

Scientific.

SCIENCE IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

In illustration of the effects of dogmatism in retarding the progress of scientific thought, a Protestant contemporary collates facts and statistics intended to show that science has taken little hold in Catholic countries. On the list of the foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences, in France, ninety-two in all, not a single English or Irish Catholic appears. Austria contributes no name of importance, and the rest of Catholic Germany is equally barren. In Switzerland, says the same writer the scientific productiveness of the Catholics is only one twenty-sixth part of that of the Protestants; while, again, Catholic missionaries have done very little for science, and seem to have little regard for scientific culture. They have founded no collections of natural history. Rome, with all her opportunities, has neither botanical garden nor herbarium worthy of the name. The writer forgets to say, however, that in minuteness of historical learning the Catholics surpass, and that the spirit of their culture is in antagonism to bald physical inquiry.

ANILINE is one of the products of coal-tar. This is the great source of the new colors of every shade, surpassing in number and beauty the hues of the rainbow. Lately a blue color superior to the aniline has been obtained from anthracene, another of the coal-tar products. It withstands the action of light better than aniline blue, and the strongest acid only heightens its tone. Unfortunately, however it is very expensive. A pound of the powder would cost at present about \$3,000. A cheap method of making it is now a desideratum.

A METHOD has been discovered in France of manufacturing paper from the hop stalk. A textile fibre is obtained possessing those qualities of length, suppleness and delicacy of texture which make rags so valuable, and which are not found in wood, straw, esparto-grass and various other vegetable products that have been pressed into the service.

IT IS KNOWN that carcasses of animals with the flesh still preserved on them are found embedded in the ice of the polar regions, and must have been lying in that state thousands of years. Probably there is no limit to the preservation of such, where they continue undisturbed. This preservative power of a low temperature is being utilized. It has been found that beef-tea and sugar-cane juice, submitted for several hours to a temperature of four degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and then kept in carefully closed vessels, have remained in a good state of preservation for several years.

The *Daily Graphic* says that the individual who styled himself Professor La Mountain, and who was lately killed in Michigan by a fall from a balloon, was an imposter who traded on the name of the real La Mountain. The latter died six years ago, and was one of the most distinguished aeronauts.

LEMON SYRUP.—A delicious and healthy summer drink. Four pounds of granulated sugar and two quarts of cold water, set it on the stove and stir till dissolved. Give one good boil, and skim; take off the fire, and stir in one ounce of tartaric acid. When perfectly cool flavor with essence of lemon. Clarify the sugar with the well-beaten white of an egg put in when put in the cold water. To use, put a tablespoonful into a goblet and fill with cold water.

HAM TOAST.—When a ham gets unsightly for the table, take off as much of it as you require, and mince it finely. To one pint of mince put two tablespoonfuls of cream, or fresh, rich milk. Boil it five minutes; prepare well-buttered toast, and spread the mince on them. Strew over this well grated bread crumbs, a little parsley and some small pieces of butter. Brown in a quick oven, and serve hot.

That was a startling tombstone erected to the memory of "Tabitha, beloved wife of Joseph Wright, Thos. Andrews, Eben Halstead, Charles Dean, and Edwin Murry, by her devoted husband, Cyrus Morgan."

If you can not heal the wound, do not tear it open.

Agriculture.

EDUCATING TURKEYS TO LABOR.

It is well known that a hen will try to swallow anything that contains nutriment if not beyond the capacity of her throat, and although she will not openly exhibit disgust at her inability to get a substance down, yet she undoubtedly feels bad at the failure. It is not so well known that turkeys will try their best to swallow anything living, or that has had life, that they meet; and they are usually successful in getting down anything that would not be beyond the capacity of a fair-sized snake. In California, turkeys have been utilized in clearing the sugar beet plantations of the army worm and various other insect pests that annoy the cultivators.

Referring to this, the Sacramento, Cal., *Record* says that the Sacramento Beet Sugar Company have put 300 turkeys gobbling up worms and intend to turn from 200 to 300 more in the field in a few days. They have been compelled to purchase the turkeys this season, but intend to enlarge or extend their business in the future by raising their own turkeys. The company are of the opinion that a diversity of crops is advisable, at least for their present emergency, and are in hope that by the introduction of the turkeys their sugar crop will be considerably increased, and at the same time that they may realize some profit from the turkeys themselves.—*N. Y. Times*.

DRYING FRUIT IN THE SUN.—There are many processes of drying fruits, the most common being on scaffolds in the sun. It is unnecessary here to describe the process—all are familiar with it—but we will call attention to a fact which none who would make a success of drying fruits in the sun, should overlook. It is that nine times out of ten, if fruit thus dried be packed away without the necessary precaution of scalding, it will be ruined with worms in less than one month after the packing. We would therefore lay it down as a rule always to be followed, when your fruit, of whatever kind, is sufficiently dry, dip it in boiling water for at least half a minute, after which again expose it to the sun or place it in an oven until the surface water has been evaporated. It is then ready to pack or send to market. Besides insuring against danger from worms, this scalding will greatly improve the quality of all dried fruit however it may be dried.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—Some curious statements have recently been published in regard to the extent to which the germination of seeds can be facilitated by chemical agencies, especially by ammonia and oxalic acid. By placing them in a solution of the latter substance, they will begin to germinate within one or two days, even after having been kept for forty years, and are then to be planted out in the usual way. Coffee seeds, which are proverbially hard to start, are best forwarded by placing in a covered vessel, containing equal parts of water and of spirits of sal ammoniac, at the ordinary temperature. At the end of the twelve hours the roots will be found to have started, and even the young leaves can be discovered by careful inspection. In 1834 wheat was exhibited to the German Scientific Association, raised from seed found in an Egyptian tomb, 2000 to 2500 years old. This had been soaked for a considerable time in fatty oil before planting.

CANNING FRUIT.—The popular mode of preserving fruit of late years is by canning and excluding the air so as to prevent the tendency to decay. Any means by which the air can be effectively excluded from fruit will preserve it in the same condition as it was even in at the time the air is excluded, any length of time—a thousand years. The most common vessel used for this purpose is the tin can. This is probably the cheapest, but for all fruits that have a considerable acidity glass is much better. Fruit acids act upon the tin and thus the fruit itself acquires a disagreeable tinny taste, and becomes actually injurious instead of beneficial as all fruit should be to health.—*Sacramento Record*.

Turpentine is an antidote for phosphorus when taken into the system.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

MESSENGER ALMANACK.

SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Full Moon,	6th,	d. 4h. 55m.	afternoon.	
1st Quarter,	13th,	d. 11h. 26m.	morning.	
New Moon,	21st,	d. 1h. 36m.	afternoon.	
First Quarter,	29th,	d. 10h. 42m.	morning.	
Q	Day	SUN.	MOON.	High Tide
Wk	Rise	Set	Rises/South	at Halifax
1	M.	5 27 6 33	3 22 7 23	11 24 0 47
2	Tu.	5 28 6 31	4 21 8 24	10 27 1 47
3	W.	5 29 6 29	5 20 9 26	9 30 2 47
4	Th.	5 30 6 27	6 19 10 26	8 33 3 42
5	F.	5 31 6 26	7 18 11 25	7 36 4 42
6	Sa.	5 32 6 24	8 17 12 24	6 39 5 39
7	Su.	5 34 6 22	9 16 1 23	5 42 6 48
8	M.	5 35 6 20	10 15 2 22	4 45 7 52
9	Tu.	5 36 6 18	11 14 3 21	3 48 8 52
10	W.	5 37 6 16	12 13 4 20	2 51 9 57
11	Th.	5 38 6 15	1 12 5 19	1 54 10 36
12	F.	5 39 6 13	2 11 6 18	9 57 11 16
13	Sa.	5 41 6 11	3 10 7 17	8 60 11 57
14	Su.	5 42 6 9	4 9 8 16	7 3 12 45
15	M.	5 43 6 7	5 8 9 15	6 6 1 50
16	Tu.	5 44 6 5	6 7 10 14	5 9 3 21
17	W.	5 45 6 3	7 6 11 13	4 12 4 52
18	Th.	5 46 6 1	8 5 12 12	3 15 6 4
19	F.	5 48 5 59	9 4 1 11	2 18 6 54
20	Sa.	5 49 5 57	10 3 2 10	1 21 7 51
21	Su.	5 50 5 56	11 2 3 9	12 24 8 51
22	M.	5 51 5 54	12 1 4 8	11 27 9 58
23	Tu.	5 52 5 52	1 1 5 7	10 30 10 52
24	W.	5 53 5 50	2 0 6 6	9 33 11 55
25	Th.	5 55 5 48	3 0 7 5	8 36 12 58
26	F.	5 56 5 46	4 0 8 4	7 39 1 54
27	Sa.	5 57 5 44	5 0 9 3	6 42 2 55
28	Su.	5 59 5 42	6 0 10 2	5 45 3 52
29	M.	6 0 5 40	7 0 11 1	4 48 4 55
30	Tu.	6 1 5 39	8 0 12 0	3 51 5 58

THE TIDES.—The column of the Moon's Position gives the time of high water at Pictou, 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. Sub-
TRACT THE LENGTH OF THE NIGHT.—Sub-
TRACT the time of the sun's setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising.

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, and wood pasture is of an excellent quality, and wood 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.

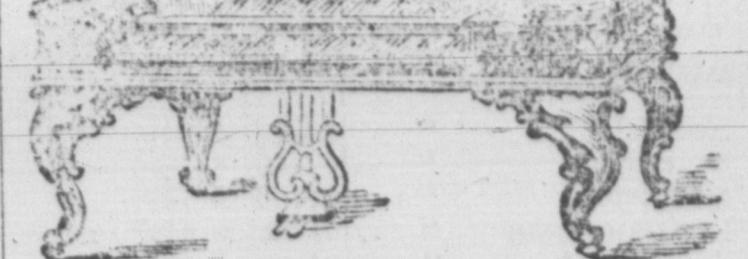
The stock and farming utensils can be had by a purchaser of the farm if required.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

GEORGE BALLENTINE.

Wilnot, County of Annapolis, }
January 22nd, 1874.

Jan. 29



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.

231 HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

May 17. 177.

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 8 cents or \$6.00 per 100.

PER STEAMER NORTH AMERICAN.

JUST RECEIVED:

Men's Heavy Calf E. S. BOOTS.
do. do. do. Lace do.
do. do. Grain do.
Ladies' Levant Seal Lace do.
do. do. E. S. do.
do. English Goat Lace BOOTS, suitable for the present season.

The above will be sold at the very lowest prices.

CHARLES L. WEEKS,

April 2. 93 Barrington St.

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. CALEB GATES.

My dear Sir,—I am going to give you this 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 stitch 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 medicine.

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 24 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 awfully 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, came 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. 1872, before me

JAMES WHELOCK, 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 CALEB GATES & CO.,

Farmington, Wilnot, 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. Cogswell, Kentville. Sheffield & Wickwire, Canning.

GENERAL AGENT, JOHN K. BENT,

126 Granville Street, Halifax.

Aug. 14.

Articles and Covenant

OF

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. BURN'S.

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 Painesec 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 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, Petticoat 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.

Nos. 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.

Nos. 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.

Nos. 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 Painesec at 4.20 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 at 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 p. m.

No. 22. (Truro Freight) will leave Truro at 6.45 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 12.00 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.

Nos. 27, (Petitcodiac Freight) will leave Petitcodiac 7.00 a. m., and be due in St. John at 1.30 p. m.