

The Messenger Almanac.

AUGUST, 1881.

First Quarter, Aug. 3rd, 6h. 28m. M.
Full Moon, " 9th, 4h. 53m. A.
Last Quarter, " 16th, 0h. 43m. A.
New Moon, " 24th, 4h. 31m. A.

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

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southing gives the time of high water at Pictou, New Brunswick, 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 54 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.

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Feb. 2.

AGRICULTURE.

DRY EARTH AS AN ABSORBENT.—If one will observe when the cows choose to lie down in the yard or pasture, it will be seen that they choose the bare ground, rather than the sod or bedding of straw. The same is true of sheep. We have taken this hint, and furnished the cow stables with dry earth bedding. Leaves and straw are poor absorbents in comparison. In the pig-pens dry earth has no equal. In very cold weather we add straw or leaves, but until the weather is very cold the animals will be more comfortable with a bed of fresh soil, or of soil changed once a fortnight or week. In the chicken house we have learned its great value as a deodorizer. Our roosts are over a sloping floor, on which we occasionally scatter dry earth. This is turned over with a shovel each week or oftener, and we can say the chicken house is free from any offensive odor, and the bright combs and glossy feathers tell of the health of the fowls. Dry earth is a good preventive, too, of vermin on cattle, pigs and poultry. It must be procured in a dry time, and stored under sheds or in the stables. It not only promotes neatness and health but saves the very elements of the manures which make them most valuable, and most of which would evaporate if not absorbed by the dry earth. We do not like it as a bedding in the horse stables, but it should be found in every stable, to sprinkle the floors with, as soon as the bedding is removed in the morning.

This is the era of colossal enterprises. Another illustration of that fact is furnished in the purchase by a Philadelphia company of four million acres of land in Florida, or about one-eighth of the whole State. The land is reported to be excellent, and finely adapted to the production of all the tropical fruits, besides vegetables of every variety. The company has for its aim nothing less than the recovery, cultivation and settlement of what is now a vast tract of waste land, and in this aim will have general well wishes for complete success.

SCIENCE.

Dr. M. Beard says of sea-sickness that "no more benefit can be derived from it than from an attack of typhoid fever," and he confidently recommends intending voyagers to take a course of bromide of sodium (under advice of a competent physician), three times a day a few days before embarking, and keep it up at sea until the danger is past. This renders the system less susceptible to disturbances caused by the motion of the ship. Sea-sickness is a nervous disorder, mainly of the brain and spinal cord. It is produced by a series of mild concussions, and induces, by sympathy, disorder of the stomach. The same effect may be produced, generally in a less degree, by riding backwards in the cars.

A Georgia paper reports the finding in that State of an amethyst bearing a drop of water in a cavity near the centre of the stone. Such water-filled cavities are not uncommon in crystals of quartz and other minerals, but this is said to be the first amethyst discovered having one.

TURNING POTATOES INTO CHEESE. A foreign paper says that cheese is made from potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony in the manner below. Possibly the process may be found worth trying, if not profitable in this country. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and after becoming cool they are peeled and reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time, it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are, the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first and most common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe

milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well-closed vessels.—New England Farmer.

Respecting Comets, the N. Y. Examiner remarks, that the freaks of comets have as yet baffled all astronomers, who are unusually frank to confess their ignorance. The latest eccentricity of the present comet, which is generally called the Unknown of 1881, was the splitting of its nuclei into two distinct and separate parts, which appear to be travelling along in the same direction, though with a distance of some 8,000 miles between them.

HEALTH HINTS.

HOW MILK SHOULD BE TAKEN.—Milk is a food that should not be taken in copious draughts like beer, or other fluids, which differ from it chemically. If we consider the use of milk in infancy, the physiological ingestion, that is, of it, we find the sucking babe imbibes little by little the natural food provided for it. Each small mouthful is secured by effort, and slowly presented to the gastric mucous surface for the primal digestive stages. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd, and the stomach is not oppressed with a lump of half-coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded in the case of the adult. Milk should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals, and thus it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food, it is almost sure to burden the stomach, and to cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this, for the obvious reason that there is insufficient digestive agency to dispose of it. And, the better the quality of the milk, the more severe the discomfort will be under these conditions.

Milk is insufficiently used in making simple puddings of such farinaceous food as rice, tapioca, and sago. Distaste for these is engendered very often, I believe, because the milk is stunted in making them, or poor, skimmed milk is used. Abundance of new milk should be employed, and more milk, or cream, should be added when they are taken. In Scottish households this matter is well understood, and a distinct pudding-plate, like a small soup-plate, is used for this course. The dry messes commonly served as milky puddings in England are exactly fitted to create disgust for what should be a most excellent and delicious part of a wholesome dinner for both children and adults.—Dr. DICE DUCKWORTH, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

RELATION OF FOUL AIR TO CONSUMPTION.—"Experiment has shown that if an animal be confined in a narrow closed apartment, so that the air supplied is always more or less vitiated by the carbonic acid which it expires, however well fed that animal may be, tubercle (consumption) will be developed in about three months." If this be the case, a large percentage of consumption should be met with among the inmates of badly ventilated schools. But, fortunately, the disease is comparatively infrequent under the age of fifteen, and added to this is the protecting influence of the active exercise in the open air usually indulged in by school-children. It is upon the teachers that its blighting effects are most apparent, as they are predisposed by age, they neglect exercise in the open air, and their mental labour is severe, and worry of mind exhausting. Of eleven teachers who died during the last eight years within the limits of one county in Pennsylvania, two died of acute disease, one of an overdose of an habitual narcotic, and of nine attacked by consumption, eight died—six ladies and one gentleman; the other, a gentleman, will recover, at least for a time.—From "Schoolroom-Ventilation," by Dr. P. J. HIGGINS, in Popular Science Monthly for August.

A COOKED ICING—GOOD AND ECONOMICAL.—Put in a sauce-pan one cup of pulverized or granulated sugar, and half a cup of water, and stir until it boils. Then add the white of one egg, beaten to a stiff froth; heat to scalding; remove from the fire and continue the stirring until it is nearly cold. (The cooling can be hastened by putting the sauce pan into cold water.) Spread it over the cake while it is still warm, and it will form a nice coating. It is also good to use between layers of cake.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS 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 Quebec.

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 Pictou.
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.

Miles.	GOING WEST	Express Daily.	Passengers & Freight Mon. Wed. & Friday.	Pass. & Frgt. Daily.
Halifax.....	Leave	7 45	8 52	3 00
46 Windsor.		9 40	12 30	6 15
64 Wolfville.		10 30	1 36	7 17
71 Kentville.		11 05	2 30	7 40
83 Berwick.		11 36	3 18	
102 Middleton.		P. M.	12 23	4 55
130 Annapolis.	Arrive	1 40	2 40	
St. John.	do			

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Pass. and Freight Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only.	Express Daily.
St. John.	Leave	A. M. A. M. A. M.		8 00
Annapolis.	Leave		6 30	2 15
28 Middleton.			8 20	3 31
47 Berwick.			9 40	4 20
59 Kentville.			6 30	11 15
66 Wolfville.			6 57	11 45
84 Windsor.			8 15	1 15
130 Halifax.	Arrive	11 00	4 30	8 10

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.

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.

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. Arrive at Yarmouth at 5.00 p. m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3.30 p. m. Arrive at Yarmouth at 7.30 p. m.

SAVE THE NATION!

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April 17

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*Sept. 29, 1880.

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