

Agriculture.

THE WAY TO TRAIN FUSCIAS.—When a slip has grown six or eight inches high, nip out the top down to the last set of leaves; it will then throw out branches on each side. Let these grow eight or ten inches, then nip them out as before, the tops of each branch, when grown the same height as the others, nip out again; then procure a stick the size of your finger, eighteen inches in length; take hoop-skirt wire, twine back and forth alternately, through holes made in the stick equal distances apart; place this firmly in the pot back of the plant, tie the branches to it, and you will have, when in flowers, a beautiful and very graceful plant. Having one trained in that way last season, it was the admiration of all who saw it.—Small Fruit Recorder.

KEEPING CAULIFLOWERS.—The cauliflower is an annual plant, while the cabbage is a biennial, and the former is therefore much more difficult to keep, and with the utmost care cannot be kept as well as the cabbage. It is also only half hardy, much less hardy than the cabbage. While the heads are but slightly affected by frost, they are injured or destroyed if exposed to a very low temperature. A common practice is to take them up in November with as much earth as possible about their roots, and after gathering the leaves carefully over the heads, reset them in earth in a light, dry cellar, or in any other light, dry location secure from freezing. A cold frame, if at hand, might be advantageously employed for the purpose.—Journal of Horticulture.

MANURING OLD APPLE TREES.—A writer in the Boston Cultivator found that a wagon load of barn-yard manure placed round an old apple tree that had borne small fruit, made it yield several barrels of fine apples. No doubt our old orchards need manuring. We should apply a good compost rather late in the fall, so that its effect would be felt early the next season. Then the new growth of wood would mature.

SAND AND SAWDUST.—Levi Bartlett, in an article on "The Treatment of Manures," in the Ploughman, cites the practice of some good farmers in using these absorbents, for bedding stock. Neither sand or sawdust has much inherent manurial value, but when saturated with stable liquid, prove very powerful fertilizers.

CHICKEN SALAD.—For this purpose, chickens or turkeys, roasted or stewed very tender are requisite. Remove the skin and bones, and cut the meat, when cold, into small pieces, not too fine or it will be too much like hash. To every pint of meat, after it is cut, add the same quantity of celery, cut fine. To every quart of these, mixed, take 4 hard boiled eggs chopped fine; 1 small potato boiled and mashed very smooth; butter or sweet oil used generously, or more sparingly, as you can afford it; of ground mustard, pepper, and salt a teaspoonful each, and one half a cup of vinegar. Mix all well together, and serve as a relish for tea, with hot biscuits or muffins. Celery adds a very delightful flavor to the dressing of a roast turkey or chicken, while a little raw onion chopped very fine is a great addition, when mixed in, to the dressing of a goose or duck.—Practical Farmer.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—Warm half a pound of fresh butter, but do not allow it to melt. Mix with it half a pound of powdered loaf-sugar, and stir them together till they are perfectly light. Add a small nutmeg grated, or half a large one. Beat eight eggs as light as possible, and stir them gradually into the butter and sugar. Finish it with sufficient extract of roses to give a fine flavor. Stir the whole very hard, butter a deep dish, put in the mixture, and bake it half an hour. Serve it up cold. You may bake this pudding in puff-paste.

A little fellow was eating some bread and milk, when he turned around to his mother and said: "O mother! I am full of glory. There was a sunbeam on my spoon, and I swallowed it."

GARDENING.—A western editor suggests that for garden-making, a cast iron back, with a hinge in it, would be an improvement on the spinal column now in use.

Scientific.

A CONTINENT COVERED WITH ICE.

Prof. Agassiz comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was once covered with ice a mile in thickness, thereby agreeing with Prof. Hitchcock and other eminent geological writers concerning the glacial period. In proof of this conclusion, he says that the slopes of the Alleghany range of mountains are glacier worn to the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the ice mass. Mount Washington for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glacier-marks come to an end, tells that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow.

In this region, then, the thickness of the ice cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for when the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plough, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman.

The hard surface of the rocks were ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into lime regions, lime was mingled with the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. There are evidences all over the polar regions to show that at one period the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to the last before the advent of man.

A Rome correspondent of the New York Times says: "It is a subject of conjecture what effect political changes are to have upon the artist life of Rome. Beside the Italian artists several hundred painters and sculptors from foreign countries have found this the most convenient place for practicing their art. There is inspiration in the atmosphere, and so many artists together create sympathies for each other, and form their own moral and social tone. In the point of view of profit, for the sculptors particularly, great advantages are found. Here, material to facilitate processes is everywhere at hand, and the marble of which the statue is made is in the home market. . . . Considerable alarm has lately been felt because an export tax upon the works of foreign artists resident here has once more been talked about. As high as thirty per cent has been named; and if such an impost should be put on, if it should not lead to the ruin of the interests of the foreign artists, it will, at least, have for result to make Rome and Florence no longer the paradise for artists which they so long have been. Many painters and sculptors would be obliged to leave Italy altogether."

SEASONING WOOD.—A writer in an English journal informs us that a small piece of non-resinous wood can be seasoned perfectly by boiling four or five hours—the process taking the sap out of the wood, which shrinks nearly one-tenth in the operation. The same writer states that trees felled in full leaf in June or July, and allowed to lie until every leaf has fallen, will then be nearly dry, as the leaves will not drop off themselves until they have drawn up and nearly exhausted all the sap out of the tree. Time required is from a month to six weeks, according to the dryness or wetness of the weather. The floor of a mill laid with poplar so treated and cut up, and put in place in less than a month after the leaves fell, has never shown the slightest shrinkage.

A collection of objects of science and art made by the Duke of Edinburgh during his recent cruise around the world was opened for exhibition in the north court of the South Kensington Museum last month.

American tourists are carrying off the Temple of Baalbek "by the sackful," as a Scotchman writes to the London Times.

Good words are like dew-drops—they fall silently, but who can tell their effect?

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 27, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

APRIL, 1872.

New Moon, April 7th, 8h. 17m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 15h. 5h. 57m. afternoon. Full Moon, " 23rd, 9h. 23m. morning. Last Quarter, " 30th, 4h. 7m. morning.

Table with columns: Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 30th.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings 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, 30 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 55 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.

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Feb. 21. 5m.

WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE No. 10.

COMMENCING 1st JANY, 1872.

Table with columns: Stations, 1, 3, 5. Rows for stations from Halifax to Kentville.

UP TRAINS.

Table with columns: Stations, 2, 4, 6. Rows for stations from St. John, N. B. to Kentville.

N. B.—Trains meet and pass where the is marked.

Trains Nos. 1 and 6 will be run as on steam arrangements, now in progress, are complete, and will stop when flagged for Passengers for the steamer from all Stations.

Trains No. 2 and 5 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Halifax, and intermediate Stations.

Trains No. 3 and 4 carry Local Freight between Kentville and Annapolis, and intermediate Stations, and Through Freight to Halifax.

VERNON SMITH, Manager.

Halifax, 1st January, 1872.

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