

The Christian Messenger

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 25, 1874

ALMANAC FOR MARCH

Full Moon, March 3, 1h. 7m. morning. Last Quarter, " 11th, 5h. 19m. morning. New Moon, " 18th, 0h. 48m. morning. First Quarter, " 24th, 6h. 17m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High T. Wk, Rise, Sets, Rises, South, Sets, at Halifax. Rows 1-13.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southern 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.

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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WHOLESALE BUYERS Will find our Terms Liberal, and we assure them that their interests will receive our best attention.

GEORGE S. YATES. Halifax, N. S., April 24, 1871.

Scientific

OZONE AND ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

Ozone is a colorless gas, with a powerful and peculiar odor. Like oxygen, it is an oxidizing agent of great power. It changes indigo into isatine, the black sulphate of lead into the white sulphate of lead. It oxidizes antimony, manganese, arsenic, iron, zinc, tin, silver, lead, bismuth, and mercury. Many of the lower oxides it transforms into peroxides. It corrodes india-rubber and decolorizes blue litmus-paper. It acts with great rapidity on iodide of potassium, liberating the iodine. It quickly consumes ammonia changing it into nitrate. It decomposes hydrochloric acid, liberating the chlorine. It is insoluble in acids, alkalis, alcohol, ether, the essential oils, and water. The odor of ozone is very penetrating; air containing but one-millionth of it is said to be perceptible to the olfactories. The peculiar odor of sea air is in part the result of ozone. All air even the purest, has more or less ozone; but so accustomed do we become to it, that it is only by sudden change into it that we perceive it. Visitors at the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, report that, on emerging, the air has a peculiar and vivid odor such as they never before realized. The physiological effects of ozone have been studied both on man and on animals. It is believed that the bracing and inspiring effect of a clear crisp and sparkling morning is due in part to the great amount of ozone in the atmosphere. When it is held in combination with oxygen or common air, it acts much like oxygen, but more powerfully. It affects the pulse, the respiration and the circulation, in various ways, according to the quantity taken, and the temperament of the individual. In this respect, it behaves like electricity. It has been thought that ozone is formed in the body from the contact of oxygen gas with the blood, and there are those who believe that it is absorbed with the oxygen in the air, and is carried into the process of oxidation.—Popular Science Monthly.

TO DESTROY INSECTS.—Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water: let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just round the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk line half an inch in width will set their deprecations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chintz bug at a respectable distance, and travelers should always carry a package of it in their hand bags, to scatter over and under their pillows, in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bedfellows.

HOW TO MAKE A MUSTARD PLASTER.—The ordinary way is to mix the mustard with water, tempering it with a little flour, but such a plaster as that makes it simply abominable. Before it has half done its work it begins to blister the patient, and leaves him finally with a painful, flayed spot, after having produced far less effect in a beneficial way than was intended. Now, a mustard plaster should never make a blister at all. When you make a mustard plaster, then, use no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg and the result will be a plaster which will "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

Scoresby and other Arctic voyagers and whale hunters have observed that whales have some means of communication with one another at great distances.

ces. It is probable that the animals below is a...

man ear, but quite within the range of the cetacean ear.

By a series of experiments M Bousingault has demonstrated that water, when put in a stroug, steel cylinder (so arranged that the dilatation or expansion of the water when cooled below 39° F. could be prevented) will not congeal, though subjected to a temperature of zero F. As soon, however, as expansion is permitted by removing a plug, congelation took place.

Agricultural.

ORCHARD GRASS.—A Virginia correspondent of the Rural New Yorker sums up an article on the above grass as follows:—

"For pasture it has no equal; for hay, in quantity and quality, it cannot be excelled; and for seed no other grass is half as profitable as orchard grass."

"Do not be disappointed with it the first year. Like many of best grasses, it takes two or three years to come to perfection."

A FLORAL ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOMS.—Last August a lady friend of mine gathered a handful of the world-renowned flowers Forget-me-not (Myosotis palustris), and to preserve them as long a period as possible they were put in a large soup-plate filled with rain-water. The flowers were placed near the window so as to enjoy the advantages resulting from an abundance of light and air, and the water was replenish when needed. In a surprisingly short space of time—three weeks I believe—white threads like roots were emitted from the portion of the flower stalks in the water and they ultimately formed a thick net-work over the plate. The flowers remained quite fresh, excepting a few of the most advanced when gathered, and as soon as the roots began to run in the water, the buds began to expand, to take the place of those which faded, and up to the middle of November the bouquet—if it may be so called—was a dense mass of flowers, and a more beautiful or chaste ornament for the indoor apartment cannot be imagined.—Thomas W. Trussler, in Gardner's Magazine.

PRESERVING GREEN FODDER.—A method of preserving green fodder, such as turnip tops, beet tops or other succulent vegetables, has been in use for many years in Europe, by which this green fodder is kept in good condition for six or twelve months. A trench two or four feet deep is dug in a dry spot in the field and the top of the roots, carefully gathered when free from rain or dew, are thrown into it. They are very compactly pressed down, and when the pit is filled some straw is laid upon the fodder and the earth heaped over the whole. In this manner this product, which is generally wasted in a great measure, is utilized. It is necessary to pack away the leaves when dry, compress them as closely as possible, and cover them so completely with earth that all access of air is prevented. It is by the exclusion of air that they are kept from decay.

SELLING MILK IN GLASS BOTTLES.—The American Rural Home says: "A milkman at Elmira, N. Y., has introduced a new plan of delivering milk. In his wagon are arranged side racks, containing quart and pint bottles filled with pure, fresh milk, full measure. These bottles are delivered as required. The customer returns the bottle left the day before; and no pitchers, pails, bowls or dishes are necessary. Another advantage of this system, especially in warm weather, is that each bottle is tightly corked, and can be laid in a pail or pan of cold water, keeping it fresh and sweet or put away in a cooler, taking up little room. His improvement is a most unselfish one, as it will accommodate his customers much more than himself. He will have all these bottles to handle and wash, but it must be a great convenience to his customers, who can afford to pay a little extra."

FRUIT GARDEN.—Many persons think that if they have one variety of each kind of fruit that is enough. This is a mistake, and one who thus plants will not experience half the pleasure which comes from selecting a proper proportion of early and late sorts. Blackberries and raspberries can be

enjoyed for some weeks longer, if both early and late varieties are raised.

Winter is the proper time to lay out this work, and by carefully reading and comparing the statements of the best authorities, one can, with a proper soil, plant with good prospects of success. There are many works upon the different small fruits, and all contain something of interest as well as value to the fruit raiser. Trees which have been trained as cordons, ought to be safe from cattle, and in the case of apricots, and peaches will be all the better if a little protection is given during the winter. Grape-vines may be pruned at any time when the weather is not too cold. At the south the work of preparing the soil, and in some places planting can be carried on but at the north little outside work can be done at this season of the year. American Agriculturist.

A CORRESPONDENT, of Our Dumb Animals. Says: I have a colt five years old, quite fast and high spirited; but I have never struck him with the whip since I bought him last March. I have taught him to obey my slightest wish by means of a lump of sugar, of which he is very fond. He will ask for it by nodding his head and neighing. When I first had him, he would not stand quietly for one to get into the carriage; and I determined to try sugar. I gave him a lump, and from that day to this he never offered to move until I am entirely ready. Wasn't that better than whipping.

"When the weather is wet, We must not fret; When the weather is cold We must not scold; When the weather is warm We must not storm; But be thankful together, Whatever the weather."

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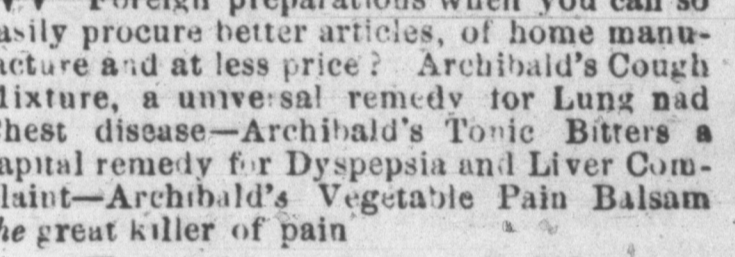
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