

Items of Interest.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" points out that during Mrs. Langtry's nine months in the United States she cleared about five times as much as the income of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and more than twice the monthly emoluments of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PLENTY OF TOES.—Mr. Francis J. Sabine, of 338 Adelaide street west, Toronto, is the father of a little two-months old daughter who possesses no less than 12 toes on its two little pedal extremities. There are six toes on each foot—four small and two big ones. The whole 12 are perfectly formed, with sound joints. The child's ears are also peculiar, being both naturally perforated in their lower part exactly in the place from which ear-rings are hung.—Montreal Witness.

CANADIAN WINES.—A company is being formed, with a capital of \$60,000, for the purpose of cultivating the different varieties of grapes peculiar to this country, and manufacturing wine therefrom on a large scale. It has for a long time been acknowledged by connoisseurs that good Canadian wine is not only superior in flavor to, but is more wholesome than, most of the imported wines sold here as ports and clarets. The home-made article can be supplied at a price infinitely below that of the foreign wine, Canadian wine selling at a profit of \$1 or \$1.50 a gallon. A company, which the provisional directors are Messrs. Goldwin Smith, A. H. Campbell, and H. Quetton St. George, are sanguine of the success of the undertaking, and propose to commence operations by purchasing the St. Malo vineyard and farm of Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, which are fitted with all the appliances required for the company's purpose. The working expenses are estimated at about \$3,000, and as the vineyard, orchard, and syrup factory are said to have an output producing capacity of from \$11,000 to \$13,000, a net profit of \$8,000 or \$10,000 is expected for the first year's operations.

THE CANDLES AND LAMPS OF ANTIQUITY.

It is from a passage in Apuleius's Metam IV. that we get the most valuable and conclusive information on this point. A noise being heard in the middle of the night, we are told that the household came in with "tedis lucerne, sebaccis, cereis, et ceteris," that is, with torches of pine, lamps, tallow candles, and wax tapers, which therefore clearly proves that candles, both of wax and tallow, were in use at that date. It seems, however, that the candle was probably used by the poorer people. At all events, the lamp was a mark of respectability, as in another verse of Martial (Apop. 42) we find that an apology is made for the use of a wax light instead of a lamp: "ut tibi nocturnam prestabitur ignis." Subsequently, however, the candle was more generally applied to the pillar on which the oil lamp stood or from which it was suspended. Since no attempt was made to provide for the current of air so necessary for proper combustion, these old lamps smoked exceedingly—so much, indeed, that it was the duty of one of the slaves of the household to go round each morning and wipe the soot from the pictures and statues. In one case, however, at the Erechtheum of the Athens Acropolis, the lamp, which was of pure gold, was provided with a flue. This was a very large lamp, requiring to be filled but once a year. Calimachus designed it for the new temple about 400 B. C., but the smoke was found to be so great an evil in anything designed for such a purpose that the lamp was provided with a chimney in the shape of a bronze palm tree inverted. But however magnificent and elaborate the design, it is certain that the economy of the lamp remained stationary. It was generally filled with olive oil and provided with a wick of either oakum or of the dearer Carpasian flax (cotone). Occasionally, flinty innox was, bitumen was used to fill the lamp, Italy, in some parts, being rich in springs of that mineral and petroleum. Further east, and especially among the tribes dwelling on the shores of the Dead Sea, bitumen and naphtha were much used as illuminating agents, and for other purposes. It may be suggested that the sacred pit-fire Nepti was of this nature. The well-known Egyptologist, Mr. Zasil Cooper, has suggested the following as the origin of the word naphtha, namely:—Nā, water of Phtha, the Hephaestus, or Vulcan of Egypt's deities, the god of fire. This idea receives some support from the fact that the Indians who sold the first petroleum as Seneca oil, and used it largely in their rites of worship, termed it fire-water, which name is now applied to alcohol.

The Farm.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. Do not forget that all kinds of stock enjoy a relish of salt and that it is beneficial to them. Remember that while the ponds and swamps are dried up, muck can be obtained with little labor. Give all the stock of the farm at this season plenty of fresh water. Do not forget that poultry requires this care.

Everybody does not know that neatfoot oil is one of the best applications for leather belting. Applied often enough, it makes it soft and pliable. Mix chopped onions with the food once a day for several days and ground ginger two or three times a week and you may check early symptoms of cholera in poultry. Afterward give both once a week.

Do not leave any uncultivated land to grow a crop of weeds. When an early crop is removed sow at once any crop that will keep them down. Buckwheat or peas are good and may be turned under before frost. Pick up, boil and feed to the hogs all worm-eaten and premature apples that fall to the ground. With each one you destroy a codling moth, which, if left alone, will burrow into the earth and come out to do mischief.

Hog manure should not be used on land intended for cabbages for at least a year before the crop is grown. Its premature use is a mistake commonly made by farmers who draw manure for the garden from their hogs. Hog manure breeds worms that work at the roots of cabbage plants and render them worthless.

E. H. Libby, writing to the New York "Tribune," states that from his investigations he has been convinced that seed corn cannot be exchanged to advantage between the Northern and Southern States, as the large-cared varieties can only be cultivated successfully south of latitude 40. Each section, in his opinion, should produce its own seed.

The practice of the best farmers now is to keep pigs through the summer on green food, cut and carried to the pens, with a little grain and what milk can be spared after butter-making. Spring pigs are thus made to weigh 200 pounds at seven months old, and, except in the last month, they get little grain. The best time to sell such pigs is at the beginning of cold weather, usually in October.

WHEN TO CUT WHEAT.

There is a diversity of opinion regarding the time of cutting wheat, some claiming that it must be cut before fully ripe as it will waste and have less straw if allowed to stand until dead ripe. It is very true that the straw of not thoroughly ripe wheat is worth double that of dead straw; but how is it with the grain? The claim that gluten is principally formed near the close of the process of ripening, and that the dead ripe wheat contains more gluten than wheat harvested at some earlier period of growth receives no support from the results of these analyses. One hundred pounds of early ripened wheat will contain a greater number of pounds of albuminoids than will a hundred pounds of the same wheat at a later period of ripening, when the accumulation of starch will have lowered the relative amount of albuminoids. "Farmer" says: "There has always been a good deal of speculation among good farmers as to the exact time to begin to cut wheat, that it may retain those properties which go to make wheat valuable for human food, and also weigh well, and look plump and bright. Wherever this discussion is going on illustrations will be given of very early cut wheat which yielded well, looked bright and plump, and belied the fear that it might shrink or get musty in the bin, and yet the fear that it might go back on its reputation, and spoil on the individual's hands if cut early, deters most farmers from cutting at what experiment has proved to be the best time. For several years I have commenced cutting wheat before my neighbors, despite the warning often repeated that wet weather may come and cause it to grow, and all the other traditions of possible disaster that are likely to befall early cut wheat; yet I have never had wheat shrink, or be injured in any way from early cutting. Wheat needs a little more time to cure in the mow or stack if cut early, but all the other fears are groundless, and the decided advantages of early cut wheat outweigh all the possible harm that may attend it.

What should be cut before the berry hardens; when the heads bend over, the straw is yellow, and the kernel will leave no moisture on the thumb nails when crushed between them, this is the time to begin. Straw from early cut wheat is worth double that which is left until dead ripe; if it has parted with all its juices and becomes wood's fibre instead of nutritious animal food.

So far as the appearance of the kernel and the feeding value of the straw is concerned, any farmer of average penetration can discover that early cut wheat is decidedly to be preferred to wheat cut when the berry is hard and the straw dry and dead."

Home Circle.

IF. If men cared less for wealth and fame, And less for battle-field and glory; If men were less in human hearts a name Seems better than a song and story; If men, instead of nursing pride, Would learn to hate and abhor it; If men were less on Love to guide, The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands, And more in bonds and deeds fraternal; If Love's work had more willing hands To link this world to the supernal; If men stored up Love's oil and wine, And on bruised human souls would pour it; If "yours" and "mine" would once combine, The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life, And fewer spoil it in rehearsal; If Bizotry would sheathe its knife, Till good became more universal; If Custom, gray with ages grown, Had fewer blind men to adore it; If Talent shone for Truth alone, The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things, Affecting less in all their dealings; If hearts had fewer rusted strings To isolate their kindly feelings; If men, when Wrong beats down the Right, Would strive together and restore it; If Right might fight in every fight, The world would be the better for it.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make an earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything that is gloomy.

SPICED BEEF.—Ingredients: 6 lb salt flank of beef, a pinch of each of the following spices mixed together; mace, nutmeg, pepper, ginger, coriander, allspice, a handful of parsley, one small onion, four bay-leaves, one carrot, a piece of celery, and a small bunch of sweet herbs.

TO RELIEVE SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PAINS.—Heat a flannel sufficient to evaporize vinegar, wrap it in woollen cloth moistened with vinegar, and apply as warm as can be borne to the painful spot two or three times a day. As a rule, the pain disappears within twenty-four hours, and recovery is rapid.

A BREAKFAST DISH.—A nice breakfast dish is made by taking pieces of ham that have been left over, cutting them in small pieces and heating them with two or three eggs stirred in. Pieces of cold beef or mutton may also be used and made very savory if properly cooked. Chop them fine, season with butter, pepper and salt, and serve hot. All warmed over. Fishes should be nicely dressed and served hot to be palatable. They are much improved by serving on toast.

CLEANLINESS.—A neat, clean, fresh aired, sweet, cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral as well as physical influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and contented. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced, and habits of respect for others, and for those higher duties, and obligations which no lay can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, soiled, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life can be observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

The man who saves something every year is on the road to prosperity. It may not be possible to save much; if not, save a little. Do not think a pound or a shilling is too small a sum to lay by. Everybody knows how little expenditures get away with large sums. If a penny spent here and a shilling there soon make a large hole in a man's income, so do pennies and shillings laid away soon become a visible and respectable accumulation. In this country any man who makes himself independent, or keeps himself under the harrow for life, according as he wastes or spends his small change. How many things do individuals and families buy that they do not need or cannot afford? Think twice before you spend.

THE BANG MUST GO.—The flat has gone forth, says an exchange, the irrevocable decree from the court of the goddess of fashion—that bang, grapevine, spit curl and other capillary curtains shall be lifted from the brow of the belle for evermore, and that the forehead shall be again revealed. The dude is in despair, and the last of the aesthetes waits to the sunflower over the outlawed bang. No more frizzes; no more fuzzy mops hanging down over the eyes; no more imitations of the Sky terrace—the hair dresser's occupation is gone. Grecian simplicity will mark the chevelure of the next session and gold and raven locks alike will be carefully kept from interfering with the eyes. Oscar Wilde has threatened to return to this country in the fall. Perhaps this news may scare him away, if he like the abolition of the bang will not have been in vain.—Ez.

Funny Fibs & Fables.

Jones says he used to be proficient in half a dozen languages, but since he got married he is not even master of his own tongue. "You are as full of airs as a music box," is what a young man said to a girl who refused to let him see her home. "That may be," was the reply, "but I don't go with a crank."

"I don't see how you city folks live without no exercise at all," remarked a countryman to his new boarder. "No exercise?" exclaimed the man, "guess you never saw a fellow chasing a street car."

"Why, Georgie, you are smoking!" exclaimed an amazed mother, who came upon her little son as he was puffing away at a cigar. "N—no, ma; I'm only keeping it lighted for another boy."

"Yes," said the Vermont deacon, "I always go down to camp meetings, and come back feeling good. Do you see that magnificent horse there in the field? Well, you ought to have seen the old plug I took down there."

A Jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers, and physicians could not afford to lose them. A good hint and a sensible doctor.

A man in passing a country churchyard saw the sexton digging a grave, and inquired, "Who's the dead?" Sexton: "Old Squire Bumblebee." Man: "What complaint?" Sexton: "With old looking up." "No complaint; everybody's satisfied."

"Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth that you have pulled out." "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began, I'm sure to be right the next time."

The dude has been analyzed by a scientific Washington reporter, and these are ingredients and proportions which make up the fashionable idiot: Bicarbonate of chalk 990.830; essence of gall 2.500; nitrate of silver 2.500; tincture of concit 8.500; oxate of cuffs 270; protoxide of colar 230; acetate of tooth pick shoes 262; sulphide of smirk 005; chloride of coat tail 002; cyanide of brain-doubtful—001. Total 100,000.

ELOQUENCE AT THE BAR.—He made several inquiries concerning the identity of a stranger recently arrived at the hotel, and then boldly approached him. "What do you want, sir?" inquired the man, who was a number of people in the town from which I am given to understand you came."

"Are you, indeed?" replied the hotel guest. "Well, won't you take something with me. Sit down sir." "Thank you very much, sir," replied the guest, and then resumed: "Sir like the vision of a welcome sail to the starving shipwrecked mariner—like the dying bequest of a millionaire to impetuous debt-ridden church—like the faint fluttering of every newspaper beneath the cerulean dome of heaven, this—this my dear sir, supplies a long felt want."

WHAT HE HAD TO SAY.—Mr. Jenkins had an eye to the beautiful and when his wife brought into the domestic economy a prettily house girl. Mrs. Jenkins had her eyes open and one day caught her husband unsuccessfully trying to kiss the girl. "Well, sir," she said, with frozen dignity and unutterable scorn, "I've caught you, have I?"

"The indications would warrant such a conclusion, my dear," he replied coolly. "What have you to say, sir?" "Well, my dear, it isn't exactly in order for you lengthy remarks, but I should say if it were half as hard to kiss you as it is to kiss that girl, I don't really believe I could stand the racket often than one in ten years."

IT WAS ALL RIGHT.—A man was looking through a second-hand store in Brooklyn, with a view of finding a bedstead to suit him, finally examined one, and asked: "Are you sure there are no bugs in this?" "Bugs! Why dot pedstead was outit my own family. We got it when my brother Moses vvas here, and now he gone away I sell it for half-price."

"Say, I believe it has had bugs in." "Omissible, my friend. My wife was so neat dot if she knew of such things in dea house she go crazy."

"Why, if here isn't proof!" exclaimed the customer, as he pointed to an unimpeachable evidence. The customer was going out with a heart-broken look on his face, when the other declined him and said: "Dot's all right after all. If you put dot pedstead you know you have bugs from a respected family! Moses vvas head-crank in Rochester, un you know I vvas here 27 years in possession."

SEA-BATHING AND FLOATING.

BY CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, THE CHANNEL SWIMMER. One of the first points to decide upon in regard to sea-bathing is, Who should bathe and who should not? Do not, you see, put the question, Who should swim and who should not? The fact is, that if you can swim you will be sure to want to bathe.

Now many persons will declare that this point is one for a doctor to decide, but this I deny, except in very exceptional cases. It is a question of common-sense. The first question, Do you feel inclined for it? If you do, it will probably do you good. The next point is, If you don't swim, are parents justified in making their boys bathe who would rather not? This entirely depends upon how they go to work to make them bathe. You must treat young nervous lads like puppies. If you throw a puppy into the water you will spoil it forever. The proper course is to coax it in, and as with puppy, so with the boy.

There is a great deal of difference between pluck and fool-hardiness, and I recollect a case many years ago which will explain what I mean. Two boys were bathing where there was a considerable tide. One of these boys tried to persuade the other to swim out to a rock some little distance away. The other refused, notwithstanding that his companion called him a coward; and in order to show his own superior courage, the first boy tried it himself. But the tide ran sideways, and the boy, failing to reach the rock, became tired, and finding he could not have the rest he anticipated, turned for the shore; he took short quick strokes, and called out for "help." The "coward" however, now swam boldly out to help his companion, who but for his assistance would probably have been drowned. The two reached the shore very much exhausted.

A common cause of danger in bathing is a strong tide when a boat is anchored out fishing. Though the boat may not get more than a couple of yards away from the boat, he cannot reach it, and if only a very moderate swimmer he might get flurried in finding this out.

In bathing from a boat the boat should always be free. Again it is often dangerous to bathe from a boat when the water is alone. I remember a case some years back in Windermere Lake. A fairly good swimmer took out a boat by himself for a dip. There was a fair amount of wind, and the boat, lightened by the absence of his weight, sailed away from the swimmer, and eventually came ashore. The unfortunate swimmer, however, gained back by walking along the edge of the lake in a very light costume, and the man being a good swimmer, he might have been far worse.

A great difference between salt-water and fresh-water as regards bathing. Salt-water is much heavier, and consequently more buoyant, and therefore much easier to float in. Salt-water, and there are about 100 persons who can float in it. In fresh-water, however, you should be able to float, and the only part of your body that should be above the water is the head and neck. Many people fail to float because they keep their head too far forward. In floating their head well back, and stick their feet up in the air as high as they can. Recollect that it is your body that floats, being rather lighter than water, but your head, and that your head is heavier than water as a rule, and will sink.

It is very important to be able to float. To be able to float well gives one great confidence in the water, as when you feel that you are growing tired you know you can get a little rest whenever you like. The longer time I ever remained in the water was seventy-four hours, i.e., over three nights. Of course I rested a part of this time by floating on my back. This was at the Scarborough Aquarium, in salt-water. The water was warmed, the temperature being about eighty degrees.

I swam across the English Channel, and the great difficulty I had to overcome was the cold, and not the fatigue of swimming. If the temperature of the English Channel were that of the Gulf Stream or the Red Sea, there are hundreds of

good swimmers who could cross it with ease.

I can when in training in a bath swim a mile in half an hour. Were I again to attempt to swim the Channel, the first thing I should have to do would be to get fat. I should want to weigh nearly forty pounds more than I do now, my present weight being about one hundred and fifty pounds, and the consequence of this would be that I should not be able to swim a mile in less than thirty-five minutes, or perhaps even more. On the other hand I should not feel the cold.

In learning to float you must choose a calm day, as it is almost impossible to float in what is known as a choppy sea. When you are floating be careful how you draw in your breath. You should watch your opportunity. Always keep as much air in your lungs as possible—that is, draw in your breath and hold it in rather more than you would do in ordinary breathing. Then, when you breathe out, do so quickly, and refill your lungs as soon as possible. It is best to draw in your breath through your nose rather than your mouth. A mouthful of salt-water, especially in breathing, is very uncomfortable; you have to get into an upright position almost directly in order to cough; besides, it often makes one feel very sick. The moment a drop of water gets into the nose you will feel it and be able to stop in time. Still, this is very disagreeable, and it is best to be careful in taking breath while floating so as to avoid any unpleasantness of the kind.

As a rule young lads float easily, and also after they begin to "fill out" with age. A healthy active, muscular lad—say a good cricketer in good training, without any superfluous flesh about him—will rarely float in fresh-water. On the other hand, a fat sleek man will always float with ease, the simple reason of this being that fat swims.—Harper's Young People, July 31.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon says to the boys:—Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of lions and horses, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotalers, if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon build a house. If what goes into the mash tub went into the kneading trough families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in water were only saved against a rainy day, workhouses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the publican, and thinks the landlord's boy and 'How do ye do my good fellow?' mean true respect is a perfect simpleton. We don't light fires for the herring's comfort but to roast him. Men do not keep redhouses for labourers' good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then, should people drink for the good of the house? If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own, and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beerhouse is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches. He who calls those his friends who let him sit and drink by the hour together is ignorant, very ignorant. Why, Red, Lions, and Tigers, and Eagles, and Vultures, are all creatures of prey, and why do so many put themselves within the power of their jaws and talons? Such a drink and live riotously, and wonder why their faces are so blotchy and their pockets so bare, would leave off wondering if they had two grains of wisdom. They might as well ask an elm tree for pearls to look to those habits for health and wealth. Those who go to the public house for happiness climb a tree to find fish.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of household affairs. It matters not whether a man furnishes little or much for his family; if there is continual leakage in his kitchen or parlour, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon "Waste," cries "more!" like the horse-leech's daughter until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to further his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children! This should be her chief aim and the theatre of her exploits; the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as lie can in the counting room or workshop.

Mr. Justice Maule sentenced a rural prisoner in England in the following words: "Prisoner at the bar, you counsel think you innocent. But a jury of your own countrymen, in exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not seem to be much, have found you guilty, and it is my duty that I should pass on you the sentence of law. That is, that you be kept imprisoned one day, and as that day was yesterday you may go about your business."

Why are ministers bad mathematicians? Because they make the result of joining one and one—one.

Business Cards.

William M. de Blois, Barrister-at-Law, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., General Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Annapolis Royal, N. S.

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NOTICE! ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE F. WOODBURY of Wilnot, Annapolis County, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate, duly attested, within nine months of date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to DAVID F. POTTER, THOMAS H. MILLER, Executors. Clementsville, Aug. 17, 1883. 9m

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NOTICE! ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE F. WOODBURY of Wilnot, Annapolis County, farmer, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate, duly attested, within nine months of date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to DAVID F. POTTER, THOMAS H. MILLER, Executors. Clementsville, Aug. 17, 1883. 9m

NOTICE! ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of GEORGE F. WOODBURY