an examination of recent seasons confirm the alleged harmony of theory with fact.

THE UNITED STATES FOUR HOURS

IN THE DARK.

It is a humiliating confession to make—but geography is pitiless, and our national vainglory must bow to its decrees—that four hours in every twenty-four the entire territory of the United States is deprived of sunshine. As the sun goes down on our farthest Aleutian Island its morning rays are just lighting up the hill tops of the western coast of Ireland, and the breadth of the Atlantic lies between us and daylight. To our Fenian citizens this may be another and cogent reason for annexing the dear little isle of the harp and the shamrock; but until it is done the exultant cry of the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, that the sun never sets on the United States, must be admitted to be a trifle exaggerated. It does set every day, and, paradoxically, four hours before it rises.

In the depth of our humiliation we may possibly console ourselves with the reflection that—though our British cousins can say with truth what we cannot—the sun really shines on the United States when it is up. We have to submit to four hours of sunlessness a day; England is lucky to get four hours of sunshine. So life has its compensations, and existence in the United States remains endurable, though we do not (geographically speaking) make quite so great a spread as we thought.—Scientific American.

An Irish editor says that "in the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a 'gentleman' to edit the paper this week.

Leadville sign: Washing, Ironing and Going out Whitewashing, done here.

NOVEL USE OF ETHER.—A prisoner, named Uhlmann, recently barricaded himself in his cell at Vevy, Switzerland and defied the gendarmes to take him before the judges. It was not thought advisable to shoot him, and the court would not wait till he was starved into surrender, so ether was thrown into the cell until he became sufficiently stupefied to be harmless.

HEALTH HINTS.

HINTS FOR RELIEVING CATARRH.

1. Inhale through the nostrils a strong solution of salt in water. As strong a solution as an ounce to a pint. In this strength it is not painful, but acts as a tonic and astringent, relieving congestion. It is a mistake to suppose that salt water will cure all cases of catarrh, when the condition is one of chronic congestion simply, with acrid secretion, it may be sufficient. When the douche does not seem to succeed, the spray from an atomizing tube should be substituted. 2. Take a piece of brimstone the size of a large pea; burn it on the stove. Close all doors and windows and stay in the smoke for half an hour, breathing through the nostrils. Do not get over it while it is burning, but move about, that you may get the full strength. If the room where you use it is small, commence with a slightly smaller piece, using it twice daily. 3. Inhale the smoke from pine tar. Get a pint or more of pure pine tar (not the oil) from a ship chandler; heat a poker red hot, and stir the tar with it; a thick smoke will rise; hold your head over it keep your mouth shut, and inhale through the nostrils; heat the poker three or four times, until the room is filled with smoke, shut doors and windows, and remain in the room as long possible. In two weeks get fresh tar. It is a good plan to smoke in one's bedroom just before retiring: after smoking, open a window from the top; the smoke slowly escapes, but enough remains to be of some benefit. 4. Chloroform should be used as follows: Inhale directly from the vial first through one nostril and then the other one good full inhalation, and repeat every few moments at first; afterward decreasing in frequency, as the symptoms abate, but continuing its use at intervals for several hours. 5. Mullein leaves thoroughly dried and then used as tobacco in a pipe. The smoke should be pressed to the back of the mouth and exhaled through the nose; once or twice a week will suffice, and should be persevered in. A little piece of sponge in the bowl of the pipe will prevent the juices from passing into the mouth. 6. One teaspoonful of mustard dissolved in a tumblerful of cold water; gargle night and morning, or oftener, if convenient. Or, take equal quantities of pulverized alum and loaf sugar; use as a snuff.

FRUITS FOR FOOD.

There is no sense in the old familiar motto: "Fruit is gold in the morning, silver at noon, and lead at night." Because, with a limited experience, people perceive that some folks can eat fruit at one time and not another, they lay down this rule as a principle for all. Take a family of children, teach them to eat fruit at morning, noon or night—their constitution conforms to it just as it does to tobacco or small doses of arsenic. The cases where fruit is unhealthy at night are the exception. It is true that in tropical climates heavy fruits difficult to digest ought not to be taken at night. Eating bananas in Cuba at night is considered next to suicide for a man who is unacclimatized. There is no better fruit tree for children than the Downing's ever-bearing mulberries! One of them will bear fruit for eight or ten weeks steadily, constantly ripening, and pleasing all the fowls and turkeys, and children and old folks. The common mulberry is flat and sweet; but this has a fine sprightly acid taste, as finely combined as lemonade.

If I had to choose but one fruit in all the world, I should decide for the apple.

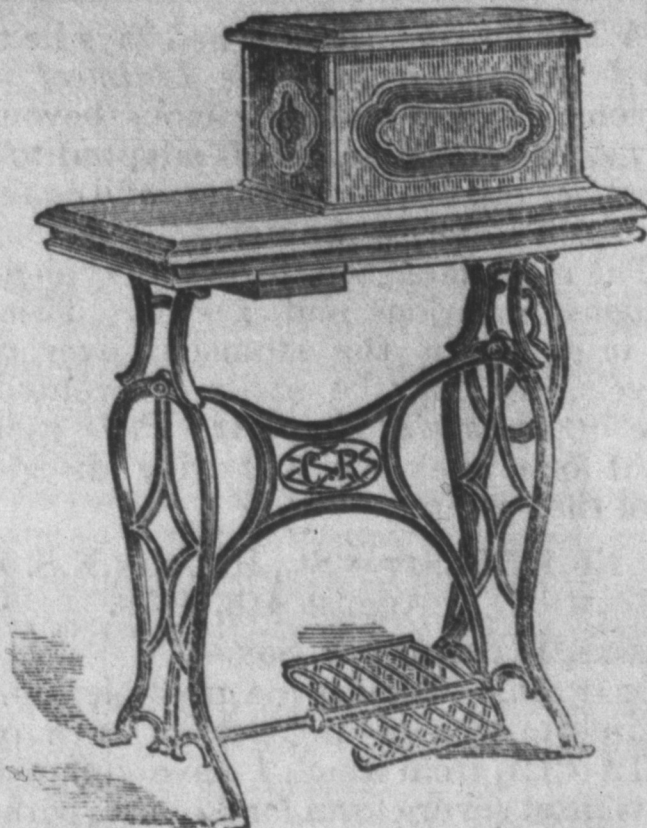
For uses of every kind, early and late, winter or summer, cooked or raw, apple is king.

If a man has a small piece of ground he can furnish himself with fruit during perhaps four or five months of the year.

Half an acre of ground is enough for small fruits which can be raised easily and successfully. People, however, who want to raise fruit on the principle of not having any trouble cannot do better than migrate to the next world.

A small plantation of twenty-four current-bushes should be planted in the middle of a garden, where the air can circulate all around them.

"His profession! What is his profession?" "Madame he pedals music."



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Sept. 16.

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Feb. 20, * to Dec. 31, 79.

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

1879. Arrangement. 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX

7.55 a. m.—Express daily for St. John and intermediate points.

3.30 p. m.—Express daily for Windsor. Connection for Kentville and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

8.20 a. m.—Passengers and freight Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Annapolis and intermediate points.

Arrive at Windsor—9.40 a. m., 5.40 p. m., 11.15 p. m.

LEAVE WINDSOR:

7.00 a. m.—Express, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

10.00 a. m.—Express, on arrival of train from Kentville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

2.00 p. m.—Passengers and Freight Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

6.50—Express daily.

Arrive at Halifax 9.28 a. m.—noon, 4.50 p. m., and 8.30 p. m.

July 1, 1879.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS

Railway.

Summer Arrangement,

Commencing 1st July, 1879.

GOING WEST.

Express Daily.

Pass. & Freight Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.

Passengers and Freight Tues. & Thurs. and Saturday.

Miles.

0 Windsor..... Leave 9 45 12 00 6 45

18 Wolfville do 10 40 1 15 6 55

25 Kentville, Arrive 11 00 1 45 7 20

37 Berwick Leave 11 15 2 20

53 Wilmot, Leave 11 45 3 12

84 Annapolis, Arrive 1 50 6 30

St. John, do 7 30

GOING EAST.

Pass. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. Tues. Thurs. & Sat.

Express Daily.

Miles.

St. John, Leave A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.

Annapolis, Leave 6 15 2 40

31 Wilmot, do 8 19 4 02

47 Berwick, Leave 9 25 4 44

59 Kentville, Arrive 10 20 5 15

68 Wolfville, do 7 30 11 05 6 25

84 Windsor, Arrive 9 00 1 00 6 45

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday and Annapolis, to return on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1879 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1879

TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

At 8.05 a. m. (Express) for St. John, Pictou and intermediate points.

At 12.15 p. m. (Accommodation) for Pictou and intermediate points.

At 5.00 p. m. (Accommodation) for Truro and intermediate points.

At 6.15 p. m. (Express) for St. John, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal, and the West.

WILL ARRIVE:—