

Scientific.

THE HEAT OF THE SUN.—The earth receives from the sun each day heat enough, on an average, to raise an ocean 260 yards deep over the whole earth, from the freezing to the boiling point. On or about December 30th, it receives more than on or about June 30th, the difference being equal to the raising of such an ocean 17 yards deep to the same degree of temperature. Such a difference, it is believed, would show itself, among other things, in magnetic disturbance. Hence, according to B. A. Proctor, in *Popular Science Monthly* for August, the increased activity of the earth's magnetism in December and January as compared with June and July.

CHLORINE.—The solutions of salts are recommended as a substitute for water in watering the streets. They do not dry entirely, but will continue to hold enough water to keep the dust laid. They have been tried in some districts of London with satisfaction, and with great saving of labor and expense. One of them, the deliquescent chloride of aluminum, is an excellent antiseptic, is free from odor, and perfectly harmless, and if added to the salts will act effectively as a disinfectant.

A CHEAP PAINT FOR FLOORS.—If the kitchen floor needs painting a cheap paint can be made from five pounds of French ochre, and a quarter of a pound of glue dissolved in one gallon of boiling water; dissolve the glue thoroughly, then stir the ochre, and apply to the floor while hot. When perfectly dry, put on one coat of boiled linseed oil. This paint is very cheap. Ochre will not be more than 12 cents per pound; glue, not over 25 cents, and the oil may cost from 75 to 85 cents, or perhaps a little more, per gallon. It will dry very quickly, hardening over night, but it is better to let it dry for twenty-four hours before stepping on it.

RICE TEA DISHES.—When fruit is scarce, rice can be made a very pretty addition to the tea-table. Boil in the morning, and turn into buttered tea-cups; when cold, turn out the contents of the several cups on to a platter, make a little cavity in the top of each of these beautifully-shaped molds, placing a teaspoonful of some kind of jelly in the openings, and, with a pitcher of sweetened and flavored cream, you will have a fancy as well nutritious dish. If more convenient, turn into a good-sized bowl, and you will have the same results with less trouble.

A beautiful dish can be arranged by putting cold rice on a plate with a layer of jelly, jam, grated apple, fresh strawberries or raspberries on the top then another layer of rice and fruit, and so on until you have the mound as high as you like, leaving the rice at top, and being careful to trim the edges neatly, to show the stripes of fruit. This is delicious, cold for tea or baked half an hour for dessert with a good dressing.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Stew your fruit till well done and smooth, sweeten to taste, and add the rind of a lemon grated. Take the whites of five eggs beat them to a stiff froth, put to them a tea-cup of powdered sugar, a little rose water, the juice of the lemon, or any other seasoning you prefer. Put your fruit in a flat dish, and with a spoon put the white of the egg on it, then set your dish in the oven and brown the egg; a few minutes will do it. A spoonful of butter stirred in the apples while hot is an improvement.

APPLE SOUFFLE.—Pare, core, and stew until tender, six large tart apples press through a sieve, flavor and sweeten to the taste then add while hot, the yolks of six eggs; beat up the white with a cup of white sugar, and spread it over the apples. Eat cold with cream.

TO COOK OAT MEAL.—Oat Meal Pudding is made just as hasty Indian pudding is made.

Oat Meal Cakes.—Mix meal with luke-warm water, shortening to suit, and a little salt, roll out to one fourth or one half inch thick, and bake slowly till dry and crumby. Can add sweetening, caraway seed, etc.

Oat Meal Brose.—For one person, three tablespoonfuls of meal, salt to taste, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and stir while adding three-fourths pint of boiling water, then let it set three minutes covered. Eat with milk.

Agriculture.

PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW.

The selection of plants for winter window vases depends essentially upon which side is to be the point of view. If chiefly from the outside large leaves and large colours show best, such as bulbs, or well grown foliage plants, as begonias, &c., kept under glass shades to preserve the necessary air moisture, with the warmth which they require. But if the vase is seen chiefly from the inside, the case is very different. Colors will not show well against the light, but neatness of outline and graceful wantonness of spray will show with great elegance, especially if seen against the sky, with only the panes of glass intervening. The pretty curls of the Coliseum ivy (*Linarie cymbalaria*), or the riotous smilax, (*myrsiphyllum*), or the fine tufts of Gypsophila and some Saxifragas, Sedums, Galiums, and other Alpine plants and grasses are graceful in every turn, like the unstudied movements of a jocular child, and color will not be wanting. Leaves thin enough to show their tints transparently show them against the sky to great advantage. Most of these plants endure dry air very well.—*Country Gentleman*.

INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON POULTRY.—The influence of the food of poultry upon the quality and flavor of their flesh and eggs has not been taken into consideration; but it is now well ascertained that great care should be exercised in regard to this matter. In some instances it has been attempted to feed poultry on a large scale in France, on horse flesh, and, although they devour this substance very greedily, it has been found to give them a very unpleasant flavor. The best fattening material for chickens is said to be Indian corn-meal and milk; and certain large poultry establishments in France use this entirely, to the advantage both of the flesh and of the eggs.

SAVING FLOWER SEEDS.—From the present time to the end of the growing season, flower-seeds should be saved as soon as they mature. Pinks, pansies, hollyhocks, foxgloves, sweet-williams, and many other biennial and perennial flowers, will soon cast their seed. Let the capsules, pods, or panicles be collected as soon as they begin to turn brown, be spread out on a shelf in some apartment where no fire will be made, and keep the seeds in the pods until late in autumn, when those of perennial and biennial flowers should be planted. Some sorts may be planted early in the fall; and, if the ground is rich, the young plants will get such a start before winter that they will flower next season. Let only the largest and most perfect seeds be saved. The small half-matured panicles and pods should be cast away.

A NEW PLUM.—The Belgian horticulturists have obtained a new plum, not yet known in England, which we advise our Nova Scotia fruit growers to look after. It is called the St. Aubert Plum. Outwardly it resembles the Golden Drop, in flavour and color of flesh the Greengage, but it is stated to ripen earlier and to be more productive than either. A figure, copied from the *Bulletin d'Agriculture* is given in the *London Gardener's Chronicle* of 6th September.

We doubt whether the riches of our forests have as yet been fully realized. Wood Engravers are at their wits' end to find material to engrave upon, and here is an opinion expressed the other day respecting our native Amelanchier, which grows in almost every wood in Nova Scotia, and has not hitherto, so far as we know, been used even for firewood:—"Upon examining with a sharp instrument the species of various southern woods, deposited in the Museum of the Elliot Society, I was struck with the singular weight, density and fineness of Amelanchier Canadensis. I think I can confidently recommend it as one of the best to be experimented on by the wood engraver."—*N. S. Journal of Agriculture*.

The fifth National Cat Show was held in the Crystal Palace, London, from 20th to 23rd September.

A GOOD POLICEMAN.—A farmer in Washington county, Ky., has found a practical use for a snake. For two years he has had one shut up in his corn-crib, and during all that time not a single mouse has been seen there.

WOOD LICE IN GREENHOUSES.—Please tell me through your *Monthly* how to rid my greenhouse of the wood lice, which trouble me very much. At the time the greenhouse was built, an old building was removed to make room for it. With all my efforts the bugs infest the house.

[They are easily caught by putting pieces of boiled potatoes in flower pots and some dry sweet hay loosely over this. These traps, examined once a day will soon clear a greenhouse of the pests.]—*Gardener's Monthly*.

("This same 'catch trap' will answer for ants in the garden, and when covered with the 'varmints' dip them in hot water.")

The Tomato Disease is worse this year than usual. It is very similar to, if not identical with the Potato Disease, and a moist Autumn is consequently ruinous to tomatoes.

HOEING UP CABBAGE.—John Price, in the *Gardener's Magazine* (English), says:—"The grand secret of cabbage growing is to continually stir the ground but keep the earth away from the stalk."

LYE, OIL, and sugar is the latest patented compound to prevent boiler incrustation.

A good cow eats no more than a poor one.

If you give a cow some salt to lick, it is said to make her "bear down."

CALCULIFUGE!

THE reputation which MARGESON'S CALCULIFUGE has steadily enjoyed, and its increasing demand have firmly established its excellence in the estimation of the public, as a

Sure and Safe Cure for Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Kidneys.

The numerous testimonials received testifying to its efficacy, have again induced the proprietors to bring it to public notice, and they would say to those suffering from any of the above distressing complaints, give it a trial, and save yourself years of misery, besides prolonging your lives.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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H. L. SPENCER, 20 Nelson St., St. John, N.B.
R. C. MARGESON, Proprietor, Halifax, N. S.

St. John, N. B., March 26, 1873.

MESSES. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been afflicted with gravel and stone upwards of a year and a half. Tried everything I could hear of for its relief without avail. Saw your advertisement of Calculifuge in the *Halifax papers*; took three bottles according to directions, and in the short space of four weeks am entirely cured. I willingly add my testimony to its value, and heartily recommend it to all afflicted as I have been.

(Signed) DAVID COLLINS.

Formerly Harnessmaker, St. John, N.B.

MESSES. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Dear Sirs:—Please accept this testimony from one who has been suffering for upwards of five years from Gravel and Stone in the Bladder, and was advised by my friends to try your Calculifuge. I did so, and am happy to say that after using the two bottles you sent me last summer, it entirely cured me. I passed five stones the size of small peas, and upwards of a wine-glassful of smaller ones and gravel, and will send them to you by the first chance. I would advise all that are suffering with the same complaint, to secure your valuable medicine at once, as it has been the sole means of curing me. I will take pleasure in giving all the information I can to all that will call to see me at my house.

I remain yours,

ANDREW CRAWFORD.

CHÉZETCOOK, March 3, 1873.

MESSES. R. C. MARGESON & Co.—Dear Sirs:—I was a great sufferer for upwards of eighteen years with that most distressing complaint the Gravel. Tried many kinds of medicine as well as different Doctors, but got only temporary relief at short intervals. I saw your medicine advertised called Calculifuge, as well as different certificates from those who suffered with the same complaint. Feeling encouraged, I resolved to try it, and after taking three bottles, I found myself nearly cured, and am of the opinion that the fourth bottle will make a final cure.

Wishing you every success,

I remain yours,

JOHN DUNBRACK, SENR.

Halifax, July 18, 1873.

Aug. 6. 3ms.

BRITISH AMERICAN

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April 2. A. McBEAN, Secretary.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 29, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

NOVEMBER, 1873.

Full Moon, November 4th, 11h. 34m. morning.
Last Quarter, " 11th. 8h. 34m. afternoon.
New Moon, " 19th. 11h. 22m. afternoon.
First Quarter, " 27th. 3h. 53m. morning.

Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Wk	Rise	Set	South
1 Sa.	6 42	4 45	3 41
2 Su.	6 44	4 44	3 10
3 M.	6 45	4 41	2 27
4 Tu.	6 46	4 41	1 45
5 W.	6 48	4 40	1 0
6 Th.	6 49	4 38	1 6
7 F.	6 51	4 37	0 2
8 Sa.	6 52	4 36	3 11
9 Su.	6 54	4 35	3 58
10 M.	6 55	4 34	4 41
11 Tu.	6 5	4 33	5 21
12 W.	6 57	4 32	6 27
13 Th.	6 59	4 30	7 11
14 F.	7 0	4 29	7 5
15 Sa.	7 2	4 28	8 31
16 Su.	7 3	4 27	9 10
17 M.	7 4	4 26	9 52
18 Tu.	7 5	4 25	10 34
19 W.	7 7	4 25	11 20
20 Th.	7 8	4 24	12 1
21 F.	7 10	4 23	1 8
22 Sa.	7 11	4 22	1 16
23 Su.	7 12	4 22	2 59
24 M.	7 14	4 21	3 58
25 Tu.	7 15	4 21	4 55
26 W.	7 16	4 20	5 49
27 Th.	7 18	4 19	6 39
28 Fr.	7 19	4 19	7 28
29 Sa.	7 20	4 19	8 17
30 Su.	7 21	4 18	9 6

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Southings gives the time of high water at Parraboro, 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. 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 to the remainder add the time of rising.

rising 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 out-buildings 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.

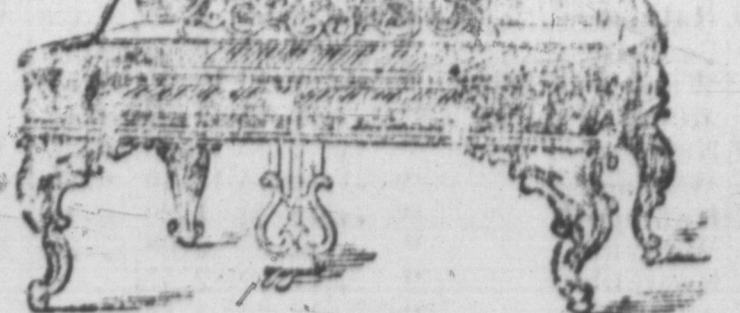
For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

GEORGE BALLENTINE.

Wilnot, County of Annapolis,

January 22nd, 1874.

Jan. 29



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May 7.

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July 2.

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 Painesec

and St. John) only at Booking Stations,

except where it may be necessary to

stop to cross other trains or to put

down passengers who may have got

on board at Painesec 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 8.50 p. m. This train will

stop (between St. John and Painesec)

only at Hampton, Sussex, Pettitcodiac

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.

No. 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