

The Messenger Almanac.

July. Last Quarter, July 3rd, 4h. 47m. afternoon. New Moon, " 10th, 5h. 52m. First Quarter, " 17th, 3h. 58m. morning. Full Moon, " 25th, 3h. 5m.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. Rise, SOUTH. Sets, High Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 31st.

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, 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.

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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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I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED

WM. L. BARSS, LL.B., A partner in my business, and hereafter the same will be prosecuted under the name and style of KING & BARSS. Halifax, Jan. 1, 1877. EDWIN D. KING.

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AGRICULTURE.

SUMMER CROP PROSPECTS.—As the leafy month of June draws to a close, the very last drop of our winter's blood thaws out, and we begin to think our delightful and invigorating climate infinitely superior to that of any other country on the face of the globe. The fields are green with long waving grass, and gay with golden buttercups, rosy clovers and milky oxeye gowans. The sombre spruces and firs are bright-ned with glossy green tips of new growth, the beech trees are clothed with mellow foliage, and the birch leaves are trembling and glistening from their airy spray. The rhodod, the hawthorn, the amelanchier, the elder, and other bright blossoming native shrubs, have come and gone in quick succession,—and now we have in the thickets the splendid snowy masses of flowers and glossy leaves of the panicle cornel, and the more creamy blossoms of the silky-leaved kinnikinnik; wayside banks are now at their greenest with the fresh fronds of nestling ferns, the swamps are blue with the various-colored iris, and the rocky hills are reddened by the brilliant rosy blossoms of the kalamia. Gardens are gay with the early summer flowers; rose buds are swelling into full blown roses; the deep green waving leaves of the oat-fields, the robust potato drills, and the rapid growth of field crops in general, show that the labors of our farmers this season have not been sparing, and are already blessed with promise of abundance.

To the general observer the crops look better, at this particular period than they do at any earlier, or are likely to do at any later, season. Yet there can be no doubt but that we have not for many a year had a more promising prospect.

Henry Lovett, Esq., of Kentville, reports: there has never been a more encouraging appearance of good crops than at this time. J. B. Fraser, Esq., of Shubenacadie says, the prospects for an abundant crop never looked better. C. F. Eaton, Esq., reports from Cornwallis: the country is looking as well as I ever saw it at this season of the year. Israel Longworth, Esq., of Truro, says that the season, as a whole, has been favorable for all kinds of crops and farm work, whilst A. Longley, Esq., of Paradise writes: The farm crops look unusually well, and the outlook for the country in this respect is very encouraging. Archibald A. McGilvray, Esq., of Antigonish, states that the crops look as well as they ever did at this season. About Maitland a much larger breadth has been sown and planted this year than in former years, and Mr. Putnam observes: Agriculture as a business is rapidly coming into favor, and, if pushed with energy, may become one of our most successful branches of industry. In fact one of the most pleasing features of the reports published in this number is the evidence afforded of increased attention to agriculture, and the extension of cultivation throughout the various counties, for example:—Henry Devenport, Esq., of Ashby, near Sydney, notices that in Cape Breton the farmers are returning to their farms, and that there will this year be an unusually large acreage under crop, particularly of potatoes. F. R. Parker, Esq., Shubenacadie, writes that crops have been put in better order than usual, and a larger area of ground has been cultivated than for years past. J. B. Fraser, Esq., another Shubenacadie correspondent, likewise observed that a greater breadth of grain and roots have been put in than usual, and that from one store alone there were sold 60 bushels of hay seed, and that at Shubenacadie 6000 bushels of oats were bought by farmers at about 75 cents a bushel. In Cornwallis and in Annapolis more potatoes have been planted than in any previous year. In Colchester also, I. Longworth, Esq., reports that in all sections the warm and dry spring weather enabled farmers to plant more potatoes and prepare a greater acreage of land for grain and root crops than in any preceding year. "The Nova Scotian farmer has great reason to be satisfied with his lot."—N. S. Journal of Agriculture.

A RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take one-fourth pound fresh cheese, cut in thin slices, put it in a frying-pan turning over it a large teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine, and sprinkle gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; to be sent to table immediately.

SCIENCE.

HEAT.—Recently, in resuming his lectures at the Royal Institution, Professor Tyndall, having caused a ball of lead to fall from the roof of the theater on to a stone, he drew the ball up again and let it down gently with a string and pulley. The heat generated by the collision in the first instance was the exact equivalent of the heat produced in his finger and thumb and in the string in the second instance. The outlay of muscular force expended in drawing up the ball was made obvious by causing the ball to be drawn up again by a small engine worked by compressed air. The exact equivalent of the heat evolved by a quantity of coal, completely consumed by consumption with oxygen, sufficient to lift a weight of 50 tons to a height of 100 feet above the earth, would be produced by the collision of that mass with the earth when allowed to fall. Given the velocity of a body, the heat generated by the destruction of that velocity could be easily calculated, and some time ago he was led to the conclusion that the stoppage of a rifle bullet would produce sufficient heat to fuse the metal. This conclusion was proved in the Franco-German war, when the bullets which had been stopped by contact with a bone showed on being extracted undoubted marks, in many cases, of fusion. The same thing had also been illustrated incidentally in the experiments with gun cotton at Stowmarket. The old notion of heat was that it was a substance which could be squeezed out of matter as water was squeezed out of a sponge. A bullet squeezed in a hydraulic press acquired heat, rendered obvious in the galvanometer by the thermo-electric pile. Even as late as the time of Faraday it was conceived that heat was something for which some bodies had a greater capacity than others. If compressed air from one vessel were allowed to pass into a vessel in which the pressure was much less, it would then have been said that the motion of the air gave to the comparatively empty vessel a greater capacity for heat. The heat thus produced was shown by means of the galvanometer and the thermo-electric pile; the reason for that heat was differently understood now. The co-efficient of expansion of gases was next described; and the explanation of different metals, when subjected to the same degree of heat, not possessing in themselves the same amount of heat, was that heat had two operations, one the production of tremors (which were heat,) the other the weakening of molecular attraction. Thus, if lead and iron were exposed to the same high temperature, the lead would be much hotter than the iron, because in the former case less internal molecular work was performed, and more heat was expended in the production of tremors; while in the latter case more heat was used up in internal work, and less in the production of tremors. The same degree of heat was in operation, but the apparent results were different.—Scientific American.

THE COCKROACH UTILIZED.—In Russia the common cockroach (Blatta orientalis) is a favorite popular remedy for dropsy. Dr. P. Bogomolow, of St. Petersburg, has lately examined its effects in nine cases of Bright's disease and other affections accompanied with severe dropsy, and in all the results was the same. There was an increase in the secretion of the urine and perspiration, with rapid disappearance of oedema, and also almost complete disappearance from the urine of albumen and renal derivatives. The dose was five to ten grains of the powdered cockroaches in the twenty-four hours, but they were also administered as a tincture and as an infusion. These insects do not, like cantharides, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, produce any irritant action on the kidneys. Dr. Bogomolow has succeeded in extracting from them a crystalline body which he calls antihydro-droin, and which is their active principle.—Ib.

A DIFFERENT SPELL.—"Before we were married," said he to a friend, "she used to say 'by-by' so sweetly when I went down the steps." "And now what does she say?" asked the friend. "Oh! just the same," exclaimed the man, "Buy, buy," "Ah! I see," said the other; "she only exercises a little different spell over you."

One barber's shop in Springfield, Mass., contained the notice:—"No talking with a customer unless he begins the conversation."

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