

The Messenger Almanac.

February.

First Quarter, Feb. 2, 9h. 39m. afternoon.
Full Moon, " 9, 1h. 32m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 17, 0h. 41m. morning.
New Moon, " 25, 2h. 6m.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing 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, 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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CERTIFICATES.
HALIFAX, March 10th, 1873.
J. W. BETCHER, Esq.

DEAR SIR.—Having used a half dozen bottles of your valued Pectoral Mixture I find myself greatly relieved from a chronic cough, and pulmonary weakness which had been preying upon my system for ever a year, and would recommend it to all who are suffering from like complaints.
GEO. L. FELLOWS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 10th, 1874.
This is to certify that I was attacked with a very severe cold combined with the Asthma very bad, so that I could not lie down or hardly breathe. One bottle of the cough medicine prepared by J. W. BETCHER, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., relieved me, and five bottles completely cured me so I have not been troubled with the Asthma since, and I believe it to be the best medicine for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c., that there is made.
JOHN N. DEARBORN.

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To the Editor of "Christian Messenger,"
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AGRICULTURE.

BREACHY STOCK.—The cause and the remedy.—There is nothing more annoying to the farmer and his neighbors than to have breachy stock. There is nothing which causes so many difficulties and lawsuits. And then there is no use and no sense in letting them learn to jump, if we are not training them for fox-hunters or for the hurdle races.

I know that some farmers will be thankful for the advice which I am going to give, and will follow it, or at least test it; others may get mad, and take it as a personal insult because they think I mean them, and nobody else. But I hope if they are sensitive on this subject, that they will not pitch into me for writing what I think is *pro bono publico*.

This habit of jumping in horses and mules is an acquired one, and is sometimes learned when they are very young. If the mare jumps over a fence, the colt is very apt to follow, and with constant practice, by the time it gets to be three or four years old there is no fence in the country which will turn it. This habit is also induced by the carelessness and bad fences of some farmers, who will have some of their bars and gaps so low that it induces them to jump over once. The next time they will put it up a little higher, but not enough to prevent their going over, and by letting them jump one rail higher, every day they will soon be in good training for the hurdles.

A horse jumps out of an enclosure either for the want of company or for something to eat. If a horse is regularly fed with plenty of corn and oats, when he is turned out on good grass he will not jump into the corn field or to oat-stacks, and if he has company he will stay very quiet and contentedly in the pasture, until the regular time at which he is fed: then he will go to the stable; he should then be turned in; but before letting him in, it is best to have his corn and oats or hay already prepared for him in the stall.

Six years ago I was in need of two more work horses and went to a sale to buy them. The two which I bought I was told were good work horses but would jump. This I found to be true but I succeeded in curing them of this bad habit before I sold them, simply by giving them every thing they wanted, and regular work and attention.

Hogs are sometimes troublesome when they get in the habit of pushing open gates, getting through the cracks of the fence or climbing over, and small pigs are very destructive and hard to manage if they once contract the habit of getting into the corn fields. The best plan is to move them to a new lot and feed them plentifully, or put them in a close pen and sloop them for a few weeks, and they will get so fat that they cannot get through the cracks of the fence. The same rule will apply to larger hogs or at most any kind of breachy stock. Move them to a different pasture and supply them plentifully with that kind of food which they need at different times of the year, and they will not want to get out. But when a horse becomes so unruly that no fence will stop him, it is best to keep him constantly in the stable when he is not at work, and sell him as soon as possible, or get rid of him in some way, for he may teach all the other horses and cattle on the place to jump into the fields or break fences. Yokes and hobbles may prevent their jumping for a while, but it does not effect a cure of this bad habit without it breaks their necks. Nor do I like to see an ox with his head chained down to his foot, or a bull with a bar door on his horns.—Bacon, in Farmer's Home Journal.

HOW MUCH TO FATTEN AN ANIMAL.—A farmer made an experiment. He took a sheep that weighed about one hundred pounds, put it in a pen and after it had become wonted, weighed all its food, and found that the three pounds per day as fodder and grain was all he could eat. The farmer had verified a rule well known to the much-despised "book-farmers," and arrived at by many and careful experiments, that about three pounds good food per day for each one hundred weight of live stock is a fattening allowance. For illustration a sheep weighing one hundred pounds requires three pounds of food per day, and a steer weighing one thousand needs thirty pounds. These rules are approximately correct—being varied somewhat by quality of food and stock. The farmer knowing the weight of his feed and that of his stock, by applying these rules, can guess closely as to whether he has food enough for his stock.—Maryland Farmer.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ABOUT COOKING.—Boil nothing, and steam everything you used to boil. Boiling loses those essences which are soluble and go into the water, while it often hardens the outside fibre; now it may, as we say, not be possible to have the right means at once; then use the best you can in the old way. Meat that cannot be steamed in a meat steamer ought to be placed in a little warm water, only sufficient to cook it, not to cover it, ought to be closely covered with the lid and be gently simmered, so that the water gradually evaporates, while the steam created in the saucepan softens the fibre. The goodness of the meat should be left within, not be driven out into the water; when the meat is done very little water should be left. It need not burn for that, for it should never be put over a tremendous fire.

Vegetables, also, should not be boiled, even if steaming does not so much improve the colour. We boil from vegetables all the strengthening qualities, and often partially throw the goodness away in the water. There is no necessity to have a saucepan of boiling water for the vegetables; little water gradually evaporating will cook them quite as well.

In stewing, that is, in amalgamating various food substances, the best way would be to use one utensil with the stew, within another partially filled with boiling water, so that it stews gradually, but we cannot all of us have the necessary cooking utensils, so always make your thick gravy first—of good quality—then place into it the meat and vegetables, with flavouring, and let it gradually and gently simmer. But do not gallop a stew, it will evaporate away all the goodness, and leave hardened meat and a soupy substance behind.

Roasting is with us considered the height of good cooking; but a roaring fire must draw from meat much of the nourishment that can be evaporated, and that goes up the chimney in a nice smell or falls with the gravy into the dripping-pan. The art of roasting meat is to soften it, to coagulate the essences in it and to leave all the nourishment intact. To do this the heat must act gently upon meat. To accomplish it in the ordinary manner, see that your roasting fire is very clear, that some screen protects the meat from the air, and that it be itself covered by a paper. Also baste not, or very little; we prefer no basting.

Of all bad cooking operations, frying is the most to be abhorred; it actually makes almost all substances indigestible. The dreadful black iron frying-pans are, beyond doubt, great wasters of food and nourishment. In them the fibre is hardened, the juices are evaporated, and the fat is turned oily and greasy. If you must have a frying pan, see that it be always well tinned or enamelled, thoroughly cleansed with soda and water immediately after use, and cover up the substance you cook with a lid; but even the fried meat or fish never can be thoroughly wholesome or nourishing. As for the dirty, greasy pans used by many cooks, they are a disgrace to any kitchen.

WAYS OF ECONOMIZING FUEL.—A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says:—I will note some of the practicable ways of saving our fuel. First then, on many farms there is enough fuel, if properly prepared, lying about the buildings and fences, rotting, to supply the stove for half the summer season. The wood consumed is put into the stove in such large lumps that it takes nearly double as much to cook as it would if split finely. I have been surprised to see what a small amount of wood the steward on board a vessel would use in his cooking, by using it finely prepared. Another saving may be made in using up more of the tops of trees. It is often the cheapest way to get good summer wood for cooking, and winter wood for kindling. I have often noticed persons reject wood when cutting, and sit by the stove half an hour and whittle kindling no better than the rejected wood. Again, many of the wood lots in this vicinity, at best, have down and dead wood on them to last the owners a year or more. Any sound wood, well prepared and dry, will do well for cooking. I find it cheaper to cut my apple limbs so as to burn them in my stove and open fire, than to get rid of them by burning them in heaps or hauling them away. Let those that have wood lots practice on these suggestions, and they will be surprised at the small amount of wood land necessary to supply a large house with plenty of fuel.



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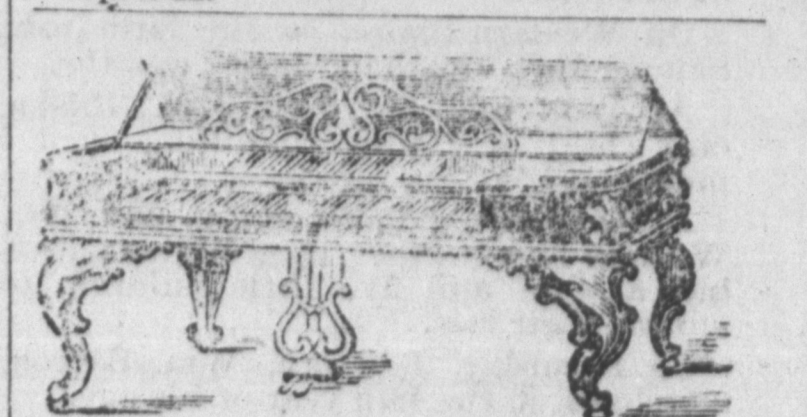
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