

The Messenger Almanac.

MAY, 1881.

First Quarter, May 6th, 6h. 30m. M.
Full Moon, " 13th, 6h. 10m. A.
Last Quarter, " 20th, 10h. 53m. M.
New Moon, " 27th, 7h. 22m. A.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
W.	Rise.	South.	at Halifax
1 Su.	4 54 7	0 6 59	2 38 10 17
2 M.	4 53 7	1 7 55	3 29 11 3
3 Tu.	4 51 7	2 8 52	4 17 11 42
4 W.	4 50 7	3 9 51	5 3 11 51
5 Th.	4 48 7	4 10 50	5 48 0 15
6 Fr.	4 47 7	5 11 49	6 31 0 44
7 Sa.	4 45 7	6 12 48	7 14 1 10
8 Su.	4 44 7	7 13 47	8 1 1 17
9 M.	4 43 7	8 14 46	8 41 1 57
10 Tu.	4 42 7	9 15 45	9 27 2 22
11 W.	4 41 7	10 16 44	10 16 2 48
12 Th.	4 40 7	11 17 43	11 10 3 17
13 Fr.	4 39 7	12 18 42	12 3 3 53
14 Sa.	4 38 7	1 19 41	1 4 4 36
15 Su.	4 37 7	2 20 40	2 9 5 31
16 M.	4 36 7	3 21 39	3 9 6 33
17 Tu.	4 35 7	4 22 38	4 10 7 43
18 W.	4 34 7	5 23 37	5 11 8 55
19 Th.	4 33 7	6 24 36	6 12 10 3
20 Fr.	4 32 7	7 25 35	7 13 11 26
21 Sa.	4 31 7	8 26 34	8 14 12 3
22 Su.	4 30 7	9 27 33	9 15 1 35
23 M.	4 29 7	10 28 32	10 16 2 40
24 Tu.	4 28 7	11 29 31	11 17 3 42
25 W.	4 27 7	12 30 30	12 18 4 43
26 Th.	4 26 7	1 31 29	1 19 5 43
27 Fr.	4 25 7	2 32 28	2 20 6 39
28 Sa.	4 24 7	3 33 27	3 21 7 13
29 Su.	4 23 7	4 34 26	4 22 8 8
30 M.	4 22 7	5 35 25	5 23 8 57
31 Tu.	4 21 7	6 36 24	6 24 9 40

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings 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. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes LATER. A Westport, 2 hours 54 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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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.
Psalmists, in all varieties, from 85 cts.
Baptist Hymn Book from 50 cts.
Baptists Hymn and Tune Book \$1.00 and \$2.25.
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Feb. 2.

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS ON FEEDING HORSES.—At a meeting at the Farmers' Institute at Salem, Mass., Mr. John E. Russel said:

The horse has the smallest stomach in proportion to his size of any animal. Fifteen or sixteen quarts is its utmost capacity. This space is completely filled by four quarts of oats and saliva that goes into the stomach with it. Horses are generally over-fed, and not fed often enough. For a horse with moderate work, six or eight quarts of bruised oats and eight or ten pounds of fine hay a day is sufficient. This should be fed in at least three meals, and is better if fed in four.

A horse's digestion is very rapid, and therefore he gets hungry sooner than a man. When he is hungry he is ineffective, and wears out very rapidly. Water fills the stomach, lowers the temperature and dilutes the gastric juice, therefore the horse should not drink immediately before eating. Neither should he be watered immediately after eating, because he will drink too much, and force some of the contents of the stomach into the large intestine, which will cause scouring. Scouring is also caused by too rapid eating, which can be prevented by putting half a dozen pebbles, half the size of the fist, into the manger with the oats.

Mr. Russel said also that he preferred oats to any other grain for horses, and considered bruised oats worth twenty per cent. more than whole.

The Country Gentleman gives the three essentials to success in sowing small seeds, whether of farm crops, garden vegetables or flowers. They are, a finely pulverized covering, a depth according to the size of the seed, and a moist surface until the plants are well rooted. A great many disappointments might be avoided by remembering these simple rules.

Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, says he has given attention to the cultivation of watermelons from his youth up, and has never succeeded in getting two first-rate crops from the same ground in succession. Newly-cleared land is best for melons, but he thinks that they may be raised on any good corn land.

Those who have the care of cows should bear in mind that a cow cannot make cud when fed on shorts or meal alone. These must be mixed with longer feed, either in the manger or in the animal's stomach. It is not necessary to mix these substances before feeding, as the motion of the stomach will mix them sufficiently to form a cud.

A man digging clams hardly knows whether he is fishing or engaged in agricultural pursuits.

HEALTH HINTS.

GREEN FRUITS, RHUBARB &c.—Dr. Hanford writes concerning the dangers arising from eating unripe fruit. In the case of the pie-plant, or rhubarb, there is special danger, since this plant is not regarded as unripe. In one variety of this (*Rheum Rhabonticum*), used as generally as any among us, oxalic acid is found, which is an active poison, and so labelled in the shops. This, with malic acid, gives the plant its peculiar strong acid taste, the more acid being referable to the oxalic acid. Indeed, the acid is so decided that no one having a normal taste would ever eat it, aside from the disguise of the sugar. And in this disguise consists the great danger from the use of all such articles; since this sugar gives a pleasant taste to what would not be otherwise tolerated, as in nature poisons are made unpleasant to the taste, smell etc., as one means of teaching us to avoid them. While acids may be and are favourable,—in warm weather the spring more especially,—it is injudicious to use sugar in sufficient quantity either to so disguise poisons as to make them decidedly palatable, or to counteract the natural advantage of these acids in their stimulating effects on digestion, and in the purification of the blood. If, however, this plant must or will be used, without reference to its results, it is judicious to soak it in soda and water, a tablespoonful of common soda to a quart of water, by which most of the oxalic acid will be neutralized, requiring less sugar. After remaining for an hour in this, it is well to soak it in common water over night.

Judging from the almost universal custom of using various fruits in the

spring, etc., before they are ripe, it is manifest that much ignorance on this subject prevails, or that there is a recklessness in regard to the results of such indulgence. The difference chemically considered between the ripe and unripe fruit is almost that of light and darkness. Chemically considered, the constituents of the unripe currant or peach—acid, acid, distasteful, like poisons in general—are as dissimilar to those of the ripe fruit as are their tastes. Indeed, one would scarcely believe, on tasting of the half-grown article, that it could ever be developed into the delicious peach, so universally esteemed.

No cooking can change the poisonous juices of the unripe fruit into wholesome food. Ripe fruits are generally wholesome, if fresh and eaten as a part of the meal, but the unripe—like the currant, etc., can never promote the health, can never nourish like the mature fruit.

IS COLD FAVOURABLE TO HEALTH?

In his last report as Registrar of Providence, R. I., Dr. Snow writes: "There is a popular error, which we often hear spoken of in the winter season, that clear, cold weather is favorable to the public health. The truth is, that in this climate severe cold weather, if continued more than two or three days, increases the number of deaths as certainly as continued hot weather, though in a different manner. Severe cold depresses the vital forces, and exposure to it produces fatal results among those persons, or classes of persons, whose vital force is weakened by any cause. Such persons are the aged and the very young, and also all who are sick or debilitated from any other cause. Besides this, severe cold is no preventive of, but on the contrary, is favorable to, the spread of some of our most fatal diseases, as smallpox, diphtheria, and scarlatina. This is shown at the present time in Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other places."

For Felon.—Take equal parts of gum camphor, gum opium, castile soap and brown sugar; wet to a paste with spirits of turpentine. Prepare it and apply a thick plaster.

For Sprain.—Bathe with arnica diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well and strong in a few days.

For Neuralgia.—Steep green horse radish root in cold vinegar, warm the liquid slightly and bathe the parts affected.

For Constipation.—One ounce of senna, the same quantity of peppermint leaves, one half pound figs, all chopped fine and mixed with a few spoonfuls of molasses. Take a small piece after each meal.

VARIETIES.

"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 gas; the pipes is leakin', mum."

Fashion is often the result of accident. A South end woman's hat blew off the other day and was run over by a horse car, a hack and a wheelbarrow, besides being stepped upon four times, before she recovered it. She had to wear it home, though, and seven milliners who saw it, thought it was a new style, and went to making hats with such jams in them, and they went off like hot cakes.

After a christening at a church in London, while the minister was making out the certificate, he happened to say—"Let me see, this is the thirtieth!" "Thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother, "indeed it is only the eleventh!" The minister was alluding to the day of the month.

The death of Lord Beaconsfield leaves Mr. Gladstone the only living Englishman who has held the great office of Prime Minister of England.

The Railway Clearing House, which commenced with a manager and seven clerks, now occupies nearly two thousand persons, and adjusts business connected with two hundred thousand railway stations. The books show on an average one thousand parcels get lost each day. The most fertile cause of miscarriage being neglect of removing old labels from trunks and bags.

—English paper.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

(Halifax time.)
At 8.30 a. m.—Express for St. John, Pictou, Quebec.
At 1.15 p. m.—Accommodation for Pictou.
At 5.30 p. m.—Accommodation for Truro.
At 3.00 p. m.—Express for St. John and Quebec.

WILL ARRIVE:—
At 9.15 a. m.—Accommodation from Truro.
At 12.55 a. m.—Express from Quebec and from St. John.
At 3.00 p. m.—Accommodation from Pictou.
At 8.30 p. m.—Express from St. John.
Nov. 24, 1880.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Spring Arrangement—Commencing Monday, April 4th, 1881.

The following is according to Railway Time. Halifax times is 15 minutes later.

GOING WEST		Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only.	Passengers and Freight, Daily.	Pass. & Freight, Daily.
Miles.				
Halifax.....	Leave	7 45	7 45	3 00
46 Windsor.	9 40	10 55	6 15	
64 Wolfville.	10 30	12 02	7 17	
71 Kentville.	11 05	12 50	7 40	
83 Berwick.	11 30	1 43		
102 Middleton.	12 23	2 58		
130 Annapolis.	Arrive	1 40	5 00	
St. John,	do	7 30		

GOING EAST.		Pass. and Freight, Daily.	Express Mon., Wed. and Saturday only.	Pass. & Freight, Daily.
Miles.				
St. John,	Leave	8 00		
Annapolis,	7 30	2 20		
28 Middleton.	9 30	3 42		
47 Berwick.	10 58	4 30		
59 Kentville.	12 30	5 12		
66 Wolfville.	6 57	12 58	5 35	
84 Windsor.	8 15	2 30	6 27	
130 Halifax.	Arrive	11 00	6 25	8 25

Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, and returns the same days, on arrival of 7.45 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

HALIFAX AND CAPEBRETON 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 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.

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

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Sept. 23, 1880.

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