

The Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, N. S., APRIL 22, 1874.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL

Full Moon, April 1st, 7h. 5m. afternoon. Last Quarter, " 9th, 6h. 6m. afternoon. New Moon, " 16th, 9h. 38m. morning. First Quarter, " 23rd, 7h. 49m. morning.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days from 1st to 30th with corresponding times and phases.

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

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.

AGENTS WANTED.—SOMETHING NEW—and very Profitable for Agents, no check required, everybody will welcome you to their Houses, they want the goods.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Sent by Mail to all parts of the DOMINION.

OUR Chromo "The Little Florists." a beautiful Parlor Picture, 17 x 22 inches, is sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS.

Magnificent NEW BIBLE SUCCESS.—One man just cleared \$90 in 4 days, selling the COMPLETE DOMESTIC BIBLE.

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NOVA SCOTIA Boot & Shoe Factory.—22 & 24 GEORGE STREET.

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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, 1874.

Scientific.

SALT-RISING BREAD.—A correspondent of the Household gives the following receipt for making salt-rising bread, which is said to be superior to common yeast bread, and is considered by some more wholesome:

"Put three teacups of water as warm as you can bear your finger in, in a two-quart cup or bowl, and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt; stir in flour enough to make quite a stiff batter; this is for the rising; or empytys, as some call it. Set the bowl closely covered, in a kettle, in warm water, warm as you can bear your finger in, and keep it as near this temperature as possible. Notice the time when you 'set' your rising; in three hours stick in two tablespoonfuls of flour, put it back, and in five and a half hours from the time of setting it will be within one inch of the top of your bowl. It is then light enough, and will make up eight quarts of flour; make a sponge in the center of your flour with one quart of water of the same temperature as rising, stir the rising into it, cover over with a little dry flour, and put it where it will keep very warm, but not scald; in three-quarters of an hour mix this into stiff dough; if water is used be sure it is very warm, and do not work as much as yeast bread; make the loaves a little larger and keep it warm for another three quarters of an hour; it will then be ready to bake. While rising this last time have your oven heating; it needs a hotter oven than yeast bread. If these rules are followed, you will have bread as white as snow, with a light brown crust, deliciously sweet and tender."

AN IDEA FOR TEAMSTERS.—A great deal of labor and hard tugging may be saved if every wagon or truck is provided with 100 feet of stout rope and a single pulley. A snatch block is the best arranged with a strong hook, and the usual construction for slipping the tight of the rope under the strap to the sheave instead of waiting to receive the line through one end. If a wagon gets stuck in heavy mud or in the snow, the driver has only to fasten his block to the tongue, reeve the rope through it, and attach one end to a tree or post and let his team pull on the other. Their work is of course just halved, or rather they bring twice as much power to bear in dragging the wagon clear.—Scientific American.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF WHEAT MEAL.—The London Dietetic Reformer shows by scientific data, that wheat meal, which is cheaper than bolted meal or fine flour, contains one-third more nutriment than flour does, from which the bran has been sifted. Fine flour, according to this journal, is not food at all, in the proper sense of the term; that is, the elements of the grain which are separated in the process of bolting being essential to perfect nutrition, those who use fine flour are obliged to subsist mainly on other things, or lose their health—that no one, therefore, who makes baker's bread a principal article of diet can long maintain health, while those who use wheat-meal bread, unfermented and unadulterated, can maintain their health with a very small addition of other foods.

CORNING BEEF.—The following method is recommended by an exchange as excellent: Put the beef when killed and dressed, in a weak brine and let it remain therein for a week or ten days, to soak all the blood out of it. Then for each 100 pounds of meat prepare a brine by using nine pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, two ounces of saltpeter, two ounces of black pepper and six gallons of water. Boil and skim this and pour it hot upon the meat after it is packed in the barrel. In spring draw the brine from the barrel by tapping it at the base, scald and skim it again, add a little salt and pour it on the meat again while hot. If at any time the brine should begin to smell bad, it should be drawn off, scalded and skimmed and returned while hot, as before. By this means beef can be kept in good condition all summer.

FOR CHRONIC HOARSENESS.—The ammoniated tincture of guaiacum is often a very efficacious remedy. It may be appropriately mixed with equal parts of the syrup of senega, and a teaspoonful of the mixture given two or three times a day.

A blacksmith is always striking for wages.

Agricultural.

IMMIGRATION OF FARM LABOR.—The Dominion Government having entered into arrangements by which a limited number of married Agricultural Laborers can obtain a passage from England to Halifax at £2 5s. sterling per adult, the Local Government have requested the Board of Agriculture to give notice of their liberal arrangement, and, in order to enable farmers desirous of the above class of farm laborers to obtain such men as they require with the least possible expense and trouble, have arranged that the Local Government Immigration Agent, M. B. DesBrissay, Esq., will receive applications accompanied by a remittance of \$22 for the passage of each married couple.

It is understood that some 80,000 English farm laborers of good character have their names registered for emigration, and it is from these that the Dominion Agent will select for despatch to Nova Scotia, unless any named family be sent for, in which case, names, age, and full address must be stated in the application, with satisfactory proof that they belong to the class of farm laborers.—N. S. Journal of Agriculture.

AFTERMATH.—We are confident, both from the experience of years and the deductions of science, that aftermath is not sufficiently valued, and consequently is not carefully secured in this country. Farmers are wont to regard it as light and foggy stuff, and we have heard them speak of it as worthless, comparing it to foam of beer. We have induced some of these unbelievers in the rowen-crop of hay to try some of it in feeding young stock, sheep, and milch cows, and we never knew any one to make a thorough trial who was not convinced of its virtues. Living as we do near a manufacturing village, where we can obtain night-soil and other fertilizers in abundance, we have found it more profitable to sell hay than to feed it to stock, but we seldom meet with a customer who does not prefer the first crop. The villager says: "I have but one cow, and I want to feed her well and give her strong hay." Occasionally, a customer who has once fed the aftermath, and found how much more milk it produces, and what a sleek, healthy look it gives to a cow, inquires for the second crop; but for a dozen years past our uniform practice has been to sell the first crop, except what we needed for horses, and feed out the rowen to cows; and we know no hay that will keep them in so good condition, or that will produce so much milk.

If there is anything to be learned from the instincts of the animals, and we have no doubt there is, we may certainly infer that there is more virtue in the second than in the first crop of hay. We have often tried putting before them the two kinds, and they uniformly choose the aftermath, and if they have been fed for a time on the latter, and a feed of first crop is placed before them, they will smell of it and turn up their noses, plainly intimating, "This is not exactly the thing we like. Can't you give us something better?"

Bousingault, by analysis, found the aftermath to contain 1.54 per cent. of nitrogen, while the hay contained only 1.09 per cent. This theoretical conclusion may not be sustained by practical results, as the amount of nitrogen is not a true criterion for the feeding value of hay.

By cutting the first crop in June or early in July, before the seed has matured and drawn heavily on the soil, the rowen crop starts quickly, and will be ready for cutting in August, so that a third growth will have time to start, and make a protection for the roots as well as give them vitality.—Cor. of N. Y. Times.

ABOUT HORSES.—A useful horse.—The Turf, Field, and Farm says:—In a small town near the Alleghany mountains, in front of a tavern, there was a pump with a large trough, which was used for watering horses. The handle of the pump, when not in use, was forced up, and all that was necessary was to draw it down to make the water flow into the trough. On a particular day, at the time the waggons reached the tavern, there was but little water in the trough, not nearly enough to supply the horses. When one of the horses that was first unharnessed got to the pump, he laid his head over the handle, pressed it down, and made the water issue from the spout. As he raised his head, the

handle would spring up; but down again he would press it, and force the water into the trough. In this manner that horse kept pumping with his head, until all the horses had finished drinking. He then left the handle, went round to the trough, drank as much as he wanted himself, and then deliberately walked into the stable and took his place in one of the stalls.

To select a horse with a good disposition.—A correspondent of the Western Rural gives the following directions: A horse that is full between the eyes will be true and kind, unless he has been fooled, for a balky driver will spoil any horse. A horse that is concave between the eyes, or flat and narrow between the eyes, has a fretful disposition. A bump between the ears, on top of the head, denotes life, if it rises abrupt and high on the sides next the ear; if low the opposite temperament. If you want a horse with a good disposition, select one with a full or convex head, wide between the eyes, and you can depend upon it he will not balk with proper treatment.

An exchange gives the following receipt for raising potatoes: Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough so that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other fertilizer, and should be freely and carefully saved.

"Oh, grandma!" cried a mischievous little urchin, "I cheated the Leno so nicely just now; I threw them your gold beads, and they thought they were corn and eat them up as fast as they could!"

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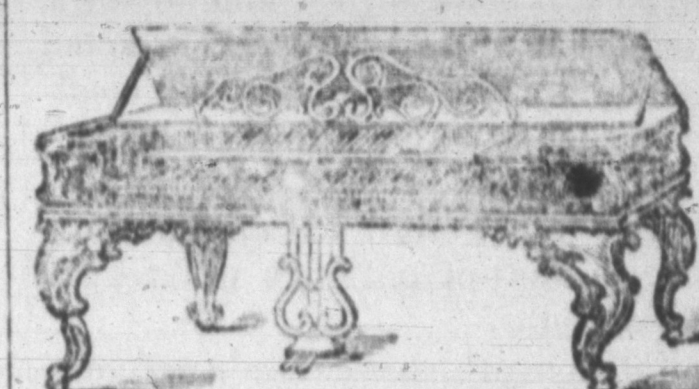
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