

The Messenger Almanac.

July. Last Quarter, July 3rd, 4h. 47m. afternoon. New Moon, 10th, 5h. 52m. First Quarter, 17th, 5h. 38m. morning. Full Moon, 25th, 3h. 5m.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. Rise, Sets, MOON. Rise, Sets, High Tide. Rows for days of the week from Sunday to Saturday.

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. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes LATER. A Westport, 2 hours 54 minutes LATER. A 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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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.

Cherries.

Under the tree the farmer said. Smiling and shaking his wise old head: "Cherries are ripe! but then you know, There's the grass to cut and the corn to hoe; We can gather the cherries any day, But when the sun shines we must make our hay; To-night, when the chores have all been done, We'll muster the boys, for fruit and fun."

Up in a tree a robin said, Perking and cocking his saucy head: "Cherries are ripe! and so, to-day, We'll gather them while you make the hay; For we are the boys with no corn to hoe, No cows to milk, and no grass to mow." At night the farmer said: "Here's a trick! Those roughish robins have had their pick." —St. Nicholas.

TO FATTEN CHICKENS.—They must be put in a proper coop; and this, like most other poultry appliances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop must be three feet long, eighteen inches high, and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of bars. No part of it solid—neither top side nor bottom. Discretion must be used according to the sizes of the chickens put up. They do not want room; indeed, the closer they are the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once; as, like other bad examples it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground oats, and may either be put in a trough or on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water or milk; the latter is better. It should be well slaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as possible or convenient and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding, the board should be wiped, and some gravel may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive.

After a fortnight of this treatment, you will have good fat fowls. If, however, there are but four to six to be fattened, they must not have so much room as though there were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allot them the proper space; it is only necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars, and form a partition. This may also serve when fowls are put up at different degrees of fatness. This requires attention, or fowls will not keep fat and healthy. As soon as the fowl is sufficiently fattened it must be killed, otherwise it will still get fat, but it will lose flesh. If fowls are intended for the market, of course they are or may be well fattened at once; but if for home consumption, it is better to put them up at such intervals as will suit the time when they are required for the table. When the time arrives for killing; whether they are meant for market or otherwise, they should be fasted, without food or water, for twelve or fifteen hours. This enables them to be kept some time after being killed, even in hot weather. —London Cottage Gardener.

VALUE OF THE EARTH-WORM.—The common earth-worm, though apt to be despised and trodden on, really a useful creature in its way. Mr. Knapp describes it as the natural manurer of the soil, consuming on the surface the softer part of decayed vegetable matters, and conveying downwards the more woody fibres, which there molder and fertilize. They perforate the earth in all directions, thus rendering it permeable by air and water, both indispensable to vegetable life. According to Mr. Darwin's mode of expression, they give a kind of under tillage to the land, performing the same below ground that the spade does above for the garden, and the plow for arable soil. It is, in consequence, chiefly of the natural operations of worms that fields which have been overspread with lime, burnt marl, or cinders, become, in process of time, covered by a finely-divided soil, fitted for the support of vegetation. This result, though usually attributed by farmers to the "working down" of these materials, is really due to the action of earthworms, as may be seen in the innumerable casts of which the initial soil consists. These are obviously produced by the digestive proceedings of the worms, which take into their intestinal canal a large quantity of the soil in which they feed and burrow, and then reject in the form of the so-called casts.

"In this manner," says Mr. Darwin, "a field manured with marl has been covered, in the course of 80 years, with a bed of earth averaging 13 inches in thickness."—Encyclopædia Britannica.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

TO BROIL A BEEFSTEAK so that it shall retain all the juices, have your rods hot; rub them with a little piece of fat cut from the steak. Be sure the drafts of your stove are open and the fire burning clear and bright; then put on the steak and turn every three seconds. Do not leave it but keep turning for twenty minutes. Broiling it in this way will take five minutes longer than to let it stand and cook, but you will be more than repaid for the trouble by the truly delicious meat you will have. Let the platter be warm on which you intend placing it, and put a piece of butter on the dish; put the salt and pepper on it and rub all together. When the steak is cooked place it in this butter and turn it over once or twice. Send to the table at once.—Housekeeper's Companion.

TO DESTROY HOUSE FLIES.—"Arch-deacon's Kitchen Cabinet" says that oil of pennyroyal is offensive to them; but as that is quite expensive it gives the following recipes for ridding the house of them:—Take one ounce of cobalt, pound it, and place it in plates mixed with spirit. The fumes will kill the flies if the room is kept closed. Afterward, air the room. Another recipe is to beat up the yolk of an egg with a tablespoonful each of molasses and black pepper finely ground. Set it about in shallow plates, and the flies will be rapidly killed. One drachm of extract of quassia dissolved in a gill of water sweetened with half a gill of molasses will have the same effect, if set around in flat dishes, to which the flies have access. The quassia acts as a narcotic.

FISH FRITTERS.—Take salt codfish, soak it over night. In the morning throw the water off the fish, put on fresh, and set it on the range until it comes to a boil. Do not let it boil, as that will harden it. Then pick it up very fine, season with pepper, mace, and perhaps a little salt. Make a batter of a pint of milk and three eggs, stir in the dish, and fry in small cakes. Any kind of cold fish makes nice fritters.

FISH ROES.—Put the soft roes from a half-dozen fresh mackerel or shad into a paper case, with shred parsley, a little rasped bread, butter, salt and pepper. Bake them, and serve them with lemon juice squeezed over them.

VARIETIES.

The danger of having a long beard was illustrated in one of the Oswego mills a day or two ago. A workman, whose length of beard is or rather was his pride, was at work over a shaft, which caught his beard and wound it round and round in a twinkling. Another workman thrust a heavy stick into the cogs, stopping the shaft, else the man's neck would inevitably have been broken.

JOSH BILLINGS' APHORISMS.—The great fight is just for bread, then butter on the bread, and then sugar on the butter. The great secret of popularity is to make every one satisfied with himself first, and afterwards satisfied with you. The unhappiness of this life seems principally to consist in getting everything we want and wanting everything we hain't got. I have finally cum to the konklusion that the best epitaph enny man kan hav, for all practical purposes, is a good bank account. Paupers suffer less than mizers do—the man who don't know whar he iz going to get his next dinner suffers less than the one who is anxious to know how much it is a going to kost him.

Entering the house of one of his congregation, Rowland Hill saw a child on a rocking-horse. "Dear me, exclaimed the aged but thoughtful minister, "how remarkably like some Christians. There is motion enough, but no progress."

The man or woman who has nothing to do is most miserable. It is hard to be over worked, but to have no employment is supreme wretchedness. Do something. Work will relieve sorrow, and help to drive away troubles.

A householder, in filling up this schedule at the last census, under the column, "Were born," described one of his children as born "in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

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