Miscellaneous.

'Cutting the Key Log.'

The first thing to be done is to find out where the jam occurred, and then to discover what is called the 'key log,' that is to say, the log which holds the base of the 'jam.' An old experienced 'stream driver' is soon on the spot, for the news is soon carried up stream that there is a 'jam' below. Every minute is of consequence, as logs are coming down and the 'jam' increasing in strength. The 'key log' being found, there is a cry for volunteers to cut it. Now, when you consider that there are some hundred big logs of timber forming a dam, and the instant the key log is cut the whole fabric comes rushing down with a crash, you will see that unless the ax-man gets instantly away he is crushed to death. There are usually in a camp plenty of men ready to volunteer; for a man who cuts a key log is looked upon by the rest of the loggers just as a soldier is by his regiment when he has done any act of bravery. The man I saw cut away a log which brought down the whole jam of logs was a quiet young fellow, some twenty years of age. He stripped everything save his drawers; a strong rope was placed under his arms, and a gang of smart young fellows held the end. The man shook hands with his comrades, and quietly walked out on the logs, ax in hand. I do not know how the loggy-road one felt, but I shall never forget my feelings. The man was quietly walking to what very likely might be his death. At any moment the jam might break of its own accord, and also, if he cut the key log, unless he instantly got out of the way, he would be crushed by the falling timber. There was a dead silence while the keen ax was dropped with force and skill on the pine log. Now the notch was near half through the log, one or two more blows, and a crack was heard. The men got in all the slack of the rope that held the ax-man; one more blow and there was a crash like thunder, and down came the wall of timber, to all appearances on the ax-man. Like many others, I rushed to help haul away the poor fellow, but to my great joy I saw him safe on the bank, certainly sadly bruised and bleeding from sundry wounds, but safe.—*The Field.*

The Sun's Fuel.

What keeps the majestic ball hot and bright? This has greatly engaged physicists and astronomers, and various have been their theories. If the sun shone only by mere combustion of its own materials, the calculation is that its fire would not last five thousand years. It is very kind of Dr. Siemens to come forward with an entirely new theory, which holds out the hope that the men of science are all wrong with their dismal foreboding, and that the creation is not schemed on the poor footing of a German stove or a suburban gas company. The learned ironmaster and physicist believes that the sun may very well go on illuminating and warming our world and the family of sister planets for an indefinite, if not infinite, time. He supposes interstellar space to be filled with an extremely attenuated hydrogen, and interplanetary space with denser gas, albeit more rarefied than the atmosphere drawn round each world. The sun, he thinks, whirling on its axis, draws into its poles the thin hydrogen, hydrocarben, and oxygen of our sphere, and these, being kindled, are projected outward at its equator into space. The accepted view is that the heat and light there developed and radiated perish, as far as we are concerned, except for the small portion arrested by each solar satellite; but Dr. Siemens argues that this heat and light do their chief work in decomposing the carbonic oxide and watery vapor which were produced by the kindling at the solar poles, so that the sun itself perpetually renews its own supplies, and restores by its energy the waste matter which has fed that energy. The theory is much too technical and complicated to be here discussed, and we should offer a bad compliment to its ingenious author even to attempt such a task. Dr. Siemens, however, has had great experience with the phenomena of radiated heat, and his applications of the new view to the nature of the zodiacal light and of comets is particularly striking. Of course it is startling to hear of something in our system which closely resembles perpetual motion; and those who maintain that everything comes to an end, and that all mechanical energy must be gradually degraded and metamorphosed, will be slow to receive the new suggestion.—*London Telegraph.*

Restoring Worn Coins.

Recently while Dr. A. H. Best, of Savannah, Ga., was silver-plating a small article with silver cyanide solution, he used an old Spanish silver coin as anode. The coin was worn perfectly smooth and had been hammered to twice its original size; yet in a little while after it was put in the bath every letter and figure became visible. The date, 1800, though defaced so as to be beyond deciphering with a powerful glass, became plain.—*Scientific American.*

— Says the London *Truth*: Princess Beatrice has just had a very pretty dress made for her. The material is soft, fawn colored vicuna cloth, trimmed with striped moire and a new hand-woven gold broche braid, with buttons to match. As this dress was made with a habit bodice we may infer the continued popularity of this form.

— A short distance from Buena Vista Cal., is a cave inhabited by spiders of enormous size. The cave was discovered last December by a party of sight-seekers. The spiders are about the size of small birds, and make a strange sound while weaving their web. The webs are so tough and the fibres so large that it is almost impossible to break them.

For the Ladies.

Guarding Against Moths.

HOW VALUABLE FURS ARE KEPT BY FURRIERS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A very important branch of the furriers' business, but one which many say they would be glad to get rid of if they could do so without injury to their more important interests, is the storing and caring for during the summer months of valuable furs. Thousands of dollars worth of furs and furlined garments are confided to their care every spring, to be kept free from moths, and returned in good order in the autumn. 'But,' one of the largest uptown dealers said, 'we don't want any more of this work than we have now, and I think I would be willing to give it up altogether but for the consideration that customers who come to us for this service will be likely some day to become purchasers, and so make us even. It gives a great deal of trouble. Women hardly ever send boxes with their furs, or, if they do, the boxes are broken and useless. So we have to supply new boxes, costing sixty cents each. Then the furs have to be cleaned, aired and beaten every week or two, repacked, and insured. It is expected also that we should take care of the most troublesome things. One women brings us a velvet dress, trimmed with feathers, to be kept free of creases and moths during the season. Another insists on our keeping her horse blankets, and we have even had them send us rugs and carpets.

'The only way to keep furs safely is to clean them thoroughly before putting them away, then to put them in very close boxes, and every week, in the case of delicate furs, or two weeks at most with the hardiest, to take them out, shake and beat them well, air them thoroughly, and replace them in their boxes. Nothing can be put in the boxes with them which will enhance their safety, without doing them injury. Camphor, in which many persons have such confidence, is very injurious to the furs of sable, mink, and others, even to some of the colored ones, and its unpleasant odor clings to furs much longer than to clothing. There is a tar paper, especially prepared for the purpose, which is said to keep moths away, and is largely used in keeping clothing, but we cannot use it, even if it were certain to exclude moths, because it gives the garments the disagreeable odor of tar, which would cling to them a long while. Tobacco and cedar chips are of little or no value, and we certainly would not trust to them for safety. In fact, there is nothing on which we can rely confidently, except constant care, in airing, beating, and packing away.

'Hatters generally, at the close of their winter goods season, pack in pasteboard boxes, with paper tightly pasted over the cracks, all the fur caps, gloves, tippets, collars and such things they have left over, and say that the plan works satisfactorily. Perhaps it does, with such small articles as they have to handle, but it would be impracticable of application to the care of great heavy velvet circulars, lined with fur, heavy fur cloaks, and other goods of this most expensive class. They would be ruined by such keeping, even if the moths did not get at them, which they very probably would. The keeping out of creases is quite as important and as difficult as the keeping out of moths. Ladies sometimes get that idea of keeping their furs in the summer by sealing them up in air-tight boxes, and for a season or two they may do so successfully, as far as the moths are concerned, but in the end it is sure to work them woe. One lady of my acquaintance, who had a magnificent $1,500 set of sables, said to me. 'Why should I pay you several dollars for keeping my furs for me, when I have got just as good a way myself which will cost me nothing?' I said, 'Very well, there is no reason why you should pay me for doing what you can do as well.' She sealed her furs in air-tight boxes. For two seasons the plan happened to work admirably. At the end of the third season, when she took them out of the boxes, she brought them to me. The worms were actually dropping out of them by scores. Her beautiful furs were wholly ruined. She doesn't practise that sort of economy any more.

'The prices for keeping furs vary greatly, according to their delicacy—for some are much more difficult to keep than others—ranging all the way from two per cent. up to four per cent. on their value. When the great trouble incurred, the space required, the responsibility involved, and the cost of insurance against fire are all taken into account, the charges are very low indeed—not enough to induce us to desire any extension of the business.'

An up-town tailor has started, as a department of his business, the keeping of men's winter clothing during the summer months. He began it last year, and met with so much encouragement that he has increased his facilities for the present season. For keeping overcoats he charges 50 cents per month; coats, 35 cents; vests, 20 cents; trousers, 25 cents, and guarantees that the moths shall not injure them. He is very reticent about his methods, seeking to impress the inquiring mind with the idea that he possesses a profound secret, the nearest he will come to revelation thereof, being: 'I puts dem in a partic'lar kind of boxes vot I got, mit paper, unt efery week I airs dem, unt skakes dem ouet. Dem moths don't go mit dat baper in a blace.'—*N. Y. Sun.*

To PERFUME NOTE PAPER, ETC.—Get a few quires of blotting paper, sprinkle the sheets with the perfume desired; then put the blotting under a weight until it becomes dry. When dry, put note paper, envelopes, etc., between the sheets and place them under a weight for a few hours; remove them and they will be found perfumed. The blotting sheets may be utilized again, and can be made to retain their perfume for a long time by keeping them free from exposure to air.

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	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	22	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	40	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	24	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	42	34	27	20	27	34
Aylesford	44	36	29	22	29	37
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
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

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Winter Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 45	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 24	8 37	3 36
46	Windsor	9 40	10 55	4 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 19	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 46	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 02	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 12	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 30	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	12 55	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 43	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 04	
		P. M.	2 29	
95	Kingsten	12 04	2 42	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 58	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 20	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 26	
111	Paradise	12 48	3 39	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 04	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 32	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	5 00	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.	Express, Mon. Wed. and Sat. only.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave			8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave		7 15	2 20
6	Round Hill		7 43	2 42
14	Bridgetown		8 08	3.02
19	Paradise		8 32	3 16
22	Lawrencetown		8 48	3 25
28	Middleton		9 21	3 42
32	Wilmot		9 39	3 53
35	Kingston		9 55	4 02
42	Aylesford		10 31	4 16
47	Berwick		10 57	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive		11 52	5 02
			P. M.	
64	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
66	Port Williams	6 50	12 48	5 27
69	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
77	Grand Pre	7 10	1 14	5 41
	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 05
84	Windsor	8 15	2 30	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 47
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 22	8 25

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

Steamboat Express trains runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same days on arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

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Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

Notice of Assignment.

ISAAC L. WHITMAN,

OF Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, did by deed of assignment made on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1882, and which has been duly recorded, grant and convey to me all his real and personal estate, for the payment of his debts; and creditors are duly notified that to entitle them to the benefits and proceeds of said estate, they must come in and execute said deed, which lies in my office at Lawrencetown, within three months from the date thereof.

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

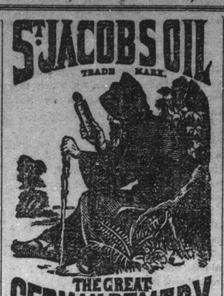
Dated at Lawrencetown, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1882. [6it5

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.

Brooklyn, April 18th, '82.



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Bridgetown, N. S. March 7th, 1881. 47tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,
240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

MONCTON Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—

TWO SUITES OF DRAWING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Drawing Room suite in Brown Repp and Walnut; Bedroom suite Black Walnut, Marble Topped. Also, sundry other pieces.

For further information apply to

MRS. J. K. RITCHIE.

Lawrencetown, Jan. 18th, '81. n40tf

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, New'on 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.

Agricultural.

Harnessing Horses Correctly

When harnessed correctly, a strong horse is a powerful animal; but by an imperfect adjustment of the gearing, many strong horses are shorn of half their strength; and many are often worried more by an improper fit of the harness, or by a decidedly bad attachment to the vehicle they are drawing, than by all the service they perform. But few teamsters have even been taught how to harness a horse correctly; and fewer still have learned that there is a right way and a wrong way to hitch a team to a carriage. When a harness is taken from the shop, every part should be adjusted to fit the horse that is to wear it. The backband should be let out or buckled up, until it will be neither too long nor too short when the animal is drawing a load. Many a good horse has had a large sore made on his back simply because the backband of the harness was buckled up too far. The breeching should also be adjusted properly, so that the horse will not seem like a man in a boy's coat, nor like a colt wearing the harness of a full-grown horse. The collar should never be so long that a man can thrust his arm easily between the neck of the animal and the lower end of the collar. Many horses—especially old ones—when thin in flesh require collars so small that they cannot be put over the heads of the horses that wear them. It is of eminent importance that the proprietors of teams should see to such minor points and provide collars that are open at the top or bottom. Every horse should have his own collar and harness, as much as any man his own boots and coat. The lines are often adjusted in such a manner, that the heads of both horses are hauled away from each other so far that the team cannot travel easily. At other times their heads are drawn too far inward, toward each other. The lines should be adjusted so that the heads may be held just as far apart as the length of the double whiffle-tree. When a team is attached to a carriage, or lumber waggon, the breast straps, stay chains, or neck yoke should be so adjusted that the pole or tongue cannot strike either horse. The tongue is often allowed to have so much play, that it whangs the arms or shoulders of a team with terrible force, when the vehicle is being drawn over rough ways. The neck yokes, straps, or tongue between the shoulders, where the lateral jerking or thrusting will be relieved by the gearing on the necks of the animals rather than against the unprotected arms or shoulders of the team.—*Practical Farmer.*

Improving a Poor Farm.

The beginning of improving the land is in draining it properly. Where a farmer is unable to make covered drains, either on account of its cost or for want of the required fall, he should have open ditches in order to get rid of all surface water. The next point of importance is to have your plowing well done and the land brought to a fine tilth, keeping it perfectly clear of vegetable growth except that which is sown or planted, putting in no more crop than you are able to cultivate well; get your land in clover as soon as possible, and when you have succeeded in this apply from thirty to fifty bushels of quicklime to the acre. Should your land be too poor to produce clover, try peas, buckwheat or oats, which as soon as in blossom, should be plowed under for the purpose of supplying the soil with vegetable matter. Endeavor to convert all course material, such as straw, fodder, rough hay (and any thing else that will absorb the liquids from the stable,) into manure, and apply directly from the stable in order to make the most of it. When once in grass, keep a sod upon it as long as possible, and pasture no more than is absolutely necessary. Depend upon clover, plaster, lime and stable manure for increasing the fertility of your soil, and if you are unable to get a sufficient quantity of these purchase the best commercial fertilizer in the market.

WORK IN THE ORCHARD.—The deepest ploughing in the orchard should have been done in autumn, or in very early spring while the trees are dormant. After the growth of the trees have commenced let the plow run shallow. A sharp lookout should also be kept for the eggs of the caterpillar, which form a ring round the shoot, usually several hundred glued together in a mass. Cut off the twig and see that it goes to the fire with the next of the brush. In sections infested with the canker worm the tarredpaper, or troughs filled with oil or gas tar, should be put on immediately and seen to daily.

NOT CURE, BUT PREVENTION.—Too many farmers wait until a disease has attacked their stock before taking precautions that should be a matter of course. Horses should have a bran mash twice a week, in which a handful each of salt and wood ashes have been mixed. Never feed musty hay or unsound corn or oats. Give plenty of fresh water, have a warm but well ventilated stable, and if in spite of a faithful attention to these rules a horse is attacked by a cough, however slight, give fifteen drops of tincture of aconite twice a day and send for a competent vetrinary surgeon.

CABBAGE FOR FARM STOCK.—The raising of cabbage for cattle food is worthy of more attention than it has ever received. Cabbages are very nutritious and an acre of land under good culture will produce a large amount of them. They keep fresh and green for use in winter, affording fine food at a season when most of the fodder is dry. A trial was made in Scotland last year to test the value of an acre of cabbages for feeding sheep compared with the value of an acre of turnips. It was found that the cabbages were worth nearly $20 more than the turnips. It is more work to raise the cabbages, but their greater value must render it far more profitable to raise them.

Joker's Corner.

Young Potts' Menagerie.

They had a terrible time up at Dr. Potts' the other night, says the San Francisco *Post.*

It seems that little Archibald Potts had been holding a menagerie in the cellar for the benefit of the neighbor-juveniles, and among other attractions had locked the Skidmore's big yellow Thomas cat, and the Bezumbee's two Maltese Maria cats into the refrigerator to serve as royal Bengal tigers. In the corner he had fenced in four dogs with bed-slats in a manner supposed to be highly suggestive of grizzly bears. A goat appeared as a Bactrian camel, and a pet raccoon as a panther. A trap full of rats did duty as hyenas, while the ornithological department was represented by Chas. Diffenderfer's parrot and a couple of roosters. A garter snake in a raisin box was billed on the alley fence as a 'feroshus bore constructor,' and made up a list of attractions that extracted the nickels from the juvenile public in a manner that made the embryo Haverly the proudest boy on Van Ness Avenue.

For good and sufficient reasons, Master Archibald failed to confide the full extent of his managerial enterprise to his parents, and, in fact, had bribed the Chinese cook to eternal secrecy with a share in the gate-money and a season ticket.

About 1 a. m., that night, Mrs. Potts discovered that she was hungry, and sitting up in bed, delivered a feeling oration to Dr. Potts as to the magnanimity of his going into the cellar and seeing if there was any cold beef in the refrigerator. After Dr. Potts had stopped snoring long enough to respectfully but firmly decline the nomination, Mrs. P. put on her slippers and proceeded to seek the said refreshments.

Mrs. Potts' candle was blown out as she descended the cellar steps—something that invariably happens, by the way—but as she was familiar with the basement topography she proceeded to grope her way to the refrigerator, and raise its lid. Instantly what seemed to the horrified woman to be a ton of dynamite with claws exploded, and she fell over against the goat, while the dogs bit her, the parrot pecked her, the roosters flew at her, the rats scampered over her, and the pandemonium generally turned loose its racket to mingle with Mrs. Potts' shrieks, which were distinctly heard in West Oakland, the wind being that way.

Dr. Potts just at this juncture awoke from a dream, in which he imagined himself a stage coach being chased in ahead of time by the Indians, and after critically listening to Mrs. Potts' performance for fifteen or twenty minutes he became convinced that burglars were in the house, and that immediate vigorous action was necessary. So, in order to convey the most exact idea of what had happened, he rushed into the garret, crawled out on the roof, and yelled murder at the top of his lungs.

When officer McGluckey arrived, Mrs. Potts was just