

Agriculture.

BUTTER IN SACKS.

The dairymen of Washington Territory, for want of tubs and jars, have adopted a method of putting up and keeping butter which, though novel, presents some features that are worthy the attention of those having butter packed for family use or the retail trade. The packing is thus described:

All butter is packed in muslin sacks, made in such form that the package, when complete, is a cylinder three or four inches in diameter and from half a foot to a foot in length. The butter goes from the churn, as soon as worked over, into the cylindrical bags, made of fine bleached muslin, the packages are then put into large casks containing strong brine with a slight admixture of saltpeter, and by means of weights kept always below the surface. The cloth integument always protects the butter from any impurities that chance to come in contact with the package, and being always buried in brine that protects it from the action of the air, and it has been ascertained by trial that butter put up this way will keep sweet longer than in any other way.

Besides, it is found easier and cheaper for the manufacturer than to pack either in jars or firkins. And for the retailer, there is no telling the score of safety and convenience. These rolls of butter can lie upon his counter as safe from injury, from dust or other contact, as bars of lead; can be rolled up for his customer in a sheet of paper with as much propriety as a bundle of matches. If the consumer, when he gets home, discovers specks of dust upon the outside of the sack, he can throw it into a pail of pure cold water and take it out clean and white. As he uses the butter from day to day, with a sharp knife he cuts it off from the end of the roll in slices of thickness suited to his want, and peels off the cloth from the end of the slice, leaving it in tidy form to place upon the table.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

EGGS AT ALL SEASONS—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "The way to have fresh eggs at all seasons of the year, and the only way I know of, is to have a breed of hens that will lay in the winter as well as in the summer. In order to accomplish this—1. Get the hens. 2. Keep them well; give them a variety of food—pounded bone in the winter to take the place of gravel in the summer. 3. Give them warm roosting places; a hen that is kept poor and cold and half frozen every night will not lay an egg the next day. A good hen is like a grist-mill; if we expect big grists, we must fill the hopper. 4. Hatch out early pullets to lay in the fall while the old hens are moulting, as they will stop laying for a few days during this process, and keep mostly pullets over-winter, as they will lay more eggs the first year than the second year, and so on. There is scarcely a day in the whole year that I do not bring fresh eggs from the barn to the house."

VALUE OF STRAW FOR FODDER.—In the Elmira Farmer's Club, the question lately arose as to the value of straw for fodder compared with hay. The fairest estimate, we think, was given by General Diven, who thought five tons of straw, fed with one ton of corn meal, equal to six tons of prime hay. Rating hay at \$18 per ton, corn meal at \$40, the straw would be worth \$13.50 per ton. For wintering farm horses and such stock as it may be desirable to keep in good condition, but not fatten, good straw with a proper amount of grain is just as good as hay. Sheep may be well fattened on grain and straw alone, though a change of other food, especially roots, is desirable. The grain farmer can find a large profit in taking pains to secure his straw in good condition, keep it from spoiling by wet, and then feeding it properly in conjunction with coarse grain.

PRETTY HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTS.—Take a turnip or carrot, scoop it out, fill with earth, plant with canary seed or chicken weed, and suspend by strings in the window. The oddity of the sight will be quite as attractive as the prettiness of the idea.

Take a common pine cone, and plant in its crevices a few canary seeds, place this half way in a hyacinth water glass, and the seeds will sprout and throw

out delicate little green feathery blades, shortly filling the whole upper portion with a little festoon of verdure.

The sweet potato vine is also a curiosity; few would believe, until they tried it, how pretty sight might be made of it. Put a sweet potato in a tumbler of water, or any similar glass vessel, fill with water keep the lower end of the tuber about one to two inches from the bottom of the vessel, keep on the mantelshelf, sun it for an hour or two each day, and soon little roots will appear, the eye will throw up a pretty vine, and grow rapidly over any trellis work above.

The morning glory is one of the prettiest climbers for parlor windows. Give it plenty of sun.—*Ladies' Floral Cabinet*.

HEAVY YIELD OF WHEAT.—Mr. James Smith, of Cedarville, Washington Territory, writes to the Agricultural Department as follows: "I send you a sample of wheat that I have raised the past season; 1,200 bushels on 26 acres of land, a trifle over 46 bushels to the acre. In the spring of 1870 the land was covered with brush and timber. I cleared the land the following summer, burnt it in August, got ready for sowing February 1, 1871, without plowing, and harrowed the seed in, finishing February 12. Finished thrashing September 7."—*Agricultural Report*.

Scientific.

CHEAP PAINT.—A cheap paint may be made for out-buildings that will last for years, by taking milk and cement,—or "water lime," as some call it,—mix and apply three or four coats; and dry color may be added. This will last for years, and by renewing once in two or three years, a building will look as well as if painted with oil paint. To put this on, the paint should be stirred constantly, as the finer parts will soon all be used out, and at last you will have nothing but sand. Have a boy to stir it all the time; mix often.

A small square bar of steel coated with nickel has been repeatedly immersed in water for hours together without showing any signs of rusting, and Mr. John Spiller states, in the *Photographic News*, that he finds it possible to bury it in flowers of sulphur for several days without tarnishing the lustre of the nickel surface. Neither has this latter severe test any effect upon the copper and brass bars upon which the nickel coating has been applied, and these metals may even be immersed in aqueous solution of nitrate of silver without effecting the reduction of that metal. This discovery furnishes us with another valuable material for electro plating. The nickel facing is of a whiter color than polished steel, though it is equal to silver, being more like platinum. Its points of melting and of oxidation are very high.

The mystery of the "frozen well" at Brandon, Vt., in which water remains frozen during the hot months of the summer, has never been satisfactorily explained. It was supposed that the freezing was due to the dissolution of some material in the water, or to electricity; but it is found, by chemical analysis, that the water holds nothing in solution which would account for its temperature, and the electric needle fails to show any current of electricity.

NEURALGIA REMEDY.—J. B. sends the *Rural New-Yorker* the following remedy for neuralgia:—Take one half ounce of sal ammoniac in one ounce of water,—a dose of one teaspoonful three or four times a day; oftener if needed. Another correspondent sends the following:—Horseradish root, bruised and bound upon the face, or wherever the pain is located, will often give relief when other means fail.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.—All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of a lemon. By the use of an acid there will be considerable saving of fuel, as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old, tough meats, rendering them quite tender and easy to be digested. Tainted meats and fowls will lose their bad taste and odor if cooked in this way, and if not used too freely no taste of it will be acquired.—*Am. Rural Home*.

HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 31, 1872.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

FEBRUARY, 1872.

Last Quarter, Feb. 2nd, 5h. 56m. morning.
New Moon, " 8th, 9h. 38m. afternoon.
First Quarter, " 16th, 2h. 10m. morning.
Full Moon, " 24th, 6h. 42m. morning.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Soothing gives the time of high water at Parsons' 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 earlier, and at St. John's, Newfoundland 20 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes later. At Westport, 2 hours 20 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.

NOVA SCOTIA
Boot & Shoe Factory

22 & 28 GEORGE STREET.
(North-end of Provincial Building.)

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to his Friends, and Public generally, that having fitted up his Establishment with the Latest and most Improved Machinery.

and having secured a STAFF OF SUPERI ARTIZANS, he is now in a position to man facture

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which for VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE, FINISH AND CHEAPNESS cannot be excelled by any goods offered in this market, whether Dominion, English or American.

BOOTS AND SHOES, at all Prices
BOOTS AND SHOES, in all sizes.

BOOTS AND SHOE, made after the latest French, English and American designs.

Examine for yourselves, compare with other Goods, and if found worthy, encourage Home Manufacturers.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find our Terms Liberal, and we assure them that their interests will receive our best attention.

GEORGE S. YATES.

Halifax, N. S., April 24, 1871.
May 3.

Hats and Caps..

We have now on hand a full Stock of all kinds, including the

NEWEST STYLES,

to which we invite the attention of our friends, both at

Wholesale and Retail.

Our prices are as low as any in the city.

Silk Hats made to order by Confectioner Measure, without extra charge.

EVERETT BROTHERS.

100 Granville St., May 3.

A. V. P. B.

ARCHIBALD'S VEGETABLE PAIN BALM is an article worthy of patronage and should be found in every house. It is equal if not superior to any other Pain Killer now in use. Also, Archibald's Cough Mixture for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases.

The Proprietor has removed to Truro, Colchester Co., N. S., is now extending his business, and will be prepared to furnish his numerous patrons with the above, as well as many other valuable remedies compounded by him.

Sold by all the principal Dealers and Drug-gists in the Provinces.

Oct. 21. 1 yr.

DISCOVERED IN ECUADOR, SOUTH AMERICA, last Spring, and introduced to the medical world, through the Governments of that Country and the United States. This valuable medicine is now for the first time placed within the reach of all afflicted with these diseases, by the appointment of the subscribers as GENERAL AGENTS for the Provinces.

All persons wishing further information will please inclose stamp for Circular.

Druggists supplied on liberal terms.

ROGERS & BLACK,

General Agents,

Amherst, N. S.

Jan. 10. 31a.

PRINTING of Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Handbills, Blank forms, &c., &c., on reasonable terms.

Magistrates Books always on hand.

GATES' LIFE OF MAN BITTERS, FROM THE

Roots and Plants of Nova Scotia,

formerly manufactured by Mrs. Gates, of Wilmet.

Who was pronounced incurable of Liver Complaint and Dropsy by many skilful physicians, when procuring several receipts from an eminent French physician, she was entirely cured; and afterwards cured hundreds of cases for which at first there seemed to be no hope.

We offer these remedies to the public through the persuasion of those who at present consider

that they are indebted to them for the preservation of their lives. Many certificates can be given for the following diseases:—Dropsy, in its worst form; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Swelling of the Limbs and Face, Asthma, of whatever kind; Dyspepsia, Biliaousness, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, SICK Headache, Diseases of the Blood, Female Diseases. Running Sores, Rheumatism, Krysipelas.

In cases of lung disease, the No. 1 Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup, except in weak cases and young children, when No. 2 Syrup and No. 1 Bitters must be used. Those suffering from Lung diseases, should not fail to use in cases of the above, Gates' Vegetable Plaster applied between the shoulders and to the throat and chest with Nerve Ointment.

In Liver complaint and Dyspepsia, the No. 2 Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup.

In bad cases of Dropsy, No. 2 and No. 3, Bitters must be taken with No. 1 Syrup.

For Gravel No. 3. Bitters and No. 1 Syrup, together with Gates' Vegetable Plaster and Nerve Ointment applied to the back near the kidneys.

For pains and Rheumatism in any part of the body, No. 1 Syrup, and Gates' Nerve Ointment applied to the painful parts.

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