

The Messenger Almanac.

July. Last Quarter, July 3rd, 4h. 47m. afternoon. New Moon, " 10th, 5h. 52m. First Quarter, " 17th, 8h. 58m. morning. Full Moon, " 25th, 3h. 5m.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at PARSBORO, CORNWALLIS, HORTON, HANTSPOUR, WINDSOR, NEWPORT, and LEROU.

High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 3 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. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 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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March 24.

BAPTIST CHURCH REQUISITES.

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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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MAY 24. I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED

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

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Jan. 10.

AGRICULTURE.

A VETERAN GARDENER ON BLUE GLASS.—Peter Henderson, one of the best authorities on gardening, writes to the American Agriculturist:

Five years ago, (though utterly skeptical as to its value) I, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, used a blue transparent wash on the glass of one of my greenhouses, thus changing the glass practically into blue; on the glass of another house, of similar size, I used whitewash. Both greenhouses were filled with plants of a similar character. In a few weeks we found that the plants in the house under the blue glass were "drawing," or spindling up, more than under the white, and on examination of a thermometer, placed in each house, it was found that, during the first two weeks in June, the average temperature, under the blue glass, was 90°, while under the white it was 80°. This was just such a result as might have been expected, the darkened glass absorbed the sun's rays, and the heated glass gave off its heat to the interior of the house, while the whitened glass reflected them, that was all. The temperature was simply increased under the blue glass, and to the great detriment of the plants, for all cultivators know that in our hot summer months, the difficulty we have to contend against is too high a temperature. If Gen. Pleasanton started to force his grapes in midwinter, his blue glass would be apparently beneficial—not because it was blue, but because it would assist him in getting a higher temperature, which would, at that season be desirable; or, for the same reason, his pigs might feel somewhat more comfortable and fatten more quickly. But were he to carry on the culture of either under the blue glass into midsummer, both pigs and grapes would be likely to renebrate. Upwards of thirty years ago, it was claimed that seeds would germinate and cuttings root quicker under dark-coloured glass; this is no doubt true, and from the same cause—an increased temperature under the dark glass, but all who have had experience in such matters, well know that this "forcing" process is at the cost of the health of the subjects so treated, unless indeed they are plants indigenous to tropical countries, to which a high temperature is natural. To claim that blue glass, or any other coloured glass, has any properties capable of affecting health, in other manners than what is due to an increased temperature, produced by any other means, is undoubtedly false.

HOE WITH THE RAKE.—Perhaps the readers of the above line may look upon the advice as an Irishman's blunder, but we have found great advantage in the use of an iron or steel toothed rake during the early cultivation of all garden crops. We go over beets, parsnips, peas, beans, etc., with a twelve or fourteen toothed steel rake as soon as they show signs of coming above ground. We use the same, only a smaller breadth of implement, among our flower beds, and by so doing always keep the ground loose and clean. For potatoes, corn, etc., in the garden, and for working among raspberries and other small fruits, and for stirring the surface earth around dwarf pears and recently planted trees, we use a four pronged hook or hoe, with which a man will perform nearly or quite one sixth more work in a day, destroy the weeds, and leave the ground always light, loose, and even.—Prairie Farmer.

RYE FOR PASTURE.—A correspondent of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club writes as follows: "Farmers who are in want of first-class pasture at least expense for this season, should prepare a lot for the purpose and sow the same to winter rye; and they will soon have a pasture for sheep, calves, poultry, in fact any kind of stock; and for young lambs it cannot be excelled. Heavy stock will trample it into the ground, to some extent, if put on early in the season, but later they can be kept on it at a profit. Winter rye sown in the spring will not head out till the second year, but will stool out so as to cover the ground, producing a luxuriant mass of feed that will pay every experimental trial. It can be cut for soiling purposes the second year, for grown-up stock, or it can be raised for pasture, as stated, before, or it can be allowed to attain its growth and mature a crop to harvest. It will also stand drouth very well, and enrich the land. From one and a half to two bushels per acre should be sown, according to the wealth of the land."

SCIENCE.

TORPEDOES.—The torpedo is becoming such a regular accessory of naval warfare that the English Admiralty has recently found it necessary to establish a torpedo school, in which the sailors are instructed in the principles and working of this new arm. This is a highly advisable step. Before long the coasts of England will be lined with torpedoes for defensive purposes. And it is better that the management of them should be entrusted to sailors instead of engineers. In event of war the nation that will win will be the one that has the best torpedo management. It really does not seem improvable, however, that the increasing improvements in destructive engines will ultimately render war an impossibility. A time will come at the present rate when a war will imply the certain death of all who participate in it, and when that day comes, where will soldiers and sailors be found? There is one kind of torpedo used in England, called the "Whitehead," by means of which three men in a boat could destroy the largest iron-clad man-of-war in the English fleet at a distance of 700 yards. It cannot be seriously doubted that in proportion as such terrible appliances are multiplied the disinclination of nations to engage in war will increase.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—PREVENTION OF RUST IN IRON.—Professor Barff, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Academy, has made a great practical discovery, if we may trust the London Times. He has discovered how to treat iron vessels so as to render them wholly safe from the tendency to rust, so that boilers, if the iron of which they are made had been thus treated, would be safe against the corrosion caused by the water; and cooking vessels would no longer need either to be made of copper or furnished with a tin lining; while spades, and rails, and iron keels and plates, and the locomotives on our lines, and all the countless iron instruments of our modern life, would be safe against the most destructive of all the agencies which waste them away. The process is to coat the iron with the magnetic or black oxide of iron, which is not only incapable of rust, but harder than the iron itself, and which adheres to the iron with a tenacity greater than that with which the various strata of the iron adhere together. Professor Barff subjects the iron to superheated steam at a temperature of from 500° to 1,200° Fahrenheit, and if the exposure is continued for from five to seven hours, this coating will be fairly formed, and if the latter temperature be secured, it will adhere so closely that not even a file will scrape it off. Professor Barff left iron vessels thus treated out on the lawn for six weeks during the late rainy weather, and when brought in they were as bright as before their exposure. The coating does not affect the surface except by turning it black. If the surface were rough before, it will be rough still, and if polished before it will be polished still. Nor in case the magnetic oxide is detached in parts, will the rust which then begins on the exposed iron, spread underneath the magnetic oxide. On the contrary, the coating clings so close, that though the rust will eat into the iron at any exposed part, it will not extend laterally to the iron still coated by the magnetic oxide.

HOW FISHES BREATHE.—The breathing of fishes takes place by means of their gills. The water, which is impregnated with atmospheric air, is taken in at the mouth, and forced out again by the apertures on each side of the neck. It is thus made to pass between the gills, which form a comb-like set of vascular fringes, supported by a system of bones termed bronchial arches, and during this passage the air is absorbed by the blood of the fish. Fish have little blood, and therefore require little oxygen, the oxidized blood being chiefly confined to a few internal organs, as the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, and gills. For this reason the flesh of most fish is white and apparently bloodless.

BOILING CABBAGE.—At the St. Mark's Place Cooking School, New York, the Chief announced that the disagreeable smell made by cabbage when cooking may be annihilated by putting a tiny piece of washing soda, not larger than the top of a lead-pencil, in the pot.

A California boy fed exclusively upon grapes, gained forty-three pounds in twenty-seven days.

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