

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for Day, SUN., MOON., and High Tide, containing numerical data for January.

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

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.

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.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

USES OF AMMONIA.—I do not know of an agent that can be put to so many household uses, as ammonia, or hartshorn, as it is sometimes called. In cookery, there is no alkali that is equal to it. A small teaspoonful of sal volatile (carbonate of ammonia) in powder, and the same of alum, to one quart of a mixture—bread or cake—will rarely fail to make it light. Both must be dissolved, but separately, in a little warm water as possible and added just before baking. Many recipes in cookery books written thirty years ago and even later, call for sal volatile instead of salaratus, or bicarbonate of soda.

A large spoonful of liquid ammonia for each gallon of suds, in which woollen fabrics are to be washed, will make them clean and soft, with half the labor necessary for washing in the ordinary way. Hartshorn, sufficiently reduced with soft water, is unequalled for cleaning silver and gold, mirrors, window glass and all painted surfaces. A little ammonia, so little as to be hardly perceptible in the water used for plants in winter, will make them wonderfully thrifty. If the color is taken out of cloth, either cotton or woollen, by acids, it can generally be restored with hartshorn, slightly weakened. Apply in full strength to the bites and stings of insects it gives instant relief. Both liquid and powdered ammonia should be kept in bottles, with glass stoppers. The odor of hartshorn is agreeable to most persons, and it is strange to say that any housekeeper who understands its properties, will ever be without it.

TEA AS A POISON.—The Journal of Chemistry asserts tea is not the simple, harmless beverage that is generally supposed; but that its effects in their character may rightly claim to be classed with those of tobacco and alcohol. The paper also adds: "Many disorders of the nervous system are the direct result of excessive tea drinking. Tea is a 'narcotic poison;' its essential principle, theine, is allied in composition with such poisons as strychnine and morphine. It first excites the nervous system and then exhausts it."

Experiments show that both in man and other animals, it impairs power in the lower extremities; so that it affects the 'understanding' in a double sense—literally as well as figuratively. It is not the harmless exhilarant it is supposed to be, but a powerful agent whose effects are often serious."

GOOD SAUSAGES.—The following is a time-honored recipe of excellence which, at this season of the year, may be found useful: For 30 lbs., of meat, chopped, add 1/2 lb. fine salt, 2 1/2 ozs. of pepper, and 2 teacups of powdered sage, sifted.

PAPER CARPETS.—A paper carpet is now made in England, designed to imitate parquet flooring, the paper being printed in patterns to represent woods, from photographs, so that the resemblance is perfect. The floor is first prepared by being made level, and the crevices filled up with plaster of Paris; over the surface as thus prepared, hessian is stretched, and on this first lining paper and then patterned paper is pasted, the whole being finished with a coating of a peculiar kind of varnish, described as wonderfully hard, and wear resisting. This kind of carpeting can be kept perfectly clean with great ease, and though the wear of paper carpeting may be thought problematical, the inventor states that he has had rooms covered with it for sixteen months, without showing any appreciable signs of wear.

A Scale-y Story

"A major" loved a maiden so, His werlike heart was soft as "Do." He oft would kneel by her and say, "You are, of light, my only 'Ra.'"

"Ah! if but kinder you would be, And sometimes sweetly smile on 'Mi.'"

"You are new life, my guiding star, I love thee near, I love the 'Ra.'"

"My passion I cannot control: You are the idol of my 'Sol.'"

The maiden said, "Fie! ask papa; How can you go on thus? Oh 'La!'"

The major rose from bended knee, And went her father for to "Si."

The father thought no match was finer; This "major" once had been a "minor."

They married soon, and after that Dwelt in ten rooms all on "one flat."

So happy ends the little tale For they live on the grandest scale.

AGRICULTURE.

HORSE STABLES.—Dark stables are an abomination and should not be tolerated. There is no necessity to sacrifice comfort, either in winter or summer, to secure enough light. A horse's eyes are enlarged—the pupil of the eye is—by being kept in a dark stable. He has the harness put on him, and suddenly brought out into the bright, glaring sunlight, which contracts the pupil, so suddenly as to cause extreme pain. To see just how it is to face a bright light after having been in the dark, take a walk some dark night for a short time, till the eye become accustomed to the darkness, then drop in, suddenly, some well-lighted room, and you will be scarcely able to see for a few moments in the sudden light. A dark stable is invariably a damp one, and in such stables we are not yet willing to put either a valuable working or driving horse. Give good ventilation, let the sunshine and the air have a chance to effect an entrance, and your stables will be purer and more healthy.

A GOOD HORSE.—Wind, says an old horseman, is the great secret of a fast horse. Good lungs will cover a multitude of faults, while, on the other hand, perfection of shape and form are useless when the wind is out. The chest, therefore, in all cases should be large and capacious. It may vary somewhat in shape, according to the service to which the horses is to be put. If he is apt to be kept for slow work and heavy drawing, the chest may be nearly circular in form, because this shape is one for strength and bulk to receive and bear up against the pressure of the collar, while at the same time sufficient room is secured for that expansion of the lungs caused by slow regular work. But if the chest is circular let it be at the same time deep, or else the lungs may be cramped. A horse with a shallow chest is worthless for any purpose. The rule, then, is: For a draught horse, a circular but deep chest; but as you pass through different degrees of speed up to a racer and trotter, the chest will increase in depth, compared to its roundness, until, for the highest rate of speed you must take a chest as deep as a greyhound, and at the same time have strength.

FRACTIOUS HORSES.—The Mexicans have a method of subduing fractious horses and such as are inclined to run away, which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or winker is so arranged that the driver can in an instant throw it directly over the eyes of the animal, effectually blinding him. When this is done the horse instantly becomes quiet, and a repetition of the blinding two or three times gradually results in his becoming quiet and docile.

TO PREVENT POTATOES FROM ROT.—Dust over the floor of the pit with lime, then put in a few layers of potatoes and dust the whole once more with lime, adopting the same plan over again. Use one bushel of lime to fifty of potatoes. The lime kills the fungi which causes the rot.

BONE MEAL FOR SWINE.—The Indiana Farmer says that most farmers have noticed that in fattening swine, especially when they are crowded rapidly they always appear weak in their hind legs, and sometimes lose the use of them entirely. An intelligent farmer says that he and his neighbors have made a practice of feeding bone meal in such cases, and find that a small quantity mixed with the daily feed will prevent any weakness and strengthens the animals so as to admit of the most rapid forcing. As bone meal is known to be a preventative of cripple-ail and weakness in cows, it looks reasonable that it should also be a benefit to hogs, which are often confined to a diet containing but little or no bone making material.

BULBS.—The leaves of bulbs should never be cut off until they turn yellow. If removed earlier, it is at the expense of the next year's flowers, since the stronger the leaves are grown the better will be the flowering condition of the bulbs. The flower-stalks of bulbs should be cut off as soon as the flower has faded, unless it is desirable to ripen seed.

FERTILIZING COMPOUND FOR GRASS LANDS.—Muriate of ammonia and common salt, mixed in equal proportions and apply at the rate of 400 or 500 pounds per acre, have produced the best results.

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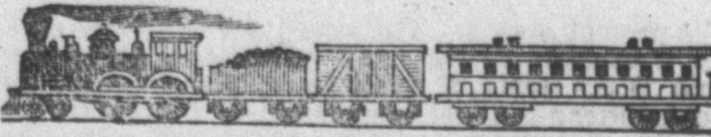
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement, 1879.

TRAINS leave Halifax: At 8.25 a.m. (Express) for St. John, &c. At 1.30 p. m. (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Montreal, &c. At 5.30 p. m. (Express) for St John and intermediate stations.

WILL ARRIVE:—

At 8.20 p. m., (Express) from St. John Pictou, &c. At 9.15 a. m., (Express) from St. John. At 1.30 p. m., (Express) from Riviere du Loup, Montreal, &c. Jan. 8, 1879.



SPRING HILL AND PARRSBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Connects with Intercolonial.

Leaves Parrsborough at 9.30 a. m. Arrives at Spring Hill at 12.20 p. m. Leaves Spring Hill at 3.20 p. m. Arrives at Parrsborough at 6.00 p. m. Jan. 8, 1879.



WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

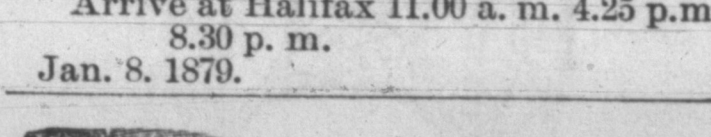
1879—Winter Arrangement—1879.

TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX

7.45 a. m.—(Express) Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 8.00 a. m.—(Passengers and Freight) Tuesdays and Fridays. 3.10 p. m.—Accommodation daily. Arrive at Windsor—9.30 a.m., 10.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

WILL ARRIVE:

8.35 a. m.—Accommodation daily. 1.45 p. m.—(Passengers and Freight), Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays. 6.35 p. m.—(Express) Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Arrive at Halifax 11.00 a. m. 4.25 p. m. 8.30 p. m. Jan. 8, 1879.



WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement, Commencing 7th Nov., 1878.

Table with columns: Miles, Express daily, Pass. and Freight, Mon., Wed., & Fri., Pass. and Freight, Tues., Thun., and Saturday, A.M., P.M.

Table for GOING WEST, listing stations like Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Wilnot, and Annapolis with departure and arrival times.

Table for GOING EAST, listing stations like St. John, Annapolis, Kentville, and Windsor with departure and arrival times.

Express Trains every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, connect at Annapolis with Steamer for St. John.

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 a.m., for Annapolis, Nov. 13.

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