Miscellaneous.

Consumption.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS AND ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

The celebrated Prof. Tyndall has written a letter to the London Times in which he reports that Dr. Koch, of Berlin, has discovered that the disease phthisis, commonly called consumption, is caused by a parasite. The Professor says:—

On the 24th of March, 1882, an address of very serious public import was was delivered by Dr. Koch before the physiological Society of Boston. It touches a question in which we are all at present interested—that of experimental physiology—and I may, therefore, be permitted to give some account of it in the Times. The address is entitled 'The Etiology of Tubercular Disease.' Mr. Koch first made himself known by the penetration, skill and thoroughness of his researches on the contagium of splenic fever. By a process of inoculation and infection, he traced the terrible parasite through all its stages of development and through its various modes of action. This masterly investigation caused the young physian to be transferred from a modest country practice in the neighborhood of Breslau to the post of government adviser in the Imperfect Health department of Berlin.

From this department he has lately issued a most important series of investigations on the etiology of infective disorders. Koch's last inquiry deals with a disease which, in point of mortality, stands at the head of them all. If, he says, the seriousness of a malady be measured by the number of its victims, then the most dreaded pests which have hitherto ravished the world—plague and cholera included—must stand far behind the one now under consideration. Koch makes the startling statement that one-seventh of the deaths of the human race are due to tubercular diseases, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause. Prior to Koch it had been placed beyond doubt that the disease was communicable, and the aim of the Berlin physician has been to determine the precise character of the contagion, which previous experiments on inoculation and inhalation had proved to be capable of indefinite transfer and reproduction. He subjected the diseased organs of a great number of men and animals to microscopic examination, and found in all cases the tubercles infested with a minute rod shaped parasite, which by means of a special dye, he differentiated from the surrounding tissue. It was, he says, in the highest degree impressive to observe in the centre tubercle cell the minute organism which had created it. Transferring directly by inoculation the tuberculous matter from deceased animals to healthy ones, he, in every instance, reproduced the disease. To meet the objection that it was not the parasite itself, but some virus in which it was imbedded in the diseased organ that was the real contagion, he cultivated his bacilli artificially for long periods of time and through many successive generations. With a speck of matter, for example, from a tuberculous human lung, he infected a substance, prepared, after much trial, by himself, with a view of affording nutriment to the parasite. Here he permitted it to grow and multiply. From this new generation he took a minute sample, and infected therewith fresh nutritive matter, thus producing another brood. Generation after generation of bacilli were developed in this way without the intervention of disease. At the end of the process, which sometimes embraced successive cultivations extending over half a year, the purified bacilli were introduced into the circulation of healthy animals of various kinds. In every case inoculation was followed by the reproduction and spread of the parasite and the generation of the original disease.

Agricultural.

Letters on Poultry Management.

Mr. Thomson writes that the hen that sets herself in the soil is much more successful than the one that gets a little of attention and care. I would like if Mr. Thomson would take notice that I, not as a practical poultry breeder, but more for fancy, have hatched a good few this present year in three different ways, viz., one in a box with straw and fifteen eggs set in hay loft, the result being nine out of the fifteen; the next being set on the bare soil with twelve eggs, the result being none out of the twelve set, all more or less partly formed; and thirdly, I set one in a box with new hay and twenty-two eggs, the result being that they all came out alive in twenty days, to which I have plenty of witnesses. The mother during her period of sitting only received the same attention and care as the other hens that were walking about, namely, fresh meat and clean water every morning. I have a few of the chickens alive, and promising healthy birds.

I am, &c.,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

There is a great deal of truth in Mr. Thompson's letter on the management of poultry. His remarks, however, are of a somewhat negative nature, and do not give much information on the subject. The inference one would draw such a letter is, that to be really successful in poultry rearing, it is necessary, or all events desirable, to have a heated glass house. I am afraid that such a recommendation involves much trouble and expense. Indeed, this trouble is just the barrier to successful poultry-making. Thousands of farmers and others who keep poultry really know nothing about the management of them, and care less. They think, however, that it is nece-sary to keep poultry running about their farmyards, and leave them very much to their own resources, without care or attention, except what they get from the female members of the household, who are supposed to look after them, yet who often do not, the result being that at certain seasons they are half-starved, and at others surfeited with grain, the small number of eggs and expense than most people are inclined to give for such a laid by such poultry being out of all proportion to the number kept.

With your leave, I will endeavor to supplement Mr. Thompson's letter with a few hints as to their management, and will begin by saying that chickens reared in glass houses are nearly always weakly and delicate. Such places, however, may be sometimes judiciously used for hatching and rearing very early chickens in severe weather.

People who keep poultry generally err by keeping too many birds for the accommodation at their disposal, being actuated no doubt, by a desire to make as much out of them as possible. It is well known, however, to those who have bestowed attention on this subject, that under certain conditions of house-room, space, &c, the fewer hens that are kept in one place the better they thrive and the more eggs will they produce. It is very difficult to get people to believe this, it looks so contradictory to common sense, but let anyone try it, and in the course of time report the result, and it will be found that it is a fact. Far too many birds are kept about our large farm steadings, all herding together, and it is because of the peculiar advantages in this respect of the numerous small holdings in France that the people here surpass us so much in rearing fine poultry, and in sending so many millions of eggs annually to this country. The same holds good to a smaller extent in Iceland. The remedy, therefore, is to get more people to take an interest in fowls, to get them to breed them separately in small numbers.

With regard to feeding, an error which most people make is to give their birds too much food, thinking that they will thereby increase the production of eggs as well as rear large, strong birds. As with the human family, the greatest eaters are often neither the largest, strongest, nor healthiest specimes. Indeed to overfeed poultry generally stops the egg production and causes an increase of internal fat, which always ends in disease of some sort or other, and birds unaccountably dropping down dead from their perches overnight. Two square meals a day (one of them of grain) are all that adult birds require, although chickens in their early stages require to be fed much oftener. The safe rule, however, is to give no more at one time than will be greedily eaten up, and less harm will result from an occasional starving than from leaving meat lying about to get stale and sour.

There is often much bungling and ignorance displayed in the hatching of chickens in the rule of thumb system—or rather no system—which it is gone about. The common way is to set hens as they become broody, with the result that in the course of time numbers of hens are going about attending to families of from one chick up to a dozen or more. Now, if hens, as they became broody, were kept up for a week, ten days, or a fortnight, till a sufficiently large number were collected, to do all the hatching at once, what a saving of trouble and worry there would be? Then the chickens could be given in lots of a dozen or so to certain mothers, and those hens that are over, owing to some eggs not hatching, or to casualitics at the hatching period, could be sent back to their runs to replenish the egg basket, which they would not otherwise do as long as they had chickens to look after.

Mr. Thomson speaks of nests with wooded floors, and points out some objection to them. Nothing, indeed, can be worse for either the hen house itself or the nests than wooden floors. Dry earth is the best for both, and easiest kept clean.—From *The Farmer. Eng.*

WHEAT FROM INDIA.—We have often predicted that the wheat growers of the United States had reason to fear the competion of India in the wheat market of Europe and Great Britain. Read what the London *Spectator* of April 15th says:—'It would be an odd freak of destiny if the opening of the Suez canal were seriously to effect the fortunes of Canada, yet that is not impossible. The shippers of wheat from India appear to have completely surmounted the old transport difficulties, and the value of the export last year exceeded £7,000,000 ($35,000,000), while more than £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) was shipped during the past month.—It is quite possible, therefore, that India may carry off a large share of the wheat trade from the United States, as the States carried it off from Russia, and so stop the rapid extension of culture in Manitoba. With light railways in the Punjab, Northern India, the supply of good wheat for export might be raised to more than 10,000,000 quarters (80,000,000 bushels), ot a price with which, in a good year, Americans cannot compete. The single difficulty with which growers in Northern India now have to contend is the slow, and therefore expensive method of collection by country carts and river boats. Grant even a slight improvement in internal transit, and England would be fed from India—an enormous addition to the importance of the Suez canal.'

TO MAKE POSTS DURABLE.—Burn the part of the post to be set in the ground including the bottom end, just enough to leave a thin layer of charcoal all over the surface, and then dip them in hot tar or asphalt. The charcoal is indestructible by air and moisture; the tar or the asphalt fills the cracks and interstices, and thoroughly protects the interior wood. A barrel of tar or of asphalt is readily obtainable in any large city, costs but little, and will furnish a dip for several hundred posts. The heating can be done in any large iron kettle, with care not to have the material take fire. The charring can be done by building a large fire of waste brushwood and putting on the posts, turning them to prevent too deep burning in one place. Ordinarily the cost of labor and material need not be over 2 to 4 cents a post, while such preparation will add three or fourfold to their real value. As posts decay soonest just at the ground surface, 'between wind and water,' as the sailors say, it is better to have the coating extend half a foot above the ground, and where looks are of no account, the whole post may be similly treated. Which will make them almost indestructible by decay.

— It is very important that farm horses be trained to be good walkers. A very fast gait can be obtained if the proper means are taken. Next to strength, speed is wanted in a draught horse. There is no need that teams should crawl along the road and in the furrow at the snail's pace which is so common. Fast or slow walking is a matter of habit.

— It is a significant fact, and one full of encouragement to cattle feeders on this side of the Atlantic, that, as a matter of economy, the British Government have decided to use 'American beef' as the animal food for its navy. From the quantity required, this piece of policy must greatly increase the beef export of the new world.

APPLES FOR COWS. — Apples, like other succulent food, are good for cows and increase their milk, providing the feeding is done cautiously in the first place, and gradually and regularly increased. But when cows break into orchards and over gorge themselves, fever and bloating may follow accompanied with loss and diminution of milk.

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Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	44	36	29	22	29	37
Aylesford	45	37	31	22	30	38
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
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Summer Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 15	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	8 30	3 50
46	Windsor	9 40	10 40	6 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 29	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 56	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 12	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 22	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 40	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	1 10	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 58	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 21	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	2 46	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 59	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 15	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 53	
111	Paradise	12 48	4 06	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 72	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 53	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 40	5 20	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thur. and Sat. only.	Express Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	6 30	2 1
6	Round Hill	.....	6 56	2 53
14	Bridgetown	.....	7 22	2 54
19	Paradise	.....	7 42	3 07
22	Lawrencetown	.....	7 55	3 15
28	Middleton	.....	8 20	3 31
32	Wilmot	.....	8 37	3 42
35	Kingston	.....	8 51	3 51
42	Aylesford	.....	9 19	4 66
47	Berwick	.....	9 40	4 20
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	10 49	4 50
64	Do—leave	6 30	11 15	5 00
66	Port Williams	6 50	11 35	5 16
69	Wolfville	6 57	11 45	5 22
77	Grand Pre	7 10	11 57	5 30
			P. M	
	Hantsport	7 36	12 30	5 54
84	Windsor	8 15	12 35	6 14
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	3 20	7 33
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 00	8 10

N. B.—Trains are run on Railway Standard Time—15 minutes added will give Halifax time.

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Steamer "Empress" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Digby and Annapolis, and leaves Annapolis on arrival of Express Train from Halifax, at 1.40 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

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L. R. MORSE, M. D., Assignee.

Dated at Lawrencetown, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1882. [6t15

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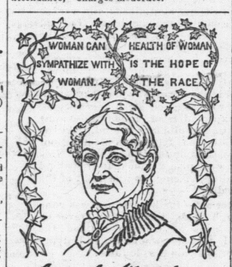

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood; at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists. (0)

NEWEST Importation of

TEA!

CROSSKILL has Just received a fresh supply of Tea equal in quality to the last. No better in the County.

Middleton, 10th April, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull lingering pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (0)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same time on the Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A C,

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive orders for STONE CUTTING and PLASTERING, and also for GRAFTING. He has received a number of choice scions of the following standard sorts—Lady apple, Newton Pippin, Seek and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.
Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

APPLES!

To Whom shall I Ship?

John S. Townsend & CO.,
110 Cannon St., London, E. C.,
GREEN & WHINERAY,
Liverpool and Glasgow.

Why? Because they are prompt, reliable, and understand the trade, and keep me well posted with the state of their market.

For the Ladies.

CODFISH HASH.—Codfish hash is good for breakfast with the accompaniment of good coffee and light muffins. It is a good plan if you wish for an early breakfast to put the codfish in cold water, to freshen, the afternoon before, then by tea time it will be ready to be chopped fine with cold boiled potatoes. Season it with pepper, a little cream and butter. Cook it slowly and for at least half an hour.

FOAM SAUCE.—Here are two recipes for foam sauce, to suit either a plain or rich pudding. Number one: Half a cup of white sugar, one-fourth of a cup of butter, one table-spoonful of corn starch; mix and beat to a cream, put in a tin basin on the stove, and add boiling water till the sauce is of the proper consistency. Number two: One and one-fourth cup of white sugar, an equal quantity of butter, the yolk of one egg; stir the butter and sugar to a cream, add the well beaten yolk of the egg, and lastly the white of the egg which you have beaten to a stiff froth, and a cup of boiling water.

RAGOUT OF COLD MUTTON.—Cut cold roast or boiled mutton in inch square pieces; put any cold gravy in a saucepan, together with sufficient sour or acid jelly of any kind to moisten the meat; add the cold mutton; season palatably with salt and pepper; heat it quickly and serve it at once. A dish of Provencale potatoes may be served with it.

PROVENCALE POTATOES.—Chop one onion fine, and fry it light brown in a tablespoonful of butter; mix the fried onion and butter with a quart of cold mashed potatoes; season them palatably with salt and pepper; put them into a tin mould rubbed with cold butter; press them down compactly, and set the mould in a hot oven until the potatoes are brown; if they have been properly placed in the mould they can be turned out without breaking.

FRENCH HASH.—Mince very fine a teaspoonful of onion, brown it in a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and let that brown; then add a pint of gravy broth, or water, and cold beef cut in small, thick slices; season with salt and pepper, and heat it; draw the pan to the side of the fire, and stir in the yolks of two raw eggs and a glass of sherry or Madeira wine, and serve the hash at once; toast may be placed under the hash.

What Women Wear.

Ladies with æsthetic tastes are having dresses made of Madras muslin window curtains in Oriental designs and colors.

India lawns comes in great variety; the chief pattern shows checks in all sizes and colors. The garniture should be self goods and lace of a quality that can be handsomely laundried.

Madame Modjeska wears in a ring a large diamond, cut with a flat face, and rising with a spring. Under it is a portrait of her son. She calls the ornament her two jewels.

Dark straw with pompons are chosen for common wear. Lace caps continue the styles for babies, and girls a year or two old wear the "Cherry Ripe," with shirred crown of silk or lace, and brim of lace with a full frill.

Pale French grey cashmere gowns have terra-cotta velvet trimmings, and light yellow velvet forms the garniture of a pale blue gown.

For midsummer, satin surahs and the twilled foulards are made up as Watteau polonaises for puffed skirts, and are called tea gowns.

Black tulle, headed with gold, silver or jet, will be a fashionable evening dress the coming season, worn over underskirts of black satin or surah.

Pomegranate, pale ruby, coral pink, Florentine and turkey-comb reds, daffodil, maize, bee-brown and wheat color are some of the newest shades.

Silks designed for summer wear are manufactured especially for the season. They are light in weight, showing a splendid array of colors and shades—a class of goods not so much worn at watering places as formerly.

Lawns gives promise of holding a prominent place in dress outfits for summer rusticating. The tenture is bright and airy in appearance, so appropriate for the summer. No outfit is complete without one or more awn suits.

The most startling parasols exhibited thus are those of vermillion satin, jlined with old gold silk and trimmed with double ruffles of wide gold lace. The ferrules are surrounded by a wreath of brilliant scarlet roses, mixed with small yellow sun flowers.

In millinery the manilla shades are very prominent. This hue is a pale yellow, very noticeable when associated with crimson. Brilliant olive, overspread with a golden shimmer, is styled an antique color, very striking in tone, and possessing the quality of combining nicely with almost every dye.

There are a number of novel effects in greens, especially those shades that partake of other colors. The lichen green in dress materials has a golden lustre; elder green has a silvery veiling; sycamore green has a changeable appearance—it is very soft and delicate, showing off splendidly in superfine goods.

Summer silks having the New Japanese patterns are much sought after in the making up of combination suits. India foulard silks are desirable, especially those with porcelain pattern of hawthorn branches. Raw silks are deemed quite unique; the designs are copied from stained glass, and so closely scattered over the goods that the original texture is entirely concealed.

It appears that the choice of colors in personal adornment is governed this season to a great extent, by æstheticism. 'Tawny shades ascend and descend the scale in as many degrees as one or more octaves on a musical instrument. Fading away, they sink into pale yellowish blendings, or growing deeper, they attain gradually to the 'leonine' hues of the now prominent sunflower.'

Joker's Corner.

The Man Who Boxed.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

There are scores of respectable and reputable heads of families in this city who take regular lessons in the manly art of self-defence, and who spend an hour every evening in swinging clubs and otherwise developing and hardening the muscle. One of the most enthusiast