

The Messenger Almanac.

JANUARY. Full Moon, Jan. 8th, 7h. 34m. M. Last Quarter, " 15th, 6h. 48m. M. New Moon, " 22nd, 7h. 37m. M. First Quarter, " 30th, 7h. 31m. M.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. Rise, Sets, MOON. Rise, Sets, High Tide at Halifax. Rows for days 1 through 31.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing 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, 40 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 settings, 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. Letters of Dismission 50 cts. per quire. Psalmists, in all varieties, from 75 cts. Baptist Hymn Book from 50 cts. Baptists Hymn and Tune Book \$1.00 and \$2.25. Scripture Catechism, \$6.00 per 100. CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE, No. 69 & 71 GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX. April 15.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO DRIVE RATS AWAY WITHOUT POISON.—We know of three methods, says the Manufacturer and Builder:—

First—The old French plan. This is followed chiefly in Paris by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only a place for just one rat to sit on. The trap is covered and has a large balance-valve, opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on to it to get the cheese the valve goes down drops the rat into the water, and moves back in position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by the means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for the rats. In the course of a night some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which, in the morning, the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the other rats being killed and drowned around him.

Second—The New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighbourhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats.

Third—The Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. We have, however, never tried it. A number of rats left to themselves in a very large trap or cage; with no food whatever, their cravings' hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight will be renewed, and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on till one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of the rats it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of all ratdom, going about seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredible short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.

HOW TO COOK OATMEAL.—Diet often this nutritious article of food is objectionable because not properly prepared. When it is to be made as food, select the coarse, recently ground meal. To a coffee cupful add a quart of cold water and mix in a tin vessel holding at least two quarts. The vessel should then be placed in a boiler containing water and put upon the fire to cook, stirring frequently and boiled until dry enough to eat as mush, or the meal is well done. It may then be eaten with butter, molasses, milk, or cream and sugar, or any other dressing that may be preferred. When thus prepared it will not have that sickly, salvy consistence that makes it objectionable, and people who could not eat it before will now take it with a relish. The finer quality of meal is best adapted to making gruel for acute diseases. People suffering from habitual constipation will find oatmeal once or twice a day a valuable adjunct to other treatment and far preferable to Graham.—Medical Monthly.

ECONOMICAL DISHES.—The following joints are inexpensive, and admit of great varieties of dressing, for two people only:—A small leg of mutton will make three hot dinners, thus. Cut it in two, boil the knuckle end and serve it with caper sauce and mashed turnips; cut some slices from the upper end and cook like cutlets, dipping them in eggs and bread-crumbs, and frying in lard; roast the remainder. Neck of mutton will make three dishes. Pare off a good deal of the fat, which is excellent for puddings, and roast the best end; divide the remains into two equal parts—one will make a good haricot, the other may be boiled, or dressed as cutlets. A large fowl is an economical thing. Roast for first day; a leg grilled with bacon is a sufficient breakfast for two; fricassee the remainder, or hash it with gravy. By a judicious variation of the above dishes, relieved occasionally by veal cutlets, pork and mutton

chops, rump steak, etc., the necessity for placing cold meat on the table may be altogether avoided.—Germantown Telegraph.

HEALTH HINTS.

ANOTHER DYSPEPSIA CURE.—Milk and lime water are now frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a luxury, frequently hesitate to eat it, for the reason that the milk will not digest readily; sourness of stomach will often follow. But experience proves that lime-water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation have been seriously impaired. A stomach taxed by glutinous, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by various symptoms attendant on indigestion, dyspepsia, dysentery and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four table-spoonfuls of lime water, added to it with good effect.

The way to make lime-water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslacked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, and water until the lime is slacked and of about the consistency of good cream, the lime settles leaving the pure lime-water at the top. This water is also good to apply to burns and scalds.

REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—Here is rather a curious remedy, but in many cases a very certain one, for the cure of indigestion. It is simply the cultivation of a habit of chewing, while out of doors, different kinds of green leaves and swallowing the juice. One can always cut a leaf from the hedge or bush in passing. Almost all are good that are not nauseous, such as the ivy, or poisonous as the laurel leaf. The chewing of leaves cures dyspepsia, principally, I believe, by increasing the flow of the salivary juice and partly by the tonic and stimulating action of the leaves chewed. The leaves that occur to me at present, most likely to be beneficial are those of the pine tree, spruce or Scotch fir, currant or rose bushes, mint the tender parts of green wheat, oats, but your own taste must in a measure guide you, if you elect to make a trial of the remedy. I should say, however, that the chewing is better to take place before or between meals than immediately after.—Cassell's Magazine.

SCIENCE.

A gentlemen in the city of London has just perfected some photographic process of much utility and interest. One of them relates to newspaper and book illustrations, the inventor thinking that now-a-days all books and newspapers should be illustrated. What the present mode of illustration is we all know—slow, costly, and, as a rule, faulty in detail and execution. The new process even in a London fog, will give deep light and shade plates for the copper bath in about an hour, and the copper bath under decent-electro conditions of deposition, will give letterpress printing blocks in two to three hours more; thereby, it is said, now rendering possible the illustrations of to-days events in the newspapers of to-morrow.

TO CLEAN CISTERN WATER.—Add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rainwater that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing and even for cooking purposes.

In England they are adopting a horse-shoe made out of cowhide, and known as the Yates' shoe. It is composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed in a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed that it lasts much longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe.

Henry Clay used to say that there were three classes of people whom it was never safe to quarrel with. "First, ministers, for the reason they could denounce me from the pulpit, and I had none through which to reply. Second, editors, for they had the most powerful engines from which they could every day hurl wrath and fury upon me, and I had none through which to reply. And, finally, with women, for they would have the last word anyway."

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WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS Railway.

Winter Arrangement, Commencing 7th Nov, 1878.

Table with columns: Miles, GOING WEST, Express daily, Pass and Freight, Mon, Wed, & Fri, Passengers and Freight, Tues, Thurs, and Saturday. Rows for Windsor, Wolfville, Kentville, Wilmot, Annapolis, St. John.

Table with columns: Miles, GOING EAST, Pass and Freight, Mon, Wed, & Fri, Pass and Freight, Tues, Thurs, & Sat, Express daily. Rows for St. John, Annapolis, Wilmot, Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor.

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.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement, 1878. TRAINS leave Halifax:— At 8.50 a. m. (Express) for St. John. At 6.10 p. m., (Express) for Riviere du Loup. At 8.50 a. m., and 4.40 p. m., for Pictou.

WILL ARRIVE:— At 10.40 a. m., (Express) from Riviere du Loup. At 8 p. m., (Express) from St. John. At 9.15 a. m., (Accommodation) from Truro. At 3 p. m., (Express) from Pictou. April 25.

WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

1878--Summer Arrangement--1878

TRAINS LEAVE HALIFAX 7.30 a. m.—(Express daily) for Windsor and Annapolis. 8.00 a. m.—(Passengers and Freight) Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Windsor and Annapolis. 3.10 p. m.—(Accommodation for Windsor daily, and for Kentville, Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays. WILL ARRIVE:— 10.10 a. m.—(Accommodation from Windsor daily; and from Kentville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 5.10 p. m.—(Passengers and Freight), Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays from Annapolis and Windsor. 8.30 p. m.—(Express daily) from Annapolis and Windsor. Through tickets at the following fares can be obtained at the North Street Depot, Halifax: St. John 1st class \$5.00, 2nd class \$3.50, return \$7.50. June 5.



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