

The Messenger Almanac.

Table with columns for Day, SUN., MOON., and High Tide. Rows list days from Tu. to Tu. with corresponding times and tide heights.

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, 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.

BETCHER'S PECTORAL MIXTURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, &c.

This article has been known to give immediate relief in Chronic Coughs when other Syrups have utterly failed, and for temporary coughs and colds it is invaluable.

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CERTIFICATES. HALIFAX, March 10th, 1873. J. W. BETCHER, Esq.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10th, 1874. This is to certify that I was attacked with a very severe cold combined with the Asthma very bad, so that I could not lie down or hardly breathe.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of "Christian Messenger," ESTEEMED FRIEND:—Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give \$1,000.00 for a case it will not benefit.

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AGRICULTURE.

BREACHY STOCK.—The cause and the remedy.—There is nothing more annoying to the farmer and his neighbors than to have breachy stock.

I know that some farmers will be thankful for the advice which I am going to give, and will follow it, or at least test it; others may get mad, and take it as a personal insult because they think I mean them, and nobody else.

This habit of jumping in horses and mules is an acquired one, and is sometimes learned when they are very young. If the mare jumps over a fence, the colt is very apt to follow, and with constant practice, by the time it gets to be three or four years old there is no fence in the country which will turn it.

A horse jumps out of an enclosure either for the want of company or for something to eat. If a horse is regularly fed with plenty of corn and oats, when he is turned out on good grass he will not jump into the corn field or to oat-stacks, and if he has company he will stay very quiet and contentedly in the pasture, until the regular time at which he is fed: then he will go to the stable; he should then be turned in; but before letting him in, it is best to have his corn and oats or hay already prepared for him in the stall.

Six years ago I was in need of two more work horses and went to a sale to buy them. The two which I bought I was told were good work horses but would jump. This I found to be true but I succeeded in curing them of this bad habit before I sold them, simply by giving them every thing they wanted, and regular work and attention.

Hogs are sometimes troublesome when they get in the habit of pushing open gates, getting through the cracks of the fence or climbing over, and small pigs are very destructive and hard to manage if they once contract the habit of getting into the corn fields. The best plan is to move them to a new lot and feed them plentifully, or put them in a close pen and slop them for a few weeks, and they will get so fat that they cannot get through the cracks of the fence.

HOW MUCH TO FATTEN AN ANIMAL.—A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food, and found that the three pounds per day as fodder and grain was all he could eat.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ABOUT COOKING.—Boil nothing, and steam everything you used to boil. Boiling loses those essences which are soluble and go into the water, while it often hardens the outside fibre; now it may, as we say, not be possible to have the right means at once; then use the best you can in the old way.

Vegetables, also, should not be boiled, even if steaming does not so much improve the colour. We boil from vegetables all the strengthening qualities, and often partially throw the goodness away in the water.

In stewing, that is, in amalgamating various food substances, the best way would be to use one utensil with the stew, within another partially filled with boiling water, so that it stews gradually, but we cannot all of us have the necessary cooking utensils, so always make your thick gravy first—of good quality—then place into it the meat and vegetables, with flavouring, and let it gradually and gently simmer.

Roasting is with us considered the height of good cooking; but a roaring fire must draw from meat much of the nourishment that can be evaporated, and that goes up the chimney in a nice smell or falls with the gravy into the dripping-pan.

The dreadful black iron frying-pans are, beyond doubt, great wasters of food and nourishment. In them the fibre is hardened, the juices are evaporated, and the fat is turned oily and greasy. If you must have a frying pan, see that it be always well tinned or enamelled, thoroughly cleansed with soda and water immediately after use, and cover up the substance you cook with a lid; but even the fried meat or fish never can be thoroughly wholesome or nourishing.

WAYS OF ECONOMIZING FUEL.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says:—I will note some of the practicable ways of saving our fuel. First then, on many farms there is enough fuel, if properly prepared, lying about the buildings and fences, rotting, to supply the stove for half the summer season.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the Mail for the United Kingdom via Portland will close on WEDNESDAYS, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and via New York on THURSDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P. M.

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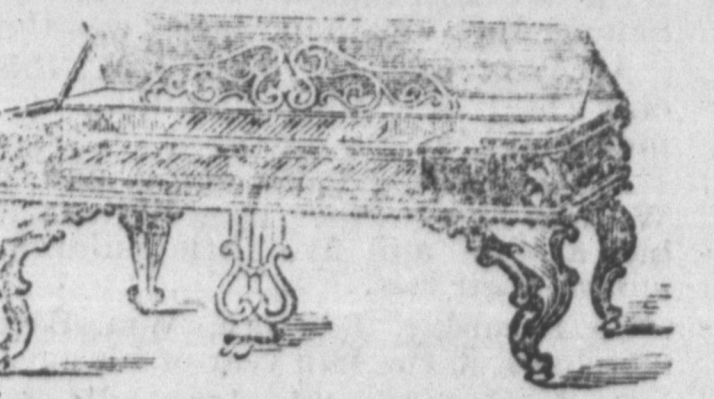
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