## Miscellaneous.

### Muscle in the Ministry.

WANTED — MEN WITH NUMBER ELEVEN HEARTS.

At the graduating exercises of a Baptist seminary at Chicago, a reverend gentleman delivered an address to the graduates about the duty they owned to themselves in working up muscle as well as cultivating brains. He carried the idea that there were to many weak sisters among the preachers, and that the cause of Christ needed men able to stand up and knock down other men, in order to do any good in the way religion is running now days. That is what we have claimed for years, and we are glad the sensible preachers are getting on to the racket. The trouble is that too often the shrimps in a family are sent to a theological seminary. If a man has four boys, three of whom are muscular, hearty, good natured, warm-hearted, thorough-breds, inclined to have fun with the world, and the boy who is pale and sickly and dried up, and who mopes around as though he had worms, and eats pie when the other boys are hoisting in pork and beans, and who goes to bed when it is dark under the table, and dreams of a land that is fairer than this, and has night sweats, while the boys slide out the back way and go cooning melons, the father will at once put up a job to make that human dried prune a minister, and the other boys will have to stub along as farmers, merchants, lawyers, and such wicked things. The shrimp goes to college and prays without ceasing the first year, hazes without praying the second year, and "mashes" girls without praying the third year, and when he joins the ministry the chances are that he will have a pious cast of countenance and college deviltry enough concealed about his person to make it mighty spry around a female seminary or a pound sociable. While the other boys have settled down to business and quit "cooning" for melons and other contraband goods, and are raising families and making money and having quiet fun, the pie biter, who never had a generous impulse or a natural dose of perspiration on his brow, will be 'called' from one place to another, investigated for conduct prejudicial to good square religion, whitewashed by committees because his mind and body are weak, and he winds up by going around peddling a book or delivering tracts on the evils of smoking and drinking, and finally he goes and boards with his brothers, whose children quit playing and romping and look solemn when 'Uncle Hendry' comes upon them unawares. The pulpit don't want any of these basswood pumpkin seeds to point sinners to the golden streets of the new Jerusalem. It wants hearty, rollicking, good-natured chaps who will lead sinners, and say, 'Come on, boys,' instead of pointing the way as though saying, 'you fellows go and see what kind of a lay out it is, and if it is all right I will come if I am well enough, and the climate agrees with me.' People do not want to see a minister who acts as though his religion made him sick. They do not want any of it in theirs if it is going to make them look as if they had lost every friend they ever had and wanted to lean on a barrel and have a good cry. They don't want it if it is going to make them go back on the poor and unfortunate, and kick the fallen, and everlastingly damn nine-tenths of the human race, who happen to be wealthy. The sinners had rather go round a block and catch on to religion that makes its minister one of God's noblemen, who has a heart and an appetite, and who has charity for all, no matter how low they may be, and who can praise God with an eighteen carat smile on his face, and who would knock down a brute who would abuse a poor person, instead of going home and taking a dose of medicine for dyspepsia. A minister who shows by his actions that his religion agrees with him, and whose clothes fit him, and who can shake hands with a man and his hand will feel like a vice instead of a mackerel, and who can be slapped on the shoulder by a worldly man without breaking him all to pieces is the one who is going to do the work for the Master, and earn his living. There ought to be an examining board at all the theological schools to examine candidates, and when it finds a young fellow that has got a number eleven heart and a good sized stomach, and muscles of iron, rope him in, no matter if he is right fresh from a horse race, or if there is a laugh on his face as big as a horse shoe. But when the shrimp comes with his hands crossed his narrow stomach, and pain depicted on his face, and his eyes hollow, tell him the best thing he can do is to give up the idea of preaching and go and learn to be a he milliner. Then religion will be an every day occurrence, anybody will be liable to catch it.

### Peculiarities of Manitoba Freshets.

The two great rivers of North America, the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, are joined between the Minnesota and Dakota by two lakes connected together by a small stream—Big Stone Lake emptying through the Minnesota River into the Mississippi, and Lake Traverse emptying through the Red River into Hudson's Bay, the course of the former being south, and of the latter north. It naturally follows that as the ice melts away in the spring, the lower part of the ice in the Mississippi passes away with the stream, and the river is now cleared; but the reverse is the case in the Red River, as ice at its source is the first to melt, and the water and ice descends towards colder instead of warmer regions, having to work out their way through the northern ice with the assistance of the slowly rising temperature. It is no wonder, then, that ice gorges are so constant and lasting, and the freshets so serious, for it takes time to melt a heavy body of ice in a river when the melting process commences at the wrong end. The freshets are bad enough in Minnesota and Dakota, near the river's source, extending in places some seven miles on each side of the river; but as the gorges are forced farther north the supply of water behind them is increased, and the freshets worse in their character. This endures till the warm weather has reached Hudson's Bay and opened the mouth of the river.—*Boston Transcript.*

## For the Ladies.

### "Jellies Clear and Amber Sweets."

Currants, gooseberries and strawberries are the first to claim attention. To can currants use about one cupful of sugar to four cupfuls of fruit; add one cupful of water and boil until the currants are tender, then can. Currants make a delicious spiced jam, which is an appropriate relish with all kinds of meat, especially when served cold. The currants are stemmed, and to each bowlful of fruit add the same quantity of sugar and enough water to cover the bottom of the preserving kettle; boil two hours, spice to taste with cinnamon, cloves and ginger ten minutes before removing from the fire; one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of cloves and one teaspoonful of ginger to each gallon of fruit measured after cooking are good proportions.

Currants for jelly should be picked from the bushes during dry weather, and before they are too ripe. The following is an excellent recipe; Stew the currants five minutes to soften them, then squeeze out the juice, strain and measure it, put it back on the stove in a porcelain kettle and let it boil briskly for five or seven minutes; add the sugar, one pound for each pint of juice, measured before cooking; stir one minute, then remove from the fire and pour into glasses as quickly as possible, for if made correctly it jellies immediately.

Gooseberries are canned the same as currants. To make them into jelly, boil the berries in a very little water until they are soft, then squeeze them through a jelly bag and strain through two thicknesses of flannel; allow one pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and boil together fifteen or twenty minutes. Gooseberries also make very good catsup. Twelve pounds of gooseberries, eight pounds of sugar, three pits of weak vinegar and spices to taste; boil together two hours.

Cherries are best canned and dried. For canning add to them one-third their weight in sugar; after it has dissolved boil slowly for fifteen minutes, put in bottle or cans and seal hot. By some the taste given by leaving in the pits is thought an improvement. If this flavor is desired the pits should be tied in a thin piece of muslin or netting and boiled with the cherries, but cherries should, for obvious reasons, never be canned without removing the stones. Cherries dried in sugar are delicious for fruit puddings, and are also good in pies or stewed. Stone the cherries, add one fourth their weight of sugar and boil for five minutes, and then spread on plates or platters and dry in a moderate oven.

Glass jars are to be preferred to tin cans for many kinds of fruits, and for a small family pint sizes are better than quart. Stone jars or glass should always be used for jams or preserves. Ordinary tumblers are better for jelly glasses, for the lids of the latter are never quite satisfactory. It is a good plan to put jelly which is to be used for cakes, etc., in bowls or wide-mouthed jars. It can be opened, the required amount be lifted out with a spoon and sealed up again, and by using the larger vessel some room and handling is saved.

Glasses of jelly and jars of preserves and jam are sealed best by using a paste made by stirring one teaspoonful of flour in two of cold water; when mixed perfectly smooth and free from lumps add more cold water until it is so thin that it runs as freely as water, cut thin brown paper round and an inch larger than the top of the glass or jar; dip it in the paste until wet thoroughly, then put over the glass or jar, pressing it down tightly; when dry it will be entirely air tight and the fruit will keep perfectly.

Before the fruit is set away it should be labelled; the name written in ink on white paper and pasted on the side of the glass, jar or can, makes the most convenient one. Five drops of glycerine added to each ounce of mucilage or flour paste used for putting the labels on glass or tin will make them adhere and effectually prevent them from curling up and coming off.—*Our Continent.*

### The Use of Ammonia in Baking Powders.—Its Importance as a Culinary Agent.

The recent discoveries in science and chemistry are fast revolutionizing our daily economies. Old methods are giving way to the light of modern investigation, and the habits and methods of our fathers and mothers are stepping down and out to be succeeded by the new ideas, with marvellous rapidity. In no department of science however, have more rapid strides been made than in its relations to the preparation and preservation of human food. Scientists having discovered how to traverse space, furnish heat, and beat time itself, by the application of natural forces, and to do a hundred other things promotive of the comfort and happiness of human kind, are naturally turning their attention to the development of other agencies and powers that shall add to the years during which man may enjoy the blessings set before him.

Among the recent discoveries in this direction, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the preparation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass of into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening powder over soda and cream-of-tartar when used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking, the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it rises itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest good have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined, of course, with other leavening meal.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claim for it, the applications of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit, and cake, it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.—*Scientific American.*


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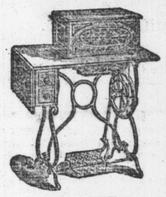

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| Bonnthill | 36 | 30 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 29 |
| Bridgetown | 37 | 30 | 25 | 18 | 25 | 31 |
| Paradise | 39 | 32 | 26 | 19 | 26 | 32 |
| Lawrencetown | 41 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 34 |
| Middleton | 42 | 34 | 27 | 20 | 27 | 34 |
| Wilmot | 42 | 34 | 27 | 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 |
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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 | Kingsten | 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 Tues. 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 55 |
| 6 | Bonnd Hill | 6 56 | | 2 |
| 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 06 |
| 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 30 | 8 10 |

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

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

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

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Parker Neily of Brooklyn, are requested to render the same duly attested to within three months from the date, and all parties indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. NEILY,
O. M. TAYLOR, } Executors.

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## ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

## RHEUMATISM,

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,*

*Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. JOGELER & CO.,
*Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

## Welland Canal Enlargement!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY, the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called he "Rock Cut."

Plans, showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *four thousand* dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. 6i21

## Salesmen Wanted.

To begin work at once on

FALL ALES, 1882,

—FOR THE—

## Fonthill Nurseries,

THE LARGEST in the DOMINION.

Head Office:—TORONTO, Ontario.

Branch Offices:

MONTREAL, P. Q., and ST. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, On.

We can employ 100 Additional Agents, and want men who can give full time to the business.

Steady employment and good salaries to successful Agents. References required.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen,
Montreal.

J. W. BEALL,
Manager.

March 3rd, 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 as those 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 dragging pains, all speedily yield to the curative power. (32)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

## 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

## 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.

## Miss E. M. Bonnett

WILL be prepared by the middle of May to give instructions on the

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN,

to those who may desire them.

Bridgetown, May 1st, 1882.

## 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.

## Farrow Cow for Sale.

THE subscriber has a FARROW COW FOR SALE that can be made fit for Beef in a month's time.

Apply at once to

H. S. PIPER.

Bridgetown, June 13th, 1882.


## Agricultural.

### Converted Pacers

Many pacers have been converted into trotters, and some have trotted faster than they ever paced, while others have gone faster at their natural gait. The fastest pacers, when converted, have proved to be the fastest trotters. Speed is capable of being modified, cultivated, and trained down to its natural rate of progress. For breeding purposes, we must look for speed where it is possessed. No breed ever did or will impart it to their issue, that do and never do possess it. Cultivation will do much to improve the gait, but inheritance is the great essence of great speed and courage. The trainer brings out what has been bred in. He is in an indispensible agent to develop the full power and capacity of the horse.

Some of the fastest horses on the trotting turf have been converted pacers. Pelham was a converted pacer, and he was the first horse to trot a mile in harness in 2.28, which he performed in 1849. Maud S. had an ambling, racking movement, which had to be squared by the use of toe weights to the tune of 2.10¾. Smuggler, the fastest stallion on record, (2.15½), was a converted pacer. Edward Forrest was a double-gaited racking side-wheeler, and he had to be squared and converted into a trotter by toe weights. A mere accident pointed out the remedy for this ill-balanced stallion in giving Edwin Forrest a trial, he lost off his near forward toe weight. To the surprise of his driver he never changed his gait during the trial. This gave the clue to changing the weights, by adding two ounces to his off forward foot, which balanced his action and converted him into one of the fastest trotters of the day—record 2.18. Thos. L. Young was a converted trotter pacer—record 2.19¾. Mazomanie was a converted pacer; when the lateral was converted into the diagonal movement, he could trot much faster than he ever paced—record 2.20¾. Molly Morris was a converted pacer—she could trot faster than she paced—record 2.22. Kansas Chief was a natural fast pacer; he was converted into a trotter, and left a record of 2.21¼. Lady Rolfe was a natural fast pacer; she struck a trot and made a trotting record of 2.22¼. Loafer was a converted pacer—record 2.24¼. Cooly was converted into a trotter—record 2.26. Kitty D was a converted pacer—record 2.26¼. John B was converted to trotting—record 2.27. Canadian Chief, a stallion in good repute, could trot in three minutes and pace in 2.40. Old Pacing Pilot was partly converted, but could pace faster than he could trot. Old Columbus took to trotting, and could trot faster than he could pace.

The pacer is known from his form. He has a peculiar form, or distinct type, that is different from that of other breeds of horses—he has the sloping rump and pacing foot, in stable language. His heels are long and slanting under. The ground surface of the heel is nearer the centre of the foot, making his feet appear longer than they are. This formation of the foot is not so favorable to good knee as to the more upright heels of the trotter. He is long in the body, and covers more ground than ordinary horses. His long, sloping hips, and well-bent hind legs give him long, sweeping action in the hind reach. His low, even movement and rapid stride give him great speed. The following named pacers have records, viz: Little Brown Jug, 2.11¾; Sleepy Tom, 2.12¼; and Mattie Hunter, 2.12¾. The pacer mixes so well with other breeds that it is an encouragement to the breeder to grade them up with trotting families. There is a role of graded pacers that have converted themselves to trotting without the aid of toe weights or skillful training. Sontag and Highland Maid were both original pacers, and afterwards trotted very fast. Tip, Dart and Tom Wonder were self-converted trotters. The greatest twenty mile horse on record, John Stewart, was got by Tom Wonder, a converted pacer.

Pacing is an acquired gait, that has become hereditary from long established acquisition. It is the second edition of trotting. Their re-union is bringing back the estrays who wandered from the flock. Great speed united will reproduce its kind. 'Like produces like, or the likeness of an ancestor,' the world over. That pacers crossed with trotters should produce speed, is a natural consequence, because both sides have long possessed it as a common inheritance. Here we have the key to the conversion of pacers. They are mixed up with trotting ancestors. When they predominate in their pedigree they will from instinct exchange the lateral for the diagonal movement.

Old Pacing Pilot is a good illustration of the merits of crossing pacers with trotters. The original Pilot was a French pacer, he was mixed, through his descendants, with trotting blood. The union produced the most celebrated horses that were ever bred in Kentucky or any other State. They produced such distinguished trotters as Maud S., record 2.10¼; Nutwood, 2.19¾; Mambrino Gift, record 2.20; Noontide, record 2.20¼; Voltaire, record 2.21, and a host of others, but little less renowned.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

### Have You a Scrap-Book?

Every farmer should keep a book in which to paste agricultural scraps. Every one in reading a paper will see a number of things he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations, and yet, after reading the paper he will probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve and remember, and paste them in a scrap book. Such a book at the end of a year or two will be very interesting and valuable.

## Joker's Corner.

### Judge Carey Taking Pay for His Time.

*From the Carson City Appe