## The Messenger Almanac.

FEBRUARI.	
New Moon, Feb. 2nd, 4h. 3m. more First Quarter, "10th, 9h. 2m. Full Moon, "17th, 7h. 2m. Last Quarter, "23rd,10h. 58m. after Day SUN. MOON. High W. Rise. Sets. Rises. South. Sets. at H	noon. Tide
1 Fr. 7 23 5 5 7 11 11 22 5 23 8 2 Sa. 7 22 5 6 7 35 A. 29 5 23 8 3 US. 7 21 5 8 7 55 1 10 6 25 8	44 22 55 26
5 Tu. 7 18 5 11 8 30 2 30 8 30 9 6 W. 7 17 5 12 8 46 3 9 9 32 10 7 Th. 7 16 5 13 9 5 3 50 10 35 10	56 26 55 22
8 Fr 7 14 5 15 9 25 4 32 11 35 11 9 Sa 7 13 5 16 9 51 5 18 M 11 10 SU. 7 11 5 18 10 22 6 8 0 45 11 10 SU. 7 10 5 19 11 2 7 2 1 54 0	53 M. 31
12 Tu. 7 9 5 20 11 56 8 0 3 2 13 W 7 7 5 22 A1 2 9 1 4 4 1 2 1	3 59
16 Sa 7 3 5 26 5 1 11 55 6 21 17 SU. 7 1 5 27 6 26 M 6 49 18 M 7 0 5 29 7 46 0 51 7 16	3 40 7 32 8 17 8 59
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28 Sa. 6 51 5 36 1 0 5 14 9 28 1 24 SU 6 50 5 37 2 8 6 10 10 12 A	1 40 1 23 1 16 2 28

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 Tormen. tine, 2 hours and 11 minutes LATER than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N.B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minntes 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

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. tract the cime of the sun setting, from 12 hours and to the remainder add the time of rising next mount go

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thing of the merits of your Constitutional Catarrh Remedy, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am St. thing of the merits of your Constitutional Catarra Rem. I am 25 years old; had been out of health for about five years. had employed three or four different doctors, and tried warious medicines, wit hout receiving any permanent benefit but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I had become so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. Had severe screness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throat and such was my condition when I, our catarrh Remedy, one bottle of whith a ble to endure hard and continued labor, such as thought and clearing lard, at which I have been engagelished beasing, to the use of our Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly, D.S.F. Price \$1 per bottle.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

Bread.-The old way of raising bread but once makes much sweeter bread, retaining the true sweetness of the wheat, than when sponged or raised twice or three times before baking.

Scald one pint of milk, then cool is either with one pint of cold milk or cold water. Pour it, when milk-warm, on two quarts of sifted flour, into which stir one even tablespoonful of salt. Mix the milk and flour well together, and add one gill of lively yeast, or one yeastcake that has been thoroughly softened in two tablespoonfuls of water and beaten smooth; add water when smooth till there is one gill of yeast. Beat the dough hard for five minutes, then stir in one more quart of flour. Flour the bread-board, place the dough on it, and knead faithfully fifteen minutes. Use only just enough flour while kneading to keep the dough from sticking to the board-not quite a pint of flour should be sufficient. Sift only a very small coating of flour on the board, or on the hands, while kneading. After kneading fifteen minutes, mould into loaves and put at once into well-buttered pans, only filling the pans half full. Let it rise till the dough is even with the top of the par. It will take five or six hours in a room or by the fire where the thermometer stands at 80 degrees. In a colder atmosphere the dough may rise in the pans all night, baking as soon as the oven is hot enough in the morning. When light, prick over the top and bake.

#### BATTER BREAD.

Soak half a cup of bread crumbs in a pint of milk, add two cups of Indianmeal, one tablespoonful of lard or butter, a teaspoonful salt, two eggs beaten very light; add eggs last, and then beat the whole together thoroughly, and bake in shallow tins quickly. Some bread cruumbs and some corn meal absorb more moisture than others. If this quantity of milk does not make it thin enough for a light, smooth batter, when well beaten add a little more milk.

This is a good way to use up all bits of bread.

LAMPS, CHIMNIES AND WICKS. Many chimneys are broken by care lessness in trimming the wick. It is strange that any one should find difficulty in cutting a wick perfectly true, making it exactly even with the tube. The slightest inequality, the slenderest thread of the wick, or a mote, will make the light unsteady, cause the lamp to smoke or break the chimney. Not one in fifty will trim half a dozen lamps in the morning so that they wi'l all perform their work satisfactorily. The wick is trimmed unevenly, perhaps, and therefore smokes, and must be extinguished and retrimmed, often to the inconvenience and discomfort of several persons, who must wait till the work is done properly. One lamp overlooked, and the wick is covered with a ragged crust from the last evening's use, and if lighted in that untidy state will burn in uneven jets, smoke, and, probably, break the chimney.

It is better never to cut the burnt part of the wick entirely away, but only remove the crust, taking care that it is perfectly even with the tube. This is easily done by turning the wick down so low that only this crust appears above the tube, and then carefully slip or scrape off all the hard uneven crust, leaving the rest of the wick untouched, or only so far as is needed to make it exactly even with the tube.

The woven wicks commonly used are being superseded by a red felt wick. The colour is not particularly desirable; but the light from these wicks is much clearer; it does not become coated with any sediment that may settle from the kerosene, and does not catch and tangle on the screw.

Another mistake is in filling the lamp too full. The oil should never come within an inch of the neck of the lamp when the top is screwed in, else it is drawn up as by a syphon, till it overflows and covers the outside, greasing every spot where it is placed, and filling the room with the smell of kerosene.

Chimneys and shades must be kept ful, onethird of an ounce. perfectly bright and clear if one expects to have a good light. Wash in forty square yards make an acre. hot, clean suds, to remove all grease, rinse in hot water, wipe dry with a clean linen cloth or towel kept exclusively for the lamps, and polish with and nine feet on each side, make a chamois skin. They need washing square acre within an inch. two or three times a week, and the brass top of the lamp also, to keep it dred and fifty languages. free from any burnt wick or insects that crop over on to it and lodge there. the heart. If these are not removed as fast as they Average of lite thirty-one years.

ed, and a disagreeable oily smell makes the room unpleasant.

OYSTER FRITTERS .- Beat two eggs, stir in one-half cup of strained oyster juice, one-half cup of milk and a pinch of salt; add flour enough to make a batter, having previously sifted a half teaspoonful of sea foam through the flour. Drain the oysters, dip them in this batter and fry in boiling fat. This quantity of batter is sufficient for one pint of oysters. Never be deluded into chopping the oysters.

Indian dysentry remedy: Roots and leaves of blackberry bush boiled down; a gill before each meal and before going

If brooms are wet in boiling suds ouce a week, they will become very tough, and always sweep like a new

RECIPES FOR CLEANING. - When a room is to be papered, fill all the crevices where the plaster has fallen off with plaster of paris mixed with cold water. It dries quickly, and will not stain the paper.

For cleaning mica, there is nothing equal to fine sall,

For cleaning zinc, nothing is so good as kerosene; after using kerosene rub with whiting. If whiting is moistened with ammonia, it will very readily clean both silver and tin.

To strain honey first run it through a colander set in a pan upon the back oven; afterwards strain through a cloth.

To make wax, fill a small strainerbag with rough comb, which dip in hot water. The wax will rise to the surface of the water, leaving the impurities behind. Repeat the process, and finish by melting the wax and forming it into cakes. The stand out offi ill

#### AGRICULTURE.

One prolific cause of the failure of house-plants is that insufficient attention is given to keeping the earth in the pots warm. The plants often get sun enough, but the pots are covered with moss or fancy work, throuh which the warming sun rays never penetrate. The roots remain cold and grow feebly, and the plants themselves soon pay the penalty of cold feet and "malarial"

A SYMBOLIC MIRROR.—Many men would recoil from themselves, if could see what shriveled wheat, what musty corn, what blighted grapes, what bitter plums, would be yielded every year if nature were not better, in its order, than they are in their human relations.

O, if a miser could only see what a poor, gnarled, pinched crab-apple tree sink to the rank he has taken; if the fretful and morose man could look at the prickley pear, that is his equivalent; or if a man of depraved principles could have a fair view of the deadily nightshade, or the blistering upas he might turn into, no more burning sermon could be preached than to force a man to look thus into a symbolic mirror of himself .- Rural Home.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. A man walks three or four miles

an hour. A horse trots seven. Steamboats run eighteen. Sailing vessels make ten. Slow rivers flow four. Rapid rivers flow seven. Storms move thirty-six. Hurricanes eighty. A barrel of flour weighs one hundred

and ninty-six pounds. A barrel of pork, two hundred. A barrel of powder, twenty-five. A firkin of butter, fifty-six. A tub of butter, eighty-four.

Wheat, beans and clover-seed, sixty pounds to the bushel. Corn, rye and flax seed, fifty-six. Buckwheat, fifty-two. Oats, thirty-five.

Coarse salt, eighty-five. Sixty drops make a teaspoonful. Three teaspoonfuls or a tablespoon-Four thousand eight hundred and

A square mile, six hundred and forty To measure an acre: Two hundred

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