

Scientific,

THE RIND OF FRUIT INDIGESTIBLE.

This fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public. It applies to all fruit without exception, and includes also the pellicle or skin of kernels and nuts of all kinds. The edible part of the fruit is particularly delicate, and liable to rapid decomposition if exposed to the atmosphere; it is, therefore, a provision of nature to place a strong and impervious coating over it, as a protection against accident, and to prevent insect enemies from destroying the seed within. The skin of all the plum tribe is wonderfully strong, compared with its substance, and resists the action of water and solvents in a remarkable manner. If not thoroughly masticated before taken into the stomach, the rind of plums is rarely, if ever, dissolved by the gastric juice. In some cases, pieces of it adhere to the coats of the stomach, the same as wet paper clings to the bodies, causing sickness and other inconvenience. Dried raisins and currants are particularly included in these remarks, showing the best reasons for placing the fruit upon the chopping board with the sweet in making a pudding of them, for, if a dried currant passes into the stomach whole, it is never digested at all. When horses eat oats or beans that have not been through a crushing mill, much of this food is swallowed whole, and in this state, being perfectly indigestible, the husk or pellicle resisting the solvents of the stomach, there is so much loss to nutrition. Birds, being destitute of teeth, are provided with the apparatus for grinding their seed namely, with the gizzard, through which the seed passes, and is crushed prior to digestion. The peel of apple and pears should always be cast away. Oranges we need not mention, as this is always done. Raisins, greengages, damsons, and all plums, should be carefully skinned if eaten raw, and if put into tarts, they should be crushed before cooking. Nuts are as indigestible as we could desire, if the brown skin be not removed or blanched, as almonds are generally treated.

FOWLS EATING EGGS.—A correspondent writes:—"I have a lot of good hens but they have a bad fault; that is, no sooner does a hen lay an egg and commence to crow about it, than all the hens make a dash for the shell, and in eating the shell make a muss of the egg. Now, what must I feed them on to prevent this waste?" An adequate supply of animal food in some shape, with access to lime in some other form than the shells of their own eggs, will generally prevent this annoying habit in the poultry yard; but where it has been formed, dooming the delinquents to the table, and obtaining a fresh lot of better behaved hens, will probably be the best treatment.—Canada Paper.

EVERY human physical lump on the face of this earth is susceptible to whitewash; sum you can do it on with a whitewash brush, while others must have it sprinkled on them like the dew upon flowers.—Josh Billings.

One of the stories told of the Paris siege is that Baron Rothschild, tiring of rat, vainly offered \$100 for a pheasant. He was forced to take fifty sparrows instead, for a pot pie, at \$2 each.

The following short rules for the care of furniture are from an article in the Technologist: "Keep water away from everything porous, alcohol from varnish, and acids from marble."

POVERTY and riches are mere imaginative distinctions. The man who can eat his bread and be happy is certainly richer than he who can't eat it unless it is spread with butter.

A woman purchased a quart of milk, and got a small fish swimming in it. The milkman innocently said, he supposed the cow had swallowed the fish.

The cost of leeches sold in Europe exceeds \$10,000,000 per annum. The finest are said to come from the Murray River, Australia.

On the average, throughout the year, one railroad train per minute leaves London. That would be 525,600 trains in the year.

The year 1871 will be the 2,183d year of the Grecian era, and the last year of the Grecian bend.

FIRE IN A COAL PIT.—One of the most curious phenomena in connection with coal mining is exhibited at the Bank colliery, near Rotherham, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. This pit caught fire 100 years ago, and all the efforts of the workmen at the time and subsequently have been quite ineffectual to extinguish it. A short time ago it was ascertained that the flames were approaching the bottom of the shaft, and it was then resolved, if possible, to stay their progress, so that they might not extend to other parts of the workings. At length the superintendent of the collieries, Mr. T. Cooper, conceived the idea of building a wall to shut in the fire, and, in order to ascertain the best site for this wall several of the officials crept on their hands and knees, through the dense stifling smoke, as far as possible, into the workings. Their efforts were successful, and a wall is now completed nearly 1,000 yards in length, and varying from nine inches to five feet in thickness. At distances varying from 30 to 40 yards, metal pipes have been inserted in this wall, which are securely plugged at the end, so that at any time, by removing the plugs, the state of the air on the side of the fire, and even the position of the fire itself can be ascertained. So intense is the heat arising from this fire, that people possessing gardens above the colliery declare that the growth of plants is materially affected, and they are enabled to obtain two and three crops every year.

OCCUPATION ON HEALTH.—It has often been asserted that those exposed to severe labor in the open atmosphere were the least subjects of sickness. This has been proven a fallacy. Of persons engaged in heavy labor in outdoor exposure, the percentage of sickness is 27.00. Of those engaged at labor indoors, such as blacksmiths, etc., the percentage of sickness is 26.54—not much to be sure; but of those engaged in light occupations indoor and out, the percentage of sickness is only 20.80—21.58. For every three cases of sickness in those engaged in light labor there are four cases among those whose lot is heavy labor. The mortality, however, is greatest among those engaged in light toil, and indoor labor is less favourable to longevity than laboring in the open atmosphere. It is established clearly that the quantum of sickness annually falling to the lot of man, is in direct proportion to demands on his muscular power.

How true this makes the assertion, "Every inventor who abridges labor, and relieves man from drudgery of severe toil, is a benefactor of his race!" There were many who looked upon labor saving machines as great evils, because they supplanted the hand-toil of many operatives. We have helped to cure the laboring and toiling classes of such absurd notions. A more enlightened spirit is now abroad. For all experience proves that labor-saving machines do not destroy the occupations of men, but merely change them.—Scientific American.

The stove in the Capitol of Richmond, Virginia, is a venerable and interesting piece of "furniture." It is one hundred years old, having been made in England in 1770. It was used for warming the Virginia House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was placed in its present position, where it has been for three decades.

A POWERFUL MICROSCOPE reveals two hundred ferocious animals fighting with and destroying each other in a bit of diseased potato the size of a pin's head. This vegetable should be well looked at at this season of the year.

A VERMONT MAN has invented a method whereby the waste heat from steam engines can be made available, thus increasing the power of a given amount of fuel one hundred and fifteen per cent.

Science tells us that the human body is three fourths water. Plants are from twenty to ninety per cent. water. Water is also contained in rocks of every description.

The LONDON Spectator calls the great masters of dancing "the martyrs of the unholy and universal church of frivolity."

HE who loses money loses much; he who loses a friend loses more, but he who loses his spirit loses all.

MESSANGER ALMANACK.

APRIL, 1871.

Full Moon, April 5th, 10h. 8m. morning. Last Quarter, " 12th, 1h. 37m. morning. New Moon, " 19th, 2h. 49m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 27th, 7b. 33m. afternoon.

Table with columns for Day, SUN, MOON, High Tide, and Low Tide. Rows list days from 1st to 30th with corresponding times and phases.

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

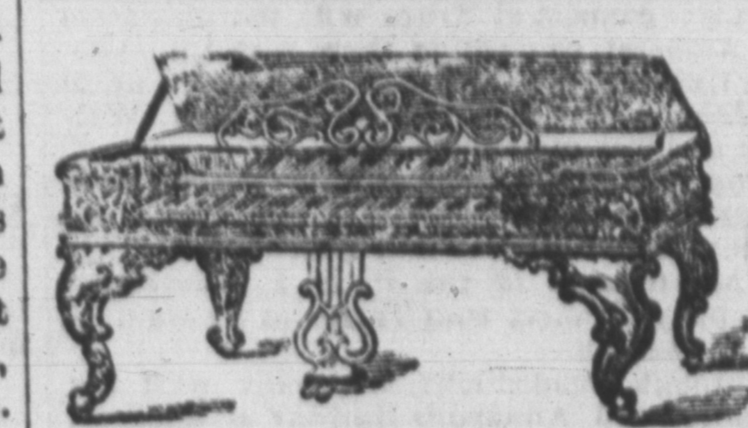
High water at Pictou and Cape Tormentine, 2 hours and 11 minutes later than at Halifax. At Annapolis, St. John, N. B., and Portland Maine, 3 hours and 25 minutes later, and at St. John's, Newfoundland, 20 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 3 hours 56 minutes later. At Westport, 2 hours 51 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.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS. THE VOCALIST. LINTON'S INDUCTION METHOD. Musical Analysis and Teacher's Manual. Includes descriptions of various music books and their authors.

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TONIC, APPETIZER, & STIMULANT.

Cures LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DEBILITY and PAIN in the BACK, RESTORES THE VITAL ENERGIES, when exhausted, braces up both the Nervous and Muscular System, PURIFIES the BLOOD, and Restores the Appetite. Particular attention is called to the fact that the

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are not an Alcoholic preparation, but simply a scientific combination of valuable Roots and Barks, which purifies the Blood and restores the waste, thereby bracing up both the Nervous and Muscular Systems, and giving that permanent HEALTH, STRENGTH and VIGOR, both of mind and body which nature intended man should possess. This BITTER is not sold as a specific for every disease, but in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY and its effects, such as Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Weakness of the small of the Back, Weak Memory, Indisposition for Exertion, Sense of Fullness after Eating, &c., caused by anxiety over exertion, mental or bodily, late hours, and excesses of every kind, it has no equal.

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CERTIFICATES: I have found Mr. Eagar's PERUVIAN BITTERS beneficial to myself and in my family, and have heard of their being used with good effect in another case in Windsor. (Signed) HENRY HOW, D.C.L. King's College, Windsor.

MR. EAGAR.—I have used your PERUVIAN BITTERS in a personal case of Dyspepsia, and have derived the greatest benefit therefrom. (Signed) G. HARDY, Capt. R. A. Lunenburg, 28th June, 1869.

MR. EAGAR.—I have used your PERUVIAN BITTERS and can highly recommend them, as I have derived great benefit therefrom. (Signed) EDWARD H. SOLOMON, Dy. Surveyor, Co. Lunenburg.

I have tried Mr. Eagar's PERUVIAN BITTERS, and can strongly recommend them. (Signed) DUDLEY DE CHAIR, Halifax, June 3, 1869.

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