Miscellaneous.

A Feat in Surgery.

TRANSPLANTING A PART OF A RABBIT'S EYE INTO A MAN'S.

An unusual and interesting operation was performed yesterday, in the public eye clinic that is held every Friday from 1 till 2 o'clock in the amphitheatre of Jefferson College hospital, which will no doubt turn out entirely successful. It consisted in transplanting the conjunctiva (which is the layer of tissue forming the inner lining of the lids and reflected on the eyeball) of a rabbit into the eye of a man who was brought into the hospital a couple of months ago, suffering from a severe burn that had entirely destroyed his sight. He is a young Irishman named Michael McMullin, 28 years old, just over from the old country, a few months, a strong, well-formed, healthy fellow, but as helpless as a child in his blindness. Shortly after coming over he secured employment in a large chemical works, and while handling strong sulphuric acid the fluid splashed up over his face and head, burning him terribly and suddenly and completely blinding him. The right eye was destroyed entirely, and the left one was so injured that anchylo-blepharon resulted—that is, the lids grew fast to the ball, the burn having destroyed most of the conjunctiva. It was decided by a consultation of the surgeons in the department to resort in this rare operation, with the hope of restoring the ball and the lids to their normal condition, and afterwards of securing sight to the injured left one. The chief surgeon, after some trouble, succeeded in getting a healthy buck rabbit, a large fine fellow of the lop-ear variety. He was fastened firmly to an apparatus used in experimenting on the animals, and either being administered to the man and rabbit were both soon under the influence of the anæsthetic. Four of the operating surgeons soon had the eyelid of the man loose from its firm adhesion to the ball and ready for the new conjunction which two others had carefully and skillfully dissected from the left eye of the unconscious rabbit. The part, still warm and bleeding, was rapidly transferred to the under surface of the man's eye lid and neatly stitched to its place. He was then removed to the ward up-stairs, and it is hoped that in a few days the wound will be entirely healed. That much being accomplished, another different operation will be resorted to that will most likely restore to the man the invaluable blessing of sight.—*Philadelphia News.*

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOLS.—Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, who is justly called 'the Nestor of American Physicians,' recently said: 'We shall never control alcohol until we have taught the people—1. What alcohol is. 2. What it will do if you drink it. 3. What it will make us do. I can see no way of doing this except through schools.' Remarking upon this important declaration, the editor of the 'Journal of Education,' says: 'A text-book teaching these elementary facts, in the hands of every child in the land as soon as it is old enough to read, is what we want. A law requiring such teaching in all our public schools would be the wisest kind of legislation. It is a question of intelligence in the beginning, easily controlled if we then let on the light; but no easy task if we wait until it becomes one of imperious appetite. If we can imbed in the intelligence of the children of this generation, before they are contaminated by it, the scientific facts about alcohol, they will banish it and its vendors from the pale of human society when they come to be voters in our places. The Star of Bethlehem of the Temperence Cause stands over the school-house.'

BE OF GOOD CHEER.—A man who acquires a habit of giving away to depression is on the road to ruin. When trouble comes upon him, instead of rousing his energies to combat it, he weakens, and his faculties grow dull, and his judgment becomes obscured, and he sinks in the slough of despair. And if anybody pulls him out by main force, and places him safe on solid ground, he stands there dejected and discouraged, and is pretty sure to waste the means of help that have been given him. How different it is with the man who takes a cherry view of life, even at its worse, and faces every ill with unyielding pluck! He may be swept away with o'erwhelming tide of misfortune, but he bravely struggles for the shore, and is ever ready to make the most of the help that may be given him. A cheerful, hopeful, courageous disposition is an invaluable trait of character, and should be assiduously cultivated.

Burns and Scalds.

Five years since (Sept., '77) the *American Agriculturist* recommended the use of bicarbonate of soda, that is the common baking soda, for most kinds of burns. Since then frequent experiments and observations, the opinions of physicians, and the best medical journals, have more than confirmed all we then said. As burns and scalds are always liable to occur, and as this remedy though simple, has proved to be extraordinarily useful, it should be fixed in the minds of every one. The soda, and the carbolic acid so readily set at liberty from it, have anæsthetic, antiseptic and disinfecting properties, all highly beneficial for burns.

For slight burns cover all the injured parts with a layer of powdered soda. For deeper burns, but where the skin is not broken, dip linen rags in a solution made by dissolving about one-third of an ounce of the soda in a pint of water; lay the rags on and keep them moist with the solution. For very severe burns followed by suppuration (formation of pus) apply the rags in the same way, keeping them moist; but frequently exchange them when dry for fresh ones, and carefully wash off with the soda solution any matter that has accumulated underneath, so that it may not be absorbed into and poison the blood. Leading European medical journals give numerous instances in which, by the above treatment, extensive burns of very severe character have healed speedily, leaving little scar.

For the Ladies.

Hot Water for Plants.

It has long been known that the roots of plants encased in earth would stand water so hot as to be quite uncomfortable to the hand. M. Willermoz in the 'Journal of the Society of Practical Horticulture,' of the Rhone, France, relates that plants in pots may be treated with hot water when out of health, the usual remedy for which has been repotting. He says when ill-health ensues from acid substances contained or generated in the soil, and this is absorbed by the roots, it acts as a poison. The small roots wither and cease their action, consequently the upper and young shoots of the plant turn yellow, and the spots with which the leaves are covered indicate their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant into fresh soil, clean the pots carefully, secure good drainage, and often with the best results. But the experience of several years has proved, with him, the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145° F., having previously stirred the soil of the pots so far as might be done without injury to the root. Water is then given till it runs freely from the pots. In his experiments the water first came out clear; afterwards it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid re-action. After this thorough washing the pots were kept warm. Next day the leaves of Ficus Elastica so treated ceased to droop, the spread of black spots on their leaves was arrested, and three days afterwards, instead of dying, the plants had recovered their normal look of health. Very soon they made new roots, immediately followed by vigorous growth.

A True Lady.

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot afford. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost or found. No art can restore to the grape its bloom. Familiarity without confidence, without regard, is destructive to all that makes woman exalting and ennobling. It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manner in a woman is immorality. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned and not banish men or women from the amenities of their kind. But self-possessed, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a State prison offence, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Do not be restrained. Do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the prince unsought; feel indifferently. Be sure you confer honor. Carry yourself so loftily that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man toward women is deference. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when a man fails in worldly wisdom; but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.

An In-Grown Nail.

Much suffering is due to the corners of toe nails growing into the flesh. The remedy is very simple. It is a mistake to cut the nails short at the sore corners; if the nail is long, cut the upper edge straight across, or in a crescent shape, the crescent in the centre, leaving the corners untouched. Then scrape the middle of the nail for its whole length quite thin. The scraping may be done with a knife, but much more readily by the use of a bit of freshly broken window-glass. The centre of the nail should be made so thin that a slight pressure upon the corners will bend it. In some cases it may be well to put a little lint or cotton under the corners of the nail, to aid in the bending. Of course the avoidance of tight boots or shoes will suggest itself to all.—*American Agriculturist.*

Household Hints.

To clean oilcloth, wash with warm milk. Once in six months scour with hot soapsuds; dry thoroughly and apply a coat of varnish. They will last as long again.

To give glass great brilliancy, wash with damp sponge dipped in spirits, then dust with powdered blue or whiting (tied in a muslin bag,) and polish with a chamois skin.

When carpets are well cleaned sprinkle with salt and fold. When laid, strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with salt, will freshen them up wonderfully.

A paste made of whiting and benzoin will clean marble; and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble, will remove spots.

If milk is set in the cellar it is highly necessary that everything that will likely to impart odor be removed. All vegetable substances should be removed, with boards or wood of any kind that have long remained there and have commenced to decay.

Mix a little carbonate of soda with the water in which flowers are immersed and it will preserve them for a fortnight. Common saltpeter is also a very good preservative.

— Seated one balmy afternoon on the veranda of Mrs. Howe's residence in Newport, Oscar Wilde was heard to remark to a lady who was present: 'Strange that a pair of silk stockings should so upset a nation;' whereupon a well known gentleman, sitting a little remote from the poet, interposed: 'It's the calf that is in the stockings.'

— At the large slaughter houses the shin bones of cattle, after the extraction of their oil, and the hoofs, are exported to England for making buttons.

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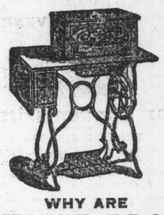

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Summer Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. 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 Tues. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Pass. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	6 30	1
6	Round Hill	.....	6 56	2 35
14	Bridgetown	.....	7 22	2 54
19	Paradise	.....	7 42	3 07
22	Lawrencetown	.....	7 55	3 15
32	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 Wiliams	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 30	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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Annapolis July 7th, 1882.—n13 tf

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Lawrencetown, May 30th, 1882.

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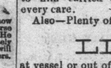
WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf



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Agricultural.

Sheep.

The crying need of American agriculture to day is a more genial incorporation of the sheep into the farming economy. More prolific than horses or cattle, as well as more tractable, subsisting on scantier herbage and requiring less supervision, it claims the additional advantage of 'paying for its raising' in annual instalments of marketable fleece, pending its growth to maturity. It is more readily restrained by fences which would prove no barrier against the encroachment of other farm stock. Its light tread and love of repose warrants its access to fields and pastures where the tramping of cattle and the tearing of hogs would not be tolerated. It wastes less food in proportion to the quantity consumed, and will hunt and utilize much that would otherwise be lost to the farmer. Yielding a return in both fleece and flesh, it furnishes its owner with the double advantage of catching a good market for his produce requiring less water and disposed to work for its food. It is without a peer when Summer drought taxes the farmer's resources for enabling his live stock to maintain an average of thirst and flesh. All that can be said in behalf of feeding live stock on the farm, as distinguished from the soil impoverishing policy of placing the raw grain and grass upon the market, will be found to apply with double emphasis to the farm that carries as a part of its outfit one or more sheep per acre. No, the animal returns more fertility to the soil in proportion to the amount exacted for its support, while none equals it in the evenness with which the droppings are distributed. Notwithstanding the evident advantages, an increase in sheep culture brings the agriculture of a country generally, and especially inuring to the benefit of such farmers as incorporate it into their system, the fact is apparent that sheep are not so numerous or so evenly distributed as they should be.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

A Chance for Boys.

Boys on farms want spending money, and are often sorely troubled how to obtain it. Their best chance appears to be in cultivating some crop at home that requires small capital and a small amount of land for its production. The small fruits are excellent in these respects. They can generally be disposed of to greater advantage in country villages, or even among neighboring farmers, than in large cities, as there is no expense for packages, transportation, or for selling. The country boy can take his own fruit to his customers, sell it by measure, and pocket the proceeds. Probably the most profitable fruits to raise are strawberries and grapes, although blackberries and raspberries sell well in their season. Strawberries offer many advantages over other small fruits. It costs little to get a start with them. A hundred plants set out in a rich place after the bearing season will produce a thousand plants by fall. They will produce a good crop the year after they are transplanted. No implements are required for their cultivation except those found on every farm.

It takes but a small patch of land to produce 50 quarts of strawberries per day during the bearing season, and there are few places where they will not bring at least six cents a quart. By having late and early varieties, the strawberry season may be extended several weeks. There are few persons who will deny themselves strawberries. Grapes have some advantages over strawberries. They are not as perishable, and may be transported long distances without injury. Mature grape vines are almost sure to produce a crop every year. There is little trouble in keeping grapes till Thanksgiving and Christmas, when there is always a demand for them at good prices. With grapes and strawberries to dispose of, any farmer boy can keep himself supplied with money and have some to lay up for a rainy day.—*Fruit Grower.*

Beautify Your Farm.

The appearance of Many farms could be much improved by levelling the grass on the road next to the fence. Before stowing away your ploughs, etc., for the summer, devote a couple of hours to ploughing a strip of grass land in front of your farm, and level it after seeding it down, and passing the roller over it you will in a short time have a nice lawn instead of unsightly knolls and water holes. A few evergreen and other trees planted on it at intervals of a few rods would further add to the appearance, in fact, boulevarding the front of your farm; it would be pleasanter for pedestrians than having to walk on a dusty or perhaps a muddy road. It would also enhance the value of the property in case of sale. How pretty the boulevards look on the main avenues of our cities; the road in front or along your farm can be made to look just as pretty and at the cost of only a little trouble.

BONE DUST AND WOOD ASHES.—A farmer in Indiana gives the following result of an experiment with bone dust and wood ashes. He says: "I applied 600 pounds of dry unleached ashes to the acre and sowed wheat on the land, the result being but six bushels to the acre. Adjoining this track I drilled in 200 pounds of bone dust, and the three acres produced at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre, being an increased yield of fourteen bushels to the acre over the tract sown with wood ashes. The following year I used 500 pounds of bone dust upon the plat where I had previously sown 600 pounds of ashes, and the result was forty bushels of wheat to the acre, being double what the bone dust had produced alone. This experiment satisfied me that ashes alone, or bone dust alone, would not give a yield that paid to my satisfaction. This plat with ashes, yielded six bushels to the acre; with bone dust it yielded twenty bushels, but when the two were combined I harvested forty bushels. This shows what experimenting and a small expenditure of money will do for the progressive farmer."

Joker's Corner.

Where they would be Buried.

She—'My love, don't you think you ought to secure a lot in the cemetery before all the best ones are taken?'

He—'Why, my darling, I have a very fine lot over in the Woodborough Cemetery, you know.'

She—'But, love, that is ten miles from here, and Woodborough is a little village. Since we intend to make Spruceville our permanent home, we shall naturally be expected to have our burial lot here.'

He—'Shall we, dear? Who will expect us?'

She—'Now, love, don't be vexing. Everybody, of course—that is, everybody that is anybody.'

He—'But, my dear, you know the lot at Woodborough has cost me something. I have had it decorated and cared for, and it has been used. I could not sell it. I can hardly afford two burial lots.

She—why, love, we must afford to have a place to be buried in, musn't we?'

He—'There is plenty of room there, my darling. But let us not continue the subject. I hope it will be a long time before we shall have to think of being buried away from each other, little wife.'

She—'that is the very reason, my love, that we should have a lot there—so as not to be buried away from each other. I cannot bear to think of being buried anywhere but by your side.'

He—'that is not what I meant, my pet. But no matter. We shall never be separated—not even in death.'

She—'Well then, we must not put off looking out a good lot. Let us ride out to the cemetery, to-morrow, Leon.'

He—'Dear, dear, let us understand each other. My folks are buried there at Woodborough.'

She—'Exactly Leon. But my folks are buried here at Spruceville.'

He—'My—this is painful—my departed wife sleeps there.'

She—'Leonidas!'

He—'Caroline!'

She—'Your first wife may sleep where you please. Your second, sir, will sleep to please herself. She, sir, will have a grave in the cemetery here, at Spruceville.'

He—'Very well, buy your grave yourself, then. I have one at Woodborough good enough for me. If you want to lie by me, you can come there.'

She—'And if you and your precious first wife want me to lie by you, you can come and bring her here.'

He—'Yes. Well, we shan't come.'

She—No, and I don't wan't you to. A man who thinks so little of his wife that he would lug her bones off ten miles in the country, away from her own people, doesn't deserve to be admitted into a grave by the side of her.'

He—'Ugh! I wouldn't go into it, admittance free, and a deed of the whole graveyard thrown in.'

She—'Oh! you brutal—oo!—oo!—You—oo——'

He—'But, who began this?'

She—'You—oo!—did—you—oo! hoo! b—oo! hoo! buried before I—oo!—ever thought of dying—oo!——'

He—'For heaven's sake, don't! don't! don't! You will alarm the neighbors.'

She—'O-hoo! boo! boo! I'm dying—oo!—bury me anywhere—oo!——'

He—'Very well, wife, that settles it. You go to Woodborough——'

She—'No—distinctly—I—don't—Mr. Leonidas—Spink! I go to bed. And if you don't go out with me to-morrow and buy that lot, you will hear noises in this house that will make you wish that you were buried in the ocean.'

He—'But, Caroline, consider——'

She—'Not another word, sir! We are to be buried here.'

Summer Sounds.

Dialogue in a summer hotel in Rhode Island, at midnight, recently:

'Ma?'

'What, dear?'

'Is that you, ma?'

'Yes, dear.'

'Pa?'

'What, dear?'

'Is that you, pa?'

'Yes, dear.'

'Good-night, ma.'

'Good-night, dear.'

'Good-night, pa.'

'Good-night, dear.'

The dialogue had been repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes for two hours, when an elderly man in the adjacent room, who had been trying to sleep all that time, rolled out of bed with a thud, climbed up into the transom, and putting his head out, shouted at the top of his lungs:

'Yes, it's me, maw, and it's me, paw; now go to sleep, you little brat, or I'll come in there and chew you up!'

Five minutes later a holy calm brooded over the house.

HOW AN OLD MAN DIVIDED UP WITH HIS SONS.—A wealthy pe