

The Messenger Almanac.

AUGUST, 1881.

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

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
W.	Rise.	Sets.	Rises. South. Sets. at Halifax
1 M.	4 51	7 21	11 32 4 39 9 46
2 Tu.	4 52	7 20	11 32 5 27 10 16
3 W.	4 53	7 19	11 32 6 20 10 55
4 Th.	4 54	7 18	11 32 7 16 11 41
5 Fr.	4 55	7 16	11 32 8 15 M
6 Sa.	4 56	7 15	11 32 9 17 0 37
7 Su.	4 57	7 14	11 32 10 18 1 44
8 M.	4 58	7 13	11 32 11 18 2 58
9 Tu.	4 59	7 11	11 32 12 18 4 10
10 W.	5 00	7 10	11 32 1 19 5 23
11 Th.	5 01	7 09	11 32 2 20 6 35
12 Fr.	5 02	7 08	11 32 3 21 7 46
13 Sa.	5 03	7 07	11 32 4 22 8 57
14 Su.	5 04	7 06	11 32 5 23 10 08
15 M.	5 05	7 05	11 32 6 24 11 18
16 Tu.	5 06	7 04	11 32 7 25 12 29
17 W.	5 07	7 03	11 32 8 26 1 40
18 Th.	5 08	7 02	11 32 9 27 2 51
19 Fr.	5 09	7 01	11 32 10 28 4 02
20 Sa.	5 10	7 00	11 32 11 29 5 13
21 Su.	5 11	6 59	11 32 12 30 6 24
22 M.	5 12	6 58	11 32 1 31 7 35
23 Tu.	5 13	6 57	11 32 2 32 8 46
24 W.	5 14	6 56	11 32 3 33 9 57
25 Th.	5 15	6 55	11 32 4 34 11 08
26 Fr.	5 16	6 54	11 32 5 35 12 19
27 Sa.	5 17	6 53	11 32 6 36 1 30
28 Su.	5 18	6 52	11 32 7 37 2 41
29 M.	5 19	6 51	11 32 8 38 3 52
30 Tu.	5 20	6 50	11 32 9 39 5 03
31 W.	5 21	6 49	11 32 10 40 6 14

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position 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. At St. John's, Newfoundland, 20 minutes earlier than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 54 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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Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, LeDroit Building, Washington, D. C. May 1.

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Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100.
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COATS DYED AND PRESSED FOR \$1.00.

FEATHERS DYED ALL SHADES AND CURLED

COATS, DRESSES, CURTAINS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, ETC.,

Dyed to look like New.

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Oct. 22.

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"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.

SCIENCE.

The tallest trees in the world are in Australia. A fallen tree in Gippsland measure 435 feet from the root to the highest point of the branches. Another standing in the Dunoon district, in Victoria, is estimated to be over 450 feet from the ground to the top.

To prevent the destruction of flower-beds by hens and chickens scatter freely over the beds, after the seed is sown, hen-droppings mixed with loose straw and litter from the stables. It may not be well for fine flowers, but my salvias and balsams thus treated last summer were the marvel of the neighborhood. I treated an onion-bed in like manner. I had thirty fowls roaming at large. They would stand around and view those beds with a critic's eye, but they meddled not. My friend declared I would kill the plants with kindness, but a very late frost killed them—the thirteenth balsam and salvias I ever saw. I repeated the remedy several times during the summer. I found it necessary after hoeing and felt well paid for my trouble.—Mrs. P. J. Strong, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., in N. Y. Tribune.

Our mistakes trouble us more than our sins; we repent more having been ridiculed than if we had been wrong.—Alice Ward.

Algiers possesses a river of veritable ink. Two streams, one starting from a region where the soil is ferruginous, the other from a peat-swamp, meet and form the river, whose inky constituency is due to the mixing of the iron and the galeic acid which the two tributary streams respectively contain.

A recent writer says that the stormy petrel possesses a singular amount of oil, which is very pure, is collected in St. Kilda by catching the bird on its eggs, where it sits very closely, and making it disgorge the oil into a vessel.

The greatest feat ever accomplished in telegraphy is the transmission of the whole of the New Testament to Chicago, which was accomplished in less than seven hours. The operators started on four wires at 5.30 p. m., and additional wires were employed until at nine p. m. no fewer than twenty were in use, and at 12.20 a. m. the last word was sent.

"THE FIRST FORMS" OF LIFE.

Ignoramus.

Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

Tell me, I pray you, learned men.

First Learned Man.

The hen was first, or whence the egg?

Give us no more of your doubts, I beg.

Second Learned Man.

The egg was first, or whence the hen?

Or how could she come, or where, or when?

Ignoramus.

A fig for your learning! 'Tis fudge, I vow!

If you can answer this question now,

Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men,

Whether was first the egg or the hen?

Shakspeare uses more different words

than any other writer in the English

language. Writers on the statistics of

words inform us that he uses about

15,000 different words in his plays and

sonnets, while there is no other writer

who uses so many as 10,000. Some

few writers use as many as 9,000 words,

but the great majority of writers do not

employ more than 8,000. In conversa-

tion, only from 3,000 to 5,000 different

words are used.

A law of England now requires that

every furnace used in working engines

by steam shall be so constructed as to

consume its own smoke. In some parts

of this country such a law is imperative-

ly demanded.

Last summer Mr. H. F. Osborne

bought a pair of prairie dogs in Colora-

do, and took them to his home in New-

ark N. J. In December he decided

to give them their customary winter

sleep under the ground. He had a

deep hole excavated in his garden, and

placing the dogs therein in a box, with

a piece of carpet for bedding, he

shoveled in the earth until the box was

buried several feet. In April the box

was dug up, and the dogs were found

close together in a sound sleep. They

were taken into the house, and quickly

regained consciousness. They played

together, and seemed to be well and

strong.

THE HOUSE.

MINUTE PUDDING.—One pint of milk, one of water, nine tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs. Set the milk in a basin of hot water, and when it comes to a boil add to it one pint of boiling water. Have ready the flour, made to a smooth paste with one cup of milk, and mix with this paste, after they are well beaten, the two eggs. Now take the basin in which the milk and water are, and set upon the fire; let it boil up once, and then stir in the thickening; beat it well that it may be smooth, and cook three minutes longer, serve with vinegar sauce.

DRYING CHERRIES.—Now that the cherries are ripening, do not let house-keepers forget, amid the hurry of canning, to dry a few in sugar for pies and for steamed puddings, for which they are excellent in the spring when one is troubled to get up a variety, or something new and toothsome, for the table. Take out the pits, and spread the fruit evenly on platters or plates. If very juicy, turn over them only a part of the juice. Sprinkle liberally with white sugar, and set in the oven, or about the stove, where they will dry quickly, but be very careful not to scorch, as this injures the flavor; in fact utterly ruins the fruit. When partially dry, loosen from the plates and stir occasionally. When fully dried, pack in bowls or small jars, and tie paper over the top to keep out insects and dust. A little sugar may be sprinkled between the layers, although, if the fruit is well dried, this is not important.

How to COOK TURNIPS.—Turnips are usually cooked after being cut in slices and soaked in cold water an hour or two, washing out gum, sugar and other fine constituents of the root. The Caterer says that if boiled whole, without previous soaking, and then peeled and mashed moderately with butter, the result will be a delicious, full-flavored dish, containing all the nourishment that the old process leaches away.

AGRICULTURE.

PLANT-FOOD IN THE SOIL.—In a discussion before the Central New York Farmers' Club Dr. Wight said:—"After having learned the necessity and value of applying the three heretofore mentioned substances as food for plants, I owe to some surprise at being informed by the highest authorities that every ton of ordinary surface soil holds much more of everyone of these three ingredients than a ton of manure. The necessity of the application of nitrogen, potash, and phosphate of lime seems to be explained only on the ground that these substances, which are already in the soil, are of the most part so locked up chemically as to be nearly inert. Thorough pulverization, the application of small quantities of these fertilizers, and sometimes by the application of some substances not strictly called manure or direct plant-food, such as lime, salt, plaster, etc., which release, unlock, and render soluble and available the fertilizing substances already in the soil. Dr. Voelcker analyzed the dry earth of common soil and found it to contain 62 lbs. of nitrogen and 36 lbs. of phosphoric acid per ton. Other analyses of soils have shown potash enough already in the soil to produce 250 bushels of potatoes yearly for 100 years, and phosphoric acid enough to produce 30 bushels of wheat per acre annually for 200 years. Prof. Johnson analyzed a soil which contained 4,652 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in one foot of surface soil, and yet only 62 lbs. was available. The same principle holds true, and to a still greater extent, in regard to the tricalcic phosphoric acid. Notwithstanding all these scientific facts, we find that the application of 80 lbs. of available nitrogen will frequently add from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre. And we all know the great benefit we are constantly deriving from the application of 10 or 15 tons of good barnyard manure per acre, containing probably more than 100 lbs. each of nitrogen and phosphoric acid, and perhaps 60 lbs. of the potash.

A Wisconsin farmer, twenty-three years ago, planted a piece of waste land, unfit for cultivation, with black-walnut trees. The trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter and have been sold for \$27,000.

The first lesson of literature, no less than of life, is the learning how to burn your own smoke.

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

Miles.

Halifax, Leave 7.45 A.M. 8.52 P.M.

46 Windsor, 9.40 P.M. 12.30 P.M.

64 Wolfville, 10.30 P.M. 1.35 P.M.

71 Kentville, 11.05 P.M. 2.30 P.M.

83 Berwick, 11.36 P.M. 3.18 P.M.

102 Middleton, P.M. 4.55 P.M.

130 Annapolis, Arrive 1.40 P.M. 6.40 P.M.

St. John, do 7.30 P.M.

GOING EAST.

Miles.

St. John, Leave 8.00 A.M. 8.00 P.M.

Annapolis, Leave 6.30 P.M. 2.15 P.M.

102 Middleton, 8.20 P.M. 3.31 P.M.

47 Berwick, 9.46 P.M. 4.20 P.M.

59 Kentville, 6.30 P.M. 1.15 P.M.

66 Wolfville, 6.57 P.M. 1.45 P.M.

84 Windsor, 8.15 P.M. 1.15 P.M.

130 Halifax, Arrive 11.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.

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.

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 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.

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

Nova Scotia

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Jan. 31.



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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Dec. 1. 1880.

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