The Messenger Almanac.

NOVEMBER, 1881.

Full Moon, November 5th, 9h. 49m. A.
Last Quarter, " 13th, 6h. 47m. A.
New Moon, " 21st, 0h. 7m. A.
First Quarter, " 28th, 7h. 47m. M.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Parreboro, 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, 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 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.

PATENTS

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AGRICULTURE.

ROOT-CELLARS.—The leading features of a good root-cellar are, proof against frost, neatness, dryness, ventilation, and cheapness. If a hill-side is conveniently near, it helps much to secure these desired ends. An excavation should be first made; in size depending upon the required capacity of the cellar, and in this erect a stout frame of timbers—posts with plank, or a log pen, on which place a stout roof. The earth that has been excavated is thrown over the structure, until the whole is covered to the depth of two feet. A door should be made in the exposed end of the cellar, through which the roots may be put in and taken out. The smaller the door, and still be convenient, the better, as it allows of less exposure to the frost. A quantity of straw pressed in the door-way will aid greatly to keep out the frost. Every farmer, with many roots to be stored, should have a root-cellar, either by itself, or in the lower part of the barn. It is not well to store a large quantity of roots in the cellar of the house, as the gases rising from them during winter may cause sickness to the inmates.

The *Farmers' Home Journal* says: If the cucumber which grows nearest the root be saved for seed for a number of years, the result will be a smaller and earlier variety. If the fruit on the extremity, be saved it will make a larger and later variety.

A pound of bones contains as much phosphoric acid as one hundred pounds of wheat. On many farms there are bones enough wasted to supply phosphoric acid for all the wheat consumed.

Mr. Le Visconte, Hastings, Minn., feeds his diary cows no fewer than ten times a day in winter, and the *Saint Paul Press* says he has proved by experience that this plan gives more milk than any other.

A VALUABLE LIQUID MANURE.—A writer in the *Journal of Horticulture*, gives what he considers a very superior method of making a liquid manure with soot and stable manure. A good cask is employed and also a smaller vessel, like a half barrel, or something even smaller, with loose, open joints through which the water will pass. The latter, after it is filled, is intended to be placed in the cask and the space surrounding it to be filled with water. Take the half barrel and put in first a spadeful of manure and pack it closely down to the bottom and around the sides, so as to form a cavity that will hold a pint or more of good soot from the top of a chimney where coal fires are kept burnt; next add another layer of manure, pressing it close round the sides as before, then more soot, and so on until full, when a plate or tile should be placed upon the top to prevent it floating. Now insert this in the cask. The smaller vessel may be supported at the height of the cask by bricks placed on the bottom of the cask, or by a pair of handles, consisting of two straight sticks securely fastened at its top and by which it may be carried. Fill up the cask with water, let the smaller vessel remain for three or four days, lifting it out a few times during the interval to drain; then lift it out altogether and support it on two sticks across the top and pour a few cupfuls of fresh water to wash out by displacing the manure left in it, and when sufficiently drained the contents may go back to the manure heap for further decomposition, or be made use of in any other way. The solution thus obtained forms the stock pot, and may be diluted to any extent according to circumstances. It may be used either alone, of almost any strength, or it may be further enriched by the addition of about a teaspoonful of the sulphate of ammonia to each gallon of liquid. Or, on the other hand, a very good substitute for guano will be formed by introducing a solution of chloride of lime in place of ammonia. The chloride solution is made by adding two ounces of the dry powder to a wine bottle (twenty-four ounces) of water, shaking well up several times before using. From one-half to one ounce of this liquid to be added to each gallon and given stocks, primulas, primroses, and numerous other soft stemmed plants, will be found highly efficacious."

We are told that the smallest hair throws a shadow. And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.

Sheep fatten most rapidly at two to three years of age.

THE HOUSE.

OLD HENS.—Never keep an old hen. After the second year, hens, as a rule, diminish in laying power. Of course, the quantity of eggs a fowl will lay, as well as the season of laying, can be regulated to a certain extent by care and feeding; but unless a hen is of a valuable breed or especially useful as a setter or mother, it does not pay to keep her after she is three years old.

GINGER PUDDING.—One egg, one cup of molasses, half a cup of butter, half a cup of fruit, half a cup of hot water, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda. Stir stiff with flour and steam one hour.

Clabbered milk is better than water for freshening salt fish.

Half a cup of vinegar in the water will make an old fowl cook nearly as quick as a young one, and does not injure the flavour in the least.

Ripe cucumbers make a good sweet pickle.

Apples which take a long while to bake should have a little water in the pan.

Civility is as necessary to agreeable relations with servants as with others. It lessens the trial of service, promotes kind feelings on both sides, and checks undue familiarity.

FOWLS seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat for health, but milk in any form is more palatable and healthy.

Old wall-paper may be very much improved by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

When baking cake in a long pan, line the sides and ends as well as the bottom with stiff white paper; you can then lift the cake out without breaking it, and can also be perfectly sure to bake it thoroughly in the middle without burning it anywhere else.

PUMPKIN PIE.—The less water you use to boil your pumkin the better. Slice the pumpkin; do not scrape it too much on the inside; stew with water, in which you put a pinch of salt, until it is tender; mash and put it through a fine sieve while it is hot after straining, add an eighth of a pound of butter, to about two quarts of stewed pumpkin; now, to every quart add a quart of milk and three eggs, beating the whites and yolks separately; use white sugar, and sweeten to taste; add cinnamon.

For restoring a canary-bird's voice; Get a pure article of rock candy and keep a small lump in the bird's drinking water.

HINTS TO HOUSE CLEANERS.—Wipe the mirrors with borax water, the cloth being wet enough to dampen it.

In scouring paint, sapolio is better than sand, and in all cases a little borax should be placed in the water.

Mirrors can be cleaned with whiting, afterwards being rubbed with a woolen cloth, or they can be polished and dried with old newspapers.

HEALTH HINTS

Bear patiently with the invalids. Their lives are sad enough through their sorrow and incompleteness. Smoothe gently their ferved pillows and whisper some word of comfort to their tired hearts. It cannot always last. By-and-by there will come a change. The querulous tones and pale faces will give place to cheerful words and the rose-hue of health; or possibly the grave will have hidden them from your sight for ever.

A SURE CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Boil one pound of alum till dissolved, place the feet in the water as hot as it can be borne, and keep there till the alum has solidified. Two applications cured the worst case I ever knew. Mine were disposed of effectually at one trial.

If women wish to prolong their lives they should always put one day between washing and ironing.

Physicians who say that it is not healthy to sleep in the daytime are rebuked by a religious jouralist of the Keystone State, who says that people who attend church have remarkably good health.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS leave Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

(Halifax time.)

At 8.30 a. m.—Express for St. John, Pictou.
At 1.15 p.m.—Accommodation for Pictou.
At 5.30 p. m.—Accommodation for Truro.
At 3.00 p. m.—Express for Quebec.

WILL ARRIVE:—

At 9.15. a. m.—Accommodation from Truro.
At 12 15 a. m.,—Express from Quebec and from St. John.
At 2.50 p. m.—Accommodation from Pictou.
At 8.30 p. m.—Express from St. John.

Nov. 24, 1880.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway.

Winter Arrangement—Commencing Monday, Nov. 21st, 1881.

The following is according to Railway Time. Halifax time is 15 minutes later.

Miles.	GOING WEST	Express Mon., Wed., and Sat. only.	Passengers & Freight Daily.	Pass. & Frgt. Daily.
	Halifax.....Leave	A. M. 7 45	A.M. 7 45	P. M. 3 00
46	Windsor.	9 40	P.M. 10 55	6 15
64	Wolfville.	10 30	12 02	7 17
71	Kentville,	10 50	12 30	7 40
83	Berwick.	11 36	1 43	
		P. M.		
102	Middleton.	12 23	2 58	
130	Annapolis. Arrive	1 40	5 00	
	St. John, do	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Pass. and Freight Daily.	Pass. and Freight daily.	Express Mon., Wed., and Sat., only
	St. John, Leave	A.M.	A. M.	A M. 8 00
	Annapolis, Leave		7 15	P. M. 2 20
28	Middleton.		8 08	3 42
47	Berwick.		10 57	4 30
59	Kentville,	6 30	12 30	5 12
66	Wolfville.	6 57	12 52	5 02
			P.M.	
84	Windsor,	8 15	2 30	6 27
130	Halifax Arrive	11 00	5 22	8 25

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John at 8 a. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same day, on arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

HALIFAX and CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

EXPRESS leaves New Glasgow at 2.15 connecting with Halifax Morning Express, arriving at the Strait of Canso at 6.35 P. M.

EXPRESS leaves the Strait of Canso at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New Glasgow at 12.25 P. M., connecting trains for Halifax and St. John.

Western Counties Railway.

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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