

The Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 12, 1875.

ALMANAC FOR MAY.

New Moon, May 6th, 10h. 49m. morning.
First Quarter, " 12th, 3h. 22m. morning.
Full Moon, " 20th, 4h. 36m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 28th, 2h. 16m. morning.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Wk.	Rise	Set	at Halifax
1. Sa.	4:54	0:3	8:30
2. Su.	4:53	1:3	8:26
3. M.	4:51	2:3	8:18
4. Tu.	4:50	3:4	8:10
5. W.	4:48	4:4	8:05
6. Th.	4:47	5:4	8:01
7. F.	4:46	6:5	7:59
8. Sa.	4:44	7:6	7:58
9. Su.	4:43	8:7	7:57
10. M.	4:42	9:8	7:56
11. Tu.	4:41	10:9	7:55
12. W.	4:39	11:10	7:54
13. Th.	4:38	12:11	7:53
14. F.	4:37	1:12	7:52
15. Sa.	4:36	2:13	7:51
16. Su.	4:35	3:14	7:50
17. M.	4:34	4:15	7:49
18. Tu.	4:33	5:16	7:48
19. W.	4:32	6:17	7:47
20. Th.	4:31	7:18	7:46
21. F.	4:30	8:19	7:45
22. Sa.	4:29	9:20	7:44
23. Su.	4:28	10:21	7:43
24. M.	4:27	11:22	7:42
25. Tu.	4:26	12:23	7:41
26. W.	4:25	1:24	7:40
27. Th.	4:24	2:25	7:39
28. F.	4:23	3:26	7:38
29. Sa.	4:22	4:27	7:37
30. Su.	4:21	5:28	7:36
31. M.	4:20	6:29	7:35

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Pictou, 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, 30 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 24 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising in the morning.

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GEO. L. FELLOWS.

St. John, N. B., April 16th, 1874.

This is to certify that I was attacked with a very severe cold combined with the Asthma 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. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample, free, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

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20 yrs.

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To the Editor of Christian Messenger.

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Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

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20 yrs.

Agriculture.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PRUNING THE APPLE TREE.—To prune: a branch of fruit culture very important in the production of good fruit.

Let us begin at the first start of the tree. The scion of the future tree generally has three buds, from all of which shoots are liable to grow. As but one is wanted, it is now the pruning begins. Choose the straightest and strongest shoot as the embryo of the future tree, remove the remaining shoots with a sharp knife, being careful not to disturb the scion, do not strip off the leaves from the young tree (as some do), for they are very important to the perfect growth of the tree, as the leaf performs for the tree duties similar to those which the lungs perform for the animal. The second year, side branches will grow from the tree; some of these may be cut out, leaving some to shade the stem of the tree; the branches left should be kept headed in and entirely cut away when the tree attains the size of one inch in diameter. When the tree has reached the required height for branching out to form a top, such of the side branches as are needed to form the top may be left to grow. It is not good to have more than one branch growing from the same point on the tree; if more, they will be sure to split down when the tree is bearing fruit, if not before. The height of forming a top varies with some of the different kinds of apples. While the branches of the tree bearing the Pomme Gris variety are always extending upward, the branches of the well known Bishop Pippin are ever inclined to the ground, and those of the Nonpareil grow in a horizontal direction.

The prevailing winds of a country have the effect of leaning the unsheltered tree; for instance the prevailing winds of King's County are from the West, causing the young tree to incline to the East. We can help to preserve the balance by cutting away most branches from the East side, leaving the West side of the tree the heaviest while young.

As the tree continues to grow, cut out all interfering or cross branches, all dead or diseased branches, and others as the pruner may deem necessary.

It is a very important item of pruning to know on which part of the tree the apples will grow the best, whether on the outside, as the Bishop Pippin, all through the tree, as the Baldwin, on the south side, as the Emperor, or any peculiar place which a variety may have, that we may give the bearing wood the most favourable position.

The best time for pruning is an unsettled question. Good authority says that young shoots or small branches may be cut as early in the spring as the sap begins to flow, and larger branches in the summer. Whatever implement is used a smooth cut should be left on the tree.

The apple may be considered as one of the choicest gifts of a Beneficent Creator. When used in its perfect state, it is pleasing to the taste and conducive to health, its natural productiveness giving to all a means of sharing the blessing.

King's County, March 25th, 1875.
—N. S. Journal of Agriculture.

ON COOKING "GREENS."—Every housewife thinks she can cook "greens." It is the simplest of all dishes; and yet, in most cases, they are not well served, for much depends upon the manner in which they are boiled. The water should be soft, and a tablespoonful of salt added to a large sized pot of it, which should be boiling hot when the greens are thrown in; and then it should be kept on the boiling gallop, but uncovered, until they are done, which can be told by their sinking to the bottom of the pot, and they should be skimmed out as quickly as possible into a colander, so that all the water will run out. Press them with a small plate, then turn upon a platter, add a large piece of butter, and cut up fine. Serve while smoking hot.—The (London) Garden.

ABOUT HENS.—"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," is nowhere apply better than to the care of poultry. Without constant attention and thoroughness, success need not be expected. Some kinds of business may be occasionally slighted without doing serious harm, but in this employment one mishap may blast the hopes of a whole season.

To cut india rubber, dip the knife blade in a solution of caustic potash.

Science.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BEES.

I was staying in the house of a gentleman who is fond of trying experiments, and who was a bee-keeper. Having read in some book on bees that the best and most humane way of taking the honey without destroying the bees was to immerse the hive for a few minutes in a tub of cold water, when the bees, being half-drowned, could not sting, while the honey was uninjured, since the water could not penetrate the closely waxed cells, he resolved on trying the plan. I saw the experiment tried. The bees, according to the recipe, were fished out of the water after the hive had been immersed a few minutes, and, with those remaining in the hive, laid on a sieve in the sun to dry. But, by bad management, the experiment had been tried too late in the day, and, on the sun going down, they were removed into the kitchen, to the great indignation of the cook, on whom they revenged their sufferings as soon as the warm rays of the fire, before which they were placed, revived them. As she insisted on their being taken away, they were put back into their own hive, which had been dried, together with a portion of their honey, and placed on a shelf of the apiary, on which were five or six other strong hives full of bees, and left for the night. Early the next morning my friend went to look at the hive on which he experimented the night before, but, to his amazement, not only the bees from that hive were gone, but the other hives were also deserted—not a bee remained in any of them. The half-drowned bees must, therefore, in some way or other, have made the other bees understand the fate that awaited them.—London Spectator.

EGGS AS FOOD.—About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains 86 per cent. water, the yolk 52 per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. An egg cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An excellent masticated can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.

Ostrich-raising is one of the industries of the Cape of Good Hope. The birds feed on grass, like cattle, and require but little care. They are sometimes very irritable, and strike at a person so savagely with their feet as to inflict severe and sometimes fatal wounds. They are not easily beaten off, and one of them is a dangerous adversary for an unarmed man. Singularly enough, notwithstanding their long legs, a fallen log or fence a foot high is to them an impassable barrier—they will never try to step over it.

SPICED VEAL.—Chop three pounds of veal steak and one thick slice of salt pork as fine as sausage meat; add three Boston crackers rolled fine, one-half teaspoon of tomato catsup, three well-beaten eggs, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, and one grated lemon. Mold it in the form of a loaf of bread, in a small dripping pan; cover with one rolled cracker and bake with a teaspoonful of hot water and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Bake three hours, basting very often. This is an elegant dish for tea.

To cure scratches on horses, wash the legs with warm strong soap suds and then with beef brine.

Frozen potatoes can be cured by soaking in water three days before cooking.

Cocanut husk is better than cotton waste and turpentine for taking temporary rust from iron or steel.

To remove paint splashed upon window panes, use a hot solution of soda and soft flannel.

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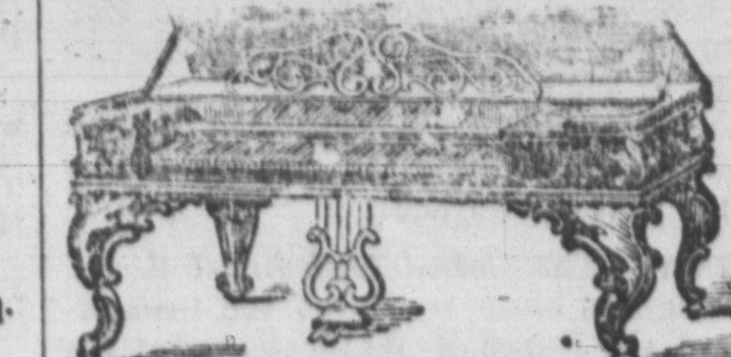
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