

Agriculture.

THE FINEST FRUIT IN THE WORLD.

The durion, a fruit about which very little is known in England, but which is reckoned by natives and Europeans in the Malay Archipelago to be the finest fruit in the world, grows in great abundance in Java and Borneo. It grows on a large and lofty forest tree, somewhat resembling an elm in its general character, but with a more smooth and scaly bark. The fruit is round or slightly oval, about the size of a large cocoon, of a green color, and covered all over with short stout spines, the bases of which touch each other, and are consequently somewhat hexagonal, while the points are very strong and sharp. It is so completely armed that if the stock is broken off it is a difficult matter to lift one from the ground. The outer rind is so thick and tough, that from whatever height it may fall it is never broken. From the base to the apex five very faint lines may be traced over which the spines arch a little; these are the sutures of the carpels, and show where the fruit may be divided with a heavy knife, and a strong hand. The five cells are satiny white within, and are filled with an oval mass of cream colored pulp, imbedded in which are two or three seeds about the size of chestnuts. The pulp is the eatable part, and its consistence and flavor indescribable.

A rich butter like custard highly flavored with almonds gives the best general idea of it, but intermingled with it come wafts of flavor that call to mind cream, cheese, onion sauce, brown sherry, and other incongruities. Then there is a rich glutinous smoothness in the pulp which nothing else possesses but which adds to its delicacy. It is neither acid, nor sweet, nor juicy, yet one feels the want of none of these qualities, for it is perfect as it is. It produces no nausea or other bad effect, and the more you eat of it the less you feel inclined to stop. In fact, to eat durions is a new sensation, worth a voyage to the east to experience.—The Garden.

THE POTATO TO BE SUPERSEDED. In Germany there exists a decided prejudice against potatoes, because they are composed of three-fourths water, with but 10 or 18 per cent. starch contained in indigestible cells. The French, who make a perfect science of the whole business of nourishment and cookery, rarely eat potatoes except occasionally fried for the second breakfast. They consume beans more than any other vegetables, and with reason, for dried beans contain 22 per cent. albumen and 56 of starch, and the common lentil 26 per cent. of albumen and 56 of starch. In the monasteries of France and Italy great quantities of beans are used, especially during the lenten season. German naturalists are now searching all over the world for a substitute for potatoes, and this is believed to have been found in China in the discorea japonica, which endures the greatest cold, and is more nourishing and better flavored than the potatoe. In the museum of natural history at Paris, a specimen, three feet long, and weighing three pounds, was exhibited.—Utica Herald.

HANGING POTS.—You may have one, two or even three hanging pots in every window, almost without reference to sun, for many plants suitable for this situation seem indifferent to his presence. The exquisite blue lobelia is very impatient of his beams. Smilax too, popularly supposed to flourish only in hot-houses, does well in sunless situations, and is valuable as beautiful; for no dantier adornment to a lady's dress can possibly be desired than its shining leaves and its graceful sprays. Be careful and keep off its deadly enemy, the red spider; for so certain as he touches those perfect leaves, their beauty is gone. Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of handsome smilax as well as liberty, and shower early and late whenever you can find time.

The freely flowing pink oxalis cannot be praised too highly for a hanging pot. I never knew the bonny, cheerful little creature to harbor insects; and its way of falling asleep at night and waking in the morning is irresistibly attractive. Its first cousin, the "oxalis flava," is very handsome and should be cultivated at all costs; but it is chary of its flowers and demands far more care than its possessor. The

less common varieties of oxalis sold by florists are many of them very desirable both in size and color; but they are comparatively delicate, and perhaps, in unskilled hands might fail.—Ex.

Scientific.

THE RATIONALISTIC CHICKEN.

Most queer,—although most excellent a change; Shades of the prison house, ye disappear! My fettered thoughts have won a wider range, And, like my legs, are free; No longer-buddled up so pitifully; Free now to pry and probe, and peer and peer, And make these mysteries out. Shall a free-thinking chicken live in doubt? For now in doubt undoubtedly I am: This Problem's very heavy on my mind, And I'm not one to either shrink or sham: I want be blinded, and I want be blind.

Now let me see: First, I would know how did I get in there? Then, where was I of yore? Besides, why didn't I get out before?

Dear me! Here are three puzzles (out of plenty more). Enough to give me pip upon the brain! But let me think again. How do I know I ever was inside? Now I reflect, it is, I do maintain, Less than my reason and beneath my pride, To think that I could dwell In such a paltry, miserable cell As that old shell.

Of course I couldn't! How could I have lain, Body and beak and feathers, legs and wings, And my deep heart's sublime imaginings, In there?

I meet the notion with profound disdain. It's quite incredible; since I declare (And I'm a chicken that you can't deceive), What I can't understand I won't believe.

Where did I come from, then? Ah! where, indeed.

This is a riddle monstrous hard to read. I have it! Why of course! All things are moulded by some plastic force Out of some atoms somewhere up in space, Fortuitously concurrent anywhere. There, now!

That's plain as is the beak upon my face. What's that I hear? My mother cackling at me! Just her way, So prejudiced and ignorant I say; So far behind the wisdom of the day.

What's old I can't revere. Hark at her! "You're a silly chick, my dear! That's quite as plain, a-lack! As is the piece of shell upon your back!" How bigoted I upon my back, indeed! I don't believe it's there, For I can't see it; and I do declare, For all her fond deceivin', What I can't see, I never will believe in.

This laconic but sensible German ought to be sent out to lecture among the people on Temperance: "I shall tell you how it was. I drink mine lager; den I put mine hand on mine head, and dere vosh vone pain. Den I put mine hand on mine body, and dere vosh anoder pain. Den I put mine hand in my pocket, and dere was nothing. So I jine mid de demperance. Now dere is no pain more in mine head, and de pain in mine body vas all gone away. I put mine han in mine pocket, and dere vas dwenty tollars. So I stay mit de demperance."

A suggestion is made that when Wise crosses the ocean in the Graphic Balloon, he should drop bottles containing messages every hour into the ocean, so that some clue may be had to his whereabouts. Passengers by the Cunard steamers are requested to carry sheet-iron umbrellas, or keep in the cabin, while Wise is throwing bottles.

An enterprising soap-maker daubed the rocks all the way up the Hudson with the appeal, "Use Smith's soap." Whereupon his rival, the still more enterprising Jones, after much cogitation, started his whitewasher up the river, to append to each of Mr. Smith's appeals, "If you can't get Jones's"

EXCELLENT CUSTARD PIE.—Take one quart of milk, five eggs, take out the whites of the eggs; beat the eggs; add half a cup of sugar, a little salt; flavor to suit the taste; fill the pies and bake. While the pies are baking, beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, adding one spoonful of fine, white sugar; beat again, and when the pie is done baking, spread the frosting over the tops of the pies; set in the oven to brown, and you will have a pie that will satisfy the appetite of the most fastidious.

EGG BISCUIT.—Beat separately the whites and yolks of twelve eggs; mix, and add one and a half pounds of powdered white sugar; whisk all into bubbles; and add one pound of flour and the grated rinds of two lemons. Fill buttered tin molds; grate sugar on top; bake one hour in a quick oven.

The hull of the steamer Chocorua, familiar to Winnepesaukee Lake tourists, has been sold to the Advents of Alton, but its future use is not stated.

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 20, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

AUGUST, 1873.

First Quarter, August 1st, 10h. 15m. morning Full Moon, " 8th, 9h. 38m. morning. Last Quarter, " 15th, 0h. 27m. morning. New Moon, " 22nd, 9h. 16m. afternoon. First Quarter, " 30th, 11h. 34m. afternoon.

Table with columns: Day, SUN. (Rise, Sets), MOON. (Rises, South, Sets), High Tide, Low Tide. Rows for days of the month from 1st to 31st.

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings 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, 30 minutes earlier, than at Halifax. At Charlottetown, 2 hours 56 minutes later. At Westport, 2 hours 54 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.

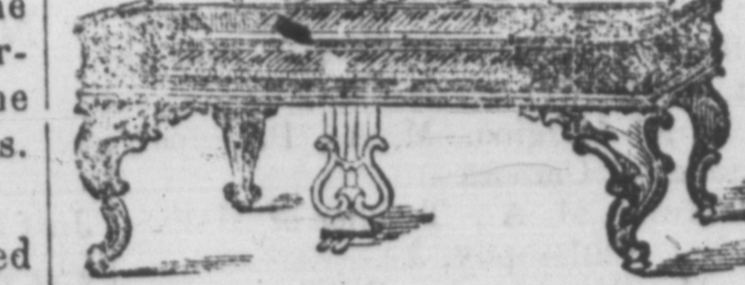
FOR THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Subtract the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and the remainder add the time of rising next morning.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his well known Farm, Situate in Wilnot, County of Annapolis, on the North back road, about one half mile east from the Wilnot Spa Springs, and about one and a half miles from the Railroad Station. Said farm contains 125 acres of very valuable land, advantageously divided into Hay, Pasture, and Woodland. The hay and tillage land are under a superior state of cultivation, the pasture is of an excellent quality, and wood lot sufficient to supply a family for generations to come. On the Farm is a comfortable House of Size and accommodations to suit a large family. Also 2 good Barns, with other convenient outbuildings all in good state of repair. An abundant supply of water is carried into the House by pipes from a never failing Spring, and also taken for the use of the barn.

There are about 100 grafted apple trees producing from 60 to 200 barrels annually. This property is so well known that further particulars are unnecessary. The terms of payment will be made easy, only a small proportion will be required down, with good and approved security for the remainder.

The stock and farming utensils can be had by a purchaser of the farm if required. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.



Superior Pianos, IN VARIOUS STYLES. UPRIGHT, OBLIQUE, SQUARE, Etc. With all the latest improvements, manufactured by the subscribers, and especially adapted to this climate. An assortment of THE "SILVER TONGUE." A very fine toned CABINET ORGAN, by Carhart and Needham, N. Y. The above are offered to a discriminating public at moderate prices. WM. FRASER & SONS, June 1. 70 & 72 Barrington St.

H. G. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS MATERIALS, AND Furnishing Goods constantly on hand Agent for the NEW YORK FASHION PLATES. 331 HOLLIS STREET. HALIFAX, N. S. May 17. 1yr.

To Parents and Sabbath School Teachers. JUST PUBLISHED. SECOND EDITION—REVISED.

A SCRIPTURE CATECHISM, for the Family, the Bible Class, and the Sabbath School. BY S. SELDEN. Price 5 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

WANTED.

A good Dairy Farm in Annapolis Valley, with an Orchard; also convenient to a Cheese Factory. Will pay \$2000, two thousand dollars, on taking possession. Address, postpaid, LEANDER JOHNSTON, NEWTON MILLS, Upper Stewiacke. Aug. 6. Sins. pd.

Hats and Caps. WE have now on hand a full Stock of all kinds, including the NEWEST STYLES, to which we invite the attention of our friends, both at Wholesale and Retail. Our prices are as low as any in the city. Silk Hats made to order by Conformation Measure, without extra charge. EVERETT BROTHERS, 100 Granville St. May 3.

Joyful news for the Afflicted. GATES' Life of Man Bitters.

DR. CALLEB GATES. My dear Sir,—I am going to give you my testimonial of my appreciation of your most invaluable medicines in order to show to the public the extraordinary and wonderful satisfaction and benefit that I and my family have experienced from their use. In the year 1867 I had a very severe attack of Rheumatism, like a stib in my back, which rendered me unable to walk or even to stand upon my feet. I had to creep upon my hands and knees from my bed-room to the kitchen, at which time I applied to you, Sir, for medical assistance and soon obtained it. After taking one dose of your invigorating Syrup and using your Liniment and Ointment and applying a Plaster of your Vegetable Salve upon my back according to your directions, in two or three hours I was able to stand upon my feet, and continued to improve until I was well, and remained so for years. ("All weak persons that are easy to take cold by damp feet should wear Gate's plaster on the hollows of the feet.")

In the autumn of the same year we had a little girl who had the whooping-cough, to whom we administered your Syrup, and it soon left. Again in 1869 I had a very lame side, the result of a sprain. I used your Liniment, Ointment, Syrup and Plaster, which effected a permanent cure. The same year, 1869, in the autumn, we had a little girl taken with a disease in the head and throat, (which I never could name.) Her case was a most distressing one, but by applying your Liniment and Ointment and No. 2 Syrup she was soon restored to health and soundness.

In the winter of 1870 I was afflicted with palpitation of the heart in connexion with other complaints, so much so that I was quite unable to perform any hard labor. I used two or three bottles of your Life of Man Bitters and Syrup, and experienced a very great amount of benefit from their use.

In July of 1870 all the family were taken down with cholera in its most dreadful form; but by using your medicines they were all speedily restored from the much dreaded and alarming disease. Your Certain Check was, I believe, the instrumental cause of saving life on that occasion in connexion with some other medicines.

Here is one thing which I must more particularly remark. The same little girl referred to in the autumn of 1869, lay in a fit 29 hours, but by applying your Liniment and Ointment she was raised to life and happiness and is now well. One thing more I cannot omit noticing, namely, one 75 cent bottle of Certain Check saved the lives of ten persons from that awful fearful disease, the cholera. If any persons feel a desire to dispute my statement they will have to contend with the ten living witnesses who experienced the truthfulness of my assertion. In the same season our second daughter was taken with a very severe cold and spitting blood; she was considered to be in a very critical and dangerous state of health, and I doubt not but that it would have terminated in confirmed consumption had we not used your excellent medicines as a curative during her illness, which removed the disease and health was restored. In making the foregoing statements there were two cases which escaped my memory, which I think should be noticed. They are as follows: The first proof which I had of your Certain Check was the effect it had upon our little boy who was taken with a violent pain in his stomach. We administered a portion of it to him and the pain was speedily checked and conquered. Two years after this he hurt himself in some of his youthful sports, so that he had very bad turns of palpitation of the heart. Your valuable Syrup cured him, and he is now well.

My dear Sir,—I hope you will pardon me for trespassing so far upon your patience, but if you think these remarks worthy of publicity you will kindly bear with me, as I cannot refrain from recommending to the public your incomparable Eye Relief. Considering the vast amount of good it has effected in a variety of cases of inflammation of the eye in my own family, and for the blessings I have personally received from your medicines generally during the last two years, for palpitation of the heart, lame back, diarrhoea, &c., for all of which complaints it has proved itself to be most efficacious.

HENRY W. MARSHALL. Sworn at Middletown, in the county of Annapolis, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1873, before me. JAMES WHEELLOCK J. P.

PRICE. Bitters \$1 per bottle; Syrup 50 cents per bottle; Liniment 25 cents per bottle and the ointment 25 cents per box. Address CALLEB GATES & CO., Farmington, Wilmot, Annapolis Co.

A large number of certificates, similar to the above, have been received and will be published at times for the information of the afflicted and the people generally.

AGENTS.—George V. Rand, Wolfville, John Webb, Windsor, J. E. Newcomb, Hantsport, J. L. Cogwell, Kentville, Sheffield & Wickwire, Canning. GENERAL AGENT, JOHN K. BENT, 126 Granville Street, Halifax. Aug. 14.

Articles and Covenant

Baptist Churches. \$2.00 per 100 copies. 50 copies sent by mail, postage paid for \$1.00. July 2.

Boarding House,

The subscriber has taken his old stand, No. 30 DOCK STREET, AND IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TRANSIENT BOARDERS. G. M. BURNS, St. John, N. B., May 13th, 1873. May 28. 2mths. pd.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1873—Summer Arrangements—1873 COMMENCING ON MONDAY, 26th May, 1873.

- No. 1. (Through Passenger Express) will leave Halifax at 7.30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 8.30 p.m. This train will stop (between Halifax and Truro) only at Windsor Junction and Shubenacadie; and (between Paines and St. John) only at Booking Stations, except where it may be necessary to cross other trains or to put down passengers who may have got on board at Paines and stations East and South of that place. No. 2. (Through Passenger Express) will leave St. John at 8 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 8.30 p.m. This train will stop (between St. John and Paines) only at Ampton, Sussex, Petticoe and Moncton; and (between Truro and Halifax) at Shubenacadie and Windsor Junction, except where it may be necessary to cross trains or to put down passengers who may have got on board at stations North and West of Truro. Nos. 3 and 5. (Pictou Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 6.15 a.m., and be due at Pictou at 12.15 p.m. No. 4 and 6. (Shediac Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 7 a.m., and be due at point DuChene at 12.15 p.m. No. 7 and 9. (Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 11.30 a.m., and be due at Pictou at 8.15 p.m. No. 8 and 10. (Freight and Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 10.50 a.m., and be due at Point DuChene at 7.25 p.m. No. 11. (Truro Freight) will leave Halifax at 3.30 p.m., and be due at Truro at 9.10 p.m. No. 12. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Paines at 4.30 p.m., and be due at Point DuChene at 5.00 p.m. No. 13. (Truro Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax at 5.15 p.m., and be due Truro at 8.15 p.m. No. 14. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 2.00 p.m., and be due at Hampton at 3.10 p.m. No. 15, 17 and 19. (W. & A. R.) will leave Halifax for Windsor Junction at 8.00 and 8.45 a.m., and 3.00 p.m. No. 16. (Petitcodiac Freight) will leave St. John at 2.45 p.m., and be due at Petitcodiac at 8 p.m. No. 18. (Sussex Passenger Accommodation) will leave St. John at 4.40 p.m., and be due at Sussex at 6.40 p.m. No. 20. (Truro Passenger Accommodation) will leave Truro at 6.00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 9.15 a.m. No. 21. (Sussex Passenger Accommodation) will leave Sussex at 7 a.m., and be due in St. John at 9.00 a.m. No. 22. (Truro Freight) will leave Truro at 6.45 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 1.20 p.m. Nos. 23 and 25. (Shediac Passenger Accommodation) will leave Point DuChene at 6.50 a.m., and be due in St. John at 12 noon. No. 24 and 26. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Pictou at 6.00 a.m., and be due in Halifax at 2.35 p.m. No. 27. (Petitcodiac Freight) will leave Petitcodiac 7.00 a.m., and be due in St. John at 1.30 p.m. Nos. 28 and 30. (Pictou Passenger Accommodation) will leave Pictou at 1.45 p.m., and be due in Halifax at 7.30 p.m. No. 29. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Hampton at 5.45 p.m., and be due in St. John at 8.55 p.m. Nos. 31 and 33. (Shediac Passenger and Freight Accommodation) will leave Pt. DuChene at 10.30 a.m., and be due in St. John at 7.45 p.m. Nos. 32, 34 and 36. (W. & A. R.) will be due in Halifax at 11.30 a.m., 6.45 p.m. and 8.25 p.m. No. 35. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Point DuChene at 3.20 p.m., and be due at Paines at 4 p.m. Nos. 37 and 39. (Truro and Moncton Freight Passenger Accommodation), will leave Truro at 9.30 p.m., and be due at Moncton at 8.10 a.m. Nos. 38 and 40. (Moncton and Truro Freight and Passenger Accommodation), will leave Moncton at 6.45 p.m., and be due at Truro at 5.30 a.m. LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 19th May, 1873. } May 21.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER

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