The Messenger Almanac.

OCTOBER, 1881.

Full Moon, October 7th, 9h. 45m. M. 14th, 10h. 12m. A. Last Quarter, 22nd, 10h. 17m. A. New Moon, First Quarter, " 30th, 0h. 33m. M. High Tid MOON. Day Rise. Sets. Rises. South. Sets. at Halifax

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parreboro, Cornwallis, Horton, Hantsport, Windsor, Newport, and Truro.

31 M. . 6 41 4 47 1 50 7 27 M.

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, Newfound- favorite crop with many farmers. It land, 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 15 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising. Hungarian is the favorite with many FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT .tract the time of the sun's setting, from 12 hours and to the remainder add the time all who try it. To cultivate millet, of rising next morning.

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AGRICULTURE.

The value of underdraining is forcibly illustrated in the experience of a farmer who writes that the corn on common tile-drained land is large and beautiful, and is growing rapidly, with a dark green, healthy color. " I measured corn over a string of tile on my own farm yesterday," he says, " and it was thirty-six inches high. On the ground which did not feel the effects of the tile the corn only averaged twelve inches in height."

A WORD FOR DEEP CULTIVATION. -As the time, is at hand when the plough will be in use on every farm, we cannot too strictly urge the necessity of deep cultivation. That is to say, let the plough run two or three inches deeper into the earth than it was allowed the last time the ground was ploughed. Let it turn up a little of the virgin soil. The action of the frost and the snow of the coming winter will prepare this new soil for the reception of the seed when spring time comes, and the result will be a great increase in the crop. It matters not what that crop may be-wheat, oats or corn-it will be all the better for deep ploughing. Especially this practice should be observed on land that has been in constant cultivation for ten or twelve years.

MILLET FOR HAY .- The millet is a

is such a quick-grower, that it has often been found useful to take the place of some early crop that has failed. Millet can be sown quite late in the season, and is useful for forage or hay. The farmers, but the golden millet pleases one must have some little acquaintance with its habits and its laws of grow. It needs good, rich, fine soil; turf suits it as well as it does corn, and my best success has been from spring-plowed turf and shallow furrows. Land was never too mellow for it, and as it always leaves the land in better condition in that respect than it finds it, it is labor well invested to bestow considerable pains upon the land in the beginning, for if wheat is to follow (and no crop is a better one to precede wheat), no re-ploughing is necessary, as a spring tooth, or sharp drag, will put the land in excellent condition for the wheat drill. The quantity of seed needed to an acre is usually about the third of a bushel; but it has been say one bushel to the acre, as the stalks then are not too coarse. Hungarian millet will be fit for forage in six weeks. It will not grow until warm weather comes, so that it is never an early crop. -Tribune and Farmer.

The New-England Farmer recommends the accumulation of absorbents for the stable the present month. Dry earth, muck, or sand, it says, can usually be obtained in August, if at any time. Muck from the swamps can be also dug now, and laid up where it will dry and season, ready for next years, use. There is a great difference in the value of different samples of meadow muck, but almost any bed will yield material that will be useful as an absorbent after it has lain exposed twelve months to the weather.

tention to the recently demonstrated husband could equal my parent in fact that a dead branch on a tree makes | kindness." "She may be very kind," almost as great a strain on the main replied the wooer; "but be my wife, plant for moisture as does, a living one. It is one of the most important discov- beat your mother." eries of modern botanical science to the practical herticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable COATS DYED and PRESSED for \$1.0% tree. When one has been transplanted some roots get injured, and the supply of moisture in the best cases is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should therefore be at once cut away.

WHEN TO FEED GRAIN TO HORSES .-Horses are provided with an unusually large development of the salivary glands, and an enormous quantity of saliva is secreted during the eating of a feed of grain or hay. This copious supply of saliva is sufficient to moisten and dilute the food, so that it can be digested perfectly without the help of water. Water is absorbed by the coats of the stomach and enters the blood with such rapidity that a thirsty horse will drink more water than the stomach will contain at one time, and the water church last Sunday for the first time. begins to pass off through the kidneys On returning home he was asked what in such a case, after the lapse of a was done, to which he replied, " First Photographs taken at this establishment very few minutes. So that, knowing they sang, then prayed, then passed these facts, one may naturally infer round a corn-popper."

that a horse may be watered a few minutes before feeding with more advantage than soon afterwards, because in the former case the water has been absorbed before the tood is swallowed, and digestion cannot be interfered with by the presence of too much water in the stomach, as might happen in the latter case. The best practice is that usually followed. namely, to give the horse a very little water on starting out to work after feeding in the morning; to water on coming in at noon, and in the evening, before unharnessing and feeding. This gives time for absorption of the water before the food enters the stomach.-Rural New Yorker.

SCIENCE.

A Sheffield (England) firm are. making steel-faced plates, by a process not yet divulged, which are apparently destined to work a revolution in the matter of armor for ships of war. The iron plates hitherto used have had to be of enormous thickness to withstand the impact from the heavy shots used, and the ships have, therefore, been of unwieldy size to bear the weight, while the armor, even if it stopped the projectile, has invariably been cracked and split in all directions. Experiments recently made on behalf of the English Government, and by the French as well, show that the new steel plates not only shatter the projectile itself, but show no wounds beyond the dents caused by the collision. The French ships of war now being built will, therefore, be protected by the new

Do HERRINGS MIGRATE?-When they reached the matie state, the herrings, which are at all times gregarious, associate together in conspicuous assemblages, which are called shoals. These are sometimes of prodigious extentindeed, eight or nine miles in length, two or three in breadth, with an unknown depth, are dimensions which are credibly asserted to be sometimes attained. In these shoals the fish are closely packed, like a flock of sheep straying slowly along a pasture, and it is 'probably quite safe to assume that there is at least one fish for every cubic foot of water occupied by the shoal. It this be so, every square mile of such a shoal, supposing it to be three fathoms deep, must contain more than 500,000,-000 herrings. And when it is considered that many shoals approach the coasts, not only of our own islands, but of Scandinavia and the Baltic, and of Eastern North America, every spring and autumn, the sum total of the herrings which people our seas surpasses imagination.

As the matter of fact, the northern herrings, like the southern, have two spawning-times; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the spawning-time extends from autumn to spring, and has two maxima—one in August to September, and one in February to March.—Professor Huxley, in popular Science Monthly for August.

VARIETIES.

Alike, but different-Manslaughter -Man's laughter.

An ardent lover was once pressing his suit. The lady said, "I like you exceedingly, but I can't quit my home. The Gardener's Monthly calls at- I am a widow's own darling, and no we will live together, and see if I don't

> A mercenary little boy overheard a INFANIS AND INVALIDS. conversation between his parents con- Is all and a great deal more than we have cerning a wedding that was soon to claimed for it. It is simply a HIGHLY come off, and recalled the subject at NUTRITIOUS and easily assimilated come off, and recalled the subject at the breakfast table the next morning, by asking the following question: " Papa, what do they want to give the bride away for? Can't they sell her?"

An old coloured man saw a sign in a chemist's shop which read "Tasteless medicines." Looking in he said, " Dat am de bes' advice I eber got -taste less medicines," and then hurried away.

"Mr. Boatman," said a timid woman to the ferryman who was rowing her across the river, " are people ever lost in this river?" "Oh, no ma'am," he replied; "we always find 'em again within a day or so."

A little boy in Belfast, Me., attended

INTERCOLONIAL BAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

RAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows :-

(Halifax time.) At 8.25 a. m.-Express for St. John, Pictou, Quebec. At 12.15 p.m.—Accommodation for Pictou. At 5.00 p. m.-Accommodation for Truro. At 6.15 p. m.—Express for St. John and

WILL ARRIVE :-

At 9.15. a. m. - Accommodation from Truro. At 10.15 a. m.,—Express from Quebec and from St. John. At 2.50 p. m.-Accommodation from Pic-At 7.45 p. m.—Express from St. John. Nov. 24, 1880.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing Monday, April 4th, 1881. The following is according to Railway

Time. Halifax times is 15 minutes later.

Daily. GOING WEST Halifax.....Leave 7 45 8 52 3 00 P.M. 9 40 12 30 6 15 10 30 1 36 7 17 11 05 2 30 7 40 11 36 3 18 46 Windsor. 64 | Wolfville. 71 Kentville, 83 Berwick. 12 23 102 Middleton. Arrive 1 40 6 40

130 Annapolis.

84 Windsor,

130 Halifax

St. John, do | 7 30| GOING EAST. A.M. A. M. A M Leave St. John. Annapolis, Leave, Middleton. 9 46 4 20 7 Berwick. 11 15 5 00 59 Kentville, 6 57 11 45 5 24 66 Wolfville. 8 15 1 15 6 12

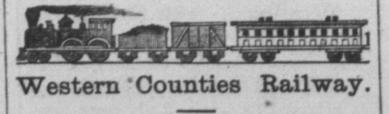
Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis, on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

Arrive 11 00 4 30 8 10

HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

EXPRESS leaves New Glasgow at 1.00 P. M., after arrival of I. C. R. Train leaving Halifax at 8.10 A. M., arriving at the Strait of Canso at 5.00 P. M.

Express leaves the Strait of Canso at 9.50 A. M., arriving at New Glasgow at 2 P. M., connecting with I. C. R., leaving Pictou at 2 P. M., for Halifax.



Train leaves Yarmouth daily at 7.45 a. m., and arrives at Digby at 11.45 a. m. Leaves Digby on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1.00 p. m. Arrives at Yarmouth at 5.00 p. m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 30 p.m. Arrives at Yarmouth at 7.30 p. m.

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