

The Messenger Almanac.

MARCH. New Moon, March 3rd, 11h. 3m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 11th, 11h. 46m. Full Moon, " 18th, 4h. 52m. Last Quarter, " 25th, 0h. 35m.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. Rise, Sets, MOON. Rise, Sets, High Tide at Halifax. Rows for days 1 through 31.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parrsboro, 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.

BAPTIST CHURCH REQUISITES.

- Articles and Covenant \$1.00 per 100. Church Record and Register \$2. and \$3 each. Alphabetical List of Members 40 cents each.

For Consumption

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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IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY

IT IS WARRANTED to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours time, if not of too long standing. It is WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption!

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SAVE 15 CENTS IN EVERY DOLLAR by purchasing your BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS from C. L. WEEKS. April 14.

Advertisement for CATARRH with an illustration of a person and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

Dear Sir,—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CREAMER, I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit.

AGRICULTURE.

BUTTER MAKING.—FOR SWEET YELLOW BUTTER.—Part 1st. (For the Man).—Feed your cows plenty of good clover hay and good pure water; have a little box of salt in reach of every cow; always treat them with kindness; give each cow a good bed of straw; clean the udder well before milking.

Part 2nd. (For the Woman). Never use your pans for anything but milk; wash well in two waters, scald and wipe well with a clean towel; strain your pans a little over half full; never allow your milk to stand over 48 hours; set your milk in a cupboard or safe, with papers pinned over the wires to prevent the air from drying the cream, else there will be white specks in the butter; when you skim, loosen the cream from the pan with the finger; what adheres to the pan will not make butter if scraped off; turn a little of the top of the milk off with the cream; keep your cream jar in as cool an atmosphere as the milk; never allow either to freeze. Churn as often as every fourth day. When your churn is ready, stand near the stove a short time, turning the churn, and churning to stir the cream well while warming; take out the butter and place it in cold water, rinse well, salt, cover well from the air, and set away; let it stand twenty-four hours, then work over; press the butter while working instead of smoothing; as pulling the ladle over it makes the butter oily. If these directions are observed with care you will be repaid by sweet yellow butter.—Jennie in Michigan Farmer.

PLANT FEEDING.—Cultivation, after all, is but liberal feeding. We destroy the weeds in our gardens that our cultivated plants may have the more food. We pulverize and loosen the soil so that our plants may obtain more food in the soil accessible to the numerous delicate absorbing rootlets.

We water our plants in a dry time that their roots may drink up the soluble elements of food. Thus we fatten plants as we fatten animals—by liberal feeding. But there is this difference in fattening—animals may be fed too much, more than they can digest; while plants take up only such food as they require for healthy growth, both as regards quantity and quality.

The excessive supply of manure does not injure the garden vegetable, but perfects it. This plan has brought to perfection our potatoes, cabbage, turnips, cauliflowers, onions, tomatoes, and our grapes and small fruits. It is this liberal feeding that has increased the size and flavor of all our vegetables and all of our fruits.

Our grains and grasses have also profited by this treatment in growth, size of berry, and general luxuriance. It is the new chemical conditions in which the plants are placed, which causes the more abundant introduction of certain forms of food into their circulation, and the more full development in consequence, either of the whole plant or of some of its more useful parts.

We can even darken and enrich the flowers of the dahlia, the rose, the petunia and other plants by adding charcoal to their roots; or redder hyacinths by carbonate of soda; or make many cultivated plants brighter in hue and bloom by the supply of super-phosphate of soda, or the solution of sulphate of iron.

But we can only perfect plants and vegetables by selecting the best of the first fruits—the seeds of those which ripen first—and by fully supplying all their chemical elements in abundance in minute division and perfectly incorporated with the soil in which they are grown.

Hood had a way of perpetrating puns peculiar to himself. What can be better than this description, of Ben Battle, in his conflict:

"The cannon ball took off his legs, And he laid down his arms." Or this doleful announcement after his death, when "They went and told the sexton And the sexton told the bell."

"Sing, Sing," shouted the brakeman, as a Hudson River train slowed up to the station. "Five years for refreshments," yelled a passenger with short hair and bracelets, as he rose to leave the car in charge of a deputy sheriff.

The proper way, when a tramp asks for bread, is to give him a stone—to break before he is allowed to break bread.

Dogmatism.—Puppyism full grown.

SCIENCE.

An apparatus for carrying off the injurious portion of illuminating gas, exists in Europe. It consists in a glass globe fitted to the fixture, and communicating by means of a small pipe to the chimney, or some other outlet. The apparatus is ornamental as well as effective.

SALT WOOD.—It is a curious fact that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which are found to last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of being impregnated with the salt, while brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles driven into the mud of salt flats and marshes, last for an unlimited time and are used for the foundation of brick or stone edifices; and the docking timber, by immersing it for some time in sea water, after it has been seasoned, is generally admitted to be promotive of its durability. There are some experiments which appear to show that, after the dry rot has commenced, immersion in salt water effectually checks its progress and preserves the remainder of the timber. Of the oldest known timber, that in the Egyptian temples, 4000 years old, nothing is said as to the causes of its preservation.

What is believed to be the largest block of mahogany ever imported into England was received a few weeks ago from Tobasco. At one end it measures seven feet ten inches in diameter, and at the other four feet six inches. It was fully squared and dressed, so that in its original state it was much larger.

A Nevada engineer is perfecting a plan for heating a city by means of heat generated in subterranean mines. The plan contemplates a system of pipes for distributing the heat throughout the city. The same operation ventilates the mine.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

CORNING BEEF.—For 100 pounds of beef take seven pounds salt, two pounds of sugar, two ounces saltpetre, two ounces of pepper, two ounces soda, dissolve in two and a half gallons water; boil, skim, and let cool; when a scum rises after a few weeks scald the brine over, and by so doing, and keeping the meat entirely covered with brine, it will keep a year and more.

RYE BREAD.—Rye bread as commonly made tastes quite different from the wheat loaf, but there is such a thing as making an inviting loaf from rye flour. From the less proportion of starch and greater proportion of gum and sugar in the rye flour, we have a loaf which is less dry than from wheat, when each is made and treated alike. Rye, to make the best flour, should not be ground and bolted close but only the head of the bolt used for the purpose; and in making the bread use less milk, kneading quite stiff, otherwise treating similar to wheat, perhaps baking it a little more. We then have a loaf, if eaten new, which will relish so that the second and third slice will often be called for, and that which is some days old will not be bad to take. Withal we must bear in mind that suitable soil and culture must be given to rye as well as for good wheat. Neither can be had when these essentials are neglected.

TO BOIL RICE.—This is a Louisiana receipt and the only one I ever saw with which failure was impossible. Wash the rice well; put it on a quick fire with plenty of cold water; let it come to a boil, then pour off the water and add fresh cold water; do this a second time and then let it boil four or five minutes until the rice is tender, but not soft; then pour into a colander, and throw over it a quart of cold water in which you have dissolved one teaspoonful of salt; drain it thoroughly, and set the colander over a saucpan of boiling water to steam uncovered from twenty to twenty-five minutes; each grain will be separate and thoroughly cooked.—New York Times.

TO CURE HOARSENESS.—A small quantity of pulverised borax about the size of a pea, dissolved in the mouth and let slowly run down the throat will stop the tickling and cure hoarseness almost instantaneously. Ken yourself, and your neighbors winna misken you.

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General Agent for N. S., and C. B. Oct. 28.

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