

Agriculture.

BEAUTY.

Beautiful faces—they that wear The light of a pleasant spirit there— It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do The work of the noble, good, and true, Busy for them the long day through.

Beautiful feet are they that go Swiftly to lighten another's woe Through summer's heat or the winter's snow.

Beautiful children, if rich or poor, Who walk the pathways, sweet and pure, That lead to the mansions strong and sure.

PLANT TREES.—Every citizen who has no trees near his residence, should see to it, and plant shade trees about his place. To estimate the value of groves and shelter trees, would be as difficult as to estimate the value of good health in dollars and cents; no man knows how to appreciate them until, having enjoyed either one or the other, he is deprived of its blessing. The benefit to be derived from a grove in summer is that of shade and protection from flies, while the belt of timber, if properly arranged, will protect the orchard and farm from the devastation of the storms of winter, they will both furnish protection to man and beast from the chilling wind and add fifty per cent. to the value of the place.

BOILING CORN IN THE EAR FOR HOGS—An experienced man says he finds much economy in boiling corn in the ear and so feeding it to his hogs. He supposes that the alkalies contained in the cob act upon the flinty covering of the grain and soften it, while they also loosen the attachment of the cob. Certainly, the animals prefer to have the corn in this fashion. They fatten faster and keep in finer condition.

IMPROVED STOCK.—A cheap and convenient way for a poor man to get a fine stock of cattle is to buy a male calf of some improved breed. From \$100 to \$200 will procure a pure blooded calf. In two years one can have a fine bull, and half-blooded stock from a good number of cows; and by hiring him out to the neighbours, one can soon get the price of the animal back. Besides, in a few years, the farm may be stocked with three-fourths and seven-eighths blood, which is practically as valuable for everything but propagation as full-blooded stock.

A RAT-PROOF CORN CRIB—The simplest and cheapest way of making a corn crib rat-proof is to set it on posts say two feet high, and at the top place inverted tin pans, in size sufficient to extend two or three inches over the posts. Then keep the crib separated from every other building, and from the ground except by those posts.—Western Farmer.

NEW ZEALAND MODE OF KEEPING POTATOES.—Pierce them with a packing needle, thread them as children do horse chestnuts, and hang them up in dry rooms.

POTATO SALAD—Take four large potatoes, boil soft and mealy; mash with a fork until entirely free from lumps; season with salt and pepper quite strong. Boil three eggs hard, mash the yolks to a paste with a little vinegar, and mix it in the potatoes thoroughly. Slice the whites over the top when the salad is placed in a dish, and you will have an article of food with which you will be much pleased.

TO CURE HAMS.—Take 2 1/2 lbs. salt-peter, dried and finely powdered, 1/2 bushel best Liverpool salt, 3 lbs. brown sugar, and 1/2 gallon of molasses. Mix all in a vessel, rub the meat well with the same, and pack with skin down.

The above is the exact amount for 100 lbs. of pork. After being in salt three or four weeks, take out, wash clean the pieces, dry and hang it up for smoking. Three weeks is sufficient to smoke it thoroughly,—by fire made of hickory wood. When smoked, take down and bag, or pack away in dry chaff or cut straw. Examine them occasionally, and if found to be at all damp, renew the packing with dry material.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by standing in our own light.

Scientific.

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.—A writer in the Western Rural says: "I have discovered many years ago, that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but I thought the process so simple and inexpensive that it was not worth while making any stir about it. I would as soon have poplar bass-wood, or quaking-ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. I have taken out bass-wood posts, after having been set seven years, that were as sound when taken up as when set in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect on them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. For the benefit of others, I will give the recipe: Take linseed oil, and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat over the timber, and there is not a man that will live long enough to see it rotten."

HOW TO USE A GRINDSTONE.—First.—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place. Second.—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use. Third.—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of gas pipe or a hacker. Fourth.—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit. Fifth.—Observe: When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half-ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.

If iron garden-tools are laid for a few minutes into a solution of soda, they will be protected from rusting for a long time, even if exposed continuously to a moist atmosphere.

ECONOMY OF GOOD CARVING.—Not only is it true that meat is twice as nice if nicely divided, but also a joint properly carved will go nearly twice as far as another of similar size and weight clumsily cut up; and every careful housewife and true economist will do her best to master the art of carving as soon as possible. Not only will she be taking the best means to avoid waste, but she will also get the credit of keeping a well-provided table; for even where there is but little to serve, if it is well cooked, well carved, well served, and neatly put on a table, a single dish is preferable to a profusion ill prepared. Even in so small a matter as cutting a slice of bread, a loaf always cut straight and even goes much further than one hacked and hewn irregularly, or in all directions, and it is palatable to the last piece, so that there is no excuse for leaving odds and ends.—Cassell's Household Guide.

Professor Tyndall has just perfected a new respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton wool wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By this simple means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upwards of an hour at a time with safety and comfort, so far as their respiration is concerned.

It is wonderful to what an extent people believe that happiness depends on not being obliged to labour. Honest, hearty, contented labour is the true source of happiness, as well as the only guarantee of life. Idleness and luxury induce premature decay much faster than many trades regarded as the most exhaustive and fatal to longevity. Labour in general actually increases the term of life.

Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and we begin to reel before we know it. Shut the eyes, whether you are walking along the street, looking over a precipice, ascending a ladder, or climbing to a ship's masthead; the fear or dizziness disappears instantly if you look upward.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A Prussian engineer has, it is said, invented a machine which will manufacture ice without chemicals, merely by compression and expulsion of air. A machine makes two tons of ice per day, and the capacity can be increased to twenty tons.

HALIFAX N. S., JANUARY 15, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANAC.

JANUARY 1873.

First Quarter, Jan. 5h. 5h. 13a. afternoon. Full Moon, " 13h. 0h. 8m. afternoon. Last Quarter, " 21h. 4h. 16m. afternoon. New Moon, " 28 h. 1h. 13m. afternoon.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days of the week and corresponding astronomical data.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern gives the time of high water at Pictou, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Pictou.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 11 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland, 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. To the remainder add the time of rising.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

DECEMBER, 1872.

HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN.

Table showing train schedules from Halifax to St. John, including stations like Windsor, Hantsport, Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, and Annapolis.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Table showing train schedules from St. John to Halifax, including stations like Annapolis, Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, Middleton, and Kentville.

N. B.—The Express Trains run on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday only. Steamer "Scot" leave St. John on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 8 a. m., for Annapolis, and return same day on arrival of 8 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

International Steamers leave St. John every Thursday at 8 a. m., for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John at 8.30 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Woodstock, Fredericton, St. Stephens, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada.

Through Tickets at reduced fares by above routes to all parts in the United States and Canada may be obtained at the Ticket Office, 136 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the principal Stations on the Railway.

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Joyful news for the Afflicted.

GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

Wilmot, February 15, 1866. Mr. Caleb Gates—Dear Sir—I feel entirely well of pain in my side and have raised no more blood and matter since taking two bottles of your medicine. I have tested it in my family with a like result; my wife, one of my sons and myself have all been cured of severe affections of the Lungs and stomach by its use after every other medicine has failed. I cordially recommend it.

JOHN H. POTTER, Caledonia June 4, 1863. This is to certify that I was given up by all the most skillful physicians in New York with the dropsy, in its worst form, with a large lump in my side, and swelled out of all kind of human shape, when hearing of Mrs. E. Gates medicine, I was induced to try it, and by so doing I am happy to inform the public, I am restored to perfect health.

JOHN CANN, The medicines are manufactured by CALEB GATES. CALEB GATES, ESQ. Sir, This is to certify that I was for a considerable length of time seriously afflicted with indigestion accompanied by a severe pain in the chest and side. After trying different medicines without experiencing any permanent relief was induced by your Agent to try his medicine and after using three bottles of Bitters and Syrup, I was entirely cured.

I would cordially recommend it to all similar afflicted. GEO. DORRIN, Conductor W. A. Railway. Kentville, Oct 5th, 1870.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with the complaint of the urinary organs and the blood and matter since taking two bottles of your medicine. I have tested it in my family with a like result; my wife, one of my sons and myself have all been cured of severe affections of the Lungs and stomach by its use after every other medicine has failed. I cordially recommend it.

CHRISTIAN WHEELOCK, Bitters \$1 per quart; Syrup 50 cents per pint bottle; Lotion 20 cents per bottle and the ointment 30 cents per box. Address CALEB GATES & CO., Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co.

A large number of certificates similar to the above, have been received and will be published at times for the information of the afflicted and the people generally.

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