## Miscellaneous.

### The Great Eastern.

This mammoth vessel still continues a burden to her owners, and fails to find employment. At a recent meeting of the stockholders, the report of the directors stated that there was no dividend to declare, and that they had been unable to sell their ship by auction. They were, however, frequently receiving enquiries as to the terms upon which she may be chartered or purchased, and as a tendency to build vessels of greatly increased tonnage has lately been plainly manifested, they were hopeful that the time was not far distant when other profitable employment will be found for the Great Eastern, or that an opportunity might present itself of disposing of her at a price approaching her value. The chairman stated that when the ship was put up by auction there was really no bidding for her, although the sale was most extensively advertised on the continent and America. As to the condition of the ship, besides being maintained, she had been undergoing a thorough overhauling. Although commercially she stood in an unfavorable position, it surprised him that some persons had not taken her at the price offered. By a judicious outlay of money, he felt sure that she could be made the cheapest, fastest, most economical, and undoubtedly the fastest vessel afloat; but he could not take the lead in any movement of that kind, owing to his official connection with the company.—*N. Y. Com. Bulletin.*

— Dr. David Nathan Lewis, of Louisville is dreadfully deformed, while Sallie Johnson of Frankfort is a noted beauty. A mutual friend desired to bring them together in marriage, and in or order to give the doctor a chance to woo successfully in spite of his physical disadvantage, arranged a correspondence between them before they met. Lewis made by his letters the good impression anticipated, and when the young lady at last saw him, she was ready to overlook his unpleasing physique. They become engaged. This engagment he broke, and she sued him for damages. At the trial, the defendant's counsel dwelt at great length upon the ugliness of his own client and descanted with equal fervor on the loveliness of the plaintiff. This was done to impress the jury that Miss Johnson ought to be glad of a release from such an unsightly lover, and that it was no damage to lose him as a husband. The verdict, however, was for $3,000.

### The Highest Building in Europe.

Hitherto the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, which stands 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, has enjoyed the distinction of being the most elevated inhabited building in Europe. This honor it can no longer claim. During the past year the city authorities of Catania, in Sicily, have caused to be erected near the snummit of the great volcano, Mt. Etna, an astronomical observatory which stands 2,943 metres above the sea level, or fully 1,000 feet higher than the Hospice of St. Bernard. The structure is nine metres in height, and covers an area of 200 square metres. It consists of an upper and lower story, and is built in a circular form. In the lower story there rises a massive pillar, upon which is placed the great refracting telescope. The lower story is divided into a diningroom, kitchen, and store-rooms. In the upper story there are three bedrooms, intended for the accomodation of astronomers and tourists visiting the establishment. The roof consists of a movable cupola or dome. From the balconies of the upper story a prospect of vast extent and grandeur is presented. The spectator is able to see over half the island of Sicily, the island of Malta, the Lipari Isles, and the province of Calabria, on the mainland of Italy. The observatory is erected upon a small cone, which will, in case of eruption, protect it completely from the lava-stream which always flows down on the opposite side of the volcano.

— It is reported that recent experiments in Philadelphia have proved that it is possible to propel street cars smoothly and rapidly by the expansion of powerful steel springs, the difficulty of giving a uniform and perfect temper to the metal having been overcome. The company controlling the patents makes the following claims: The motor consists of six springs coiled upon a cylinder. Each spring will be made of a flat bar of steel 300 feet long, 6 inches wide and ¼ inch thick. These springs are tempered by the new process is so uniformly and so delicately that their power is simply tremendous. After first being coiled so that their diameter is 18 feet they are tempered, and then wound up until the diameter is 7½ feet. In this condition they are placed upon the motor truck and the appliances of the patents adjusted. A stationary engine at the terminus of the road then winds the springs to a diameter of 40 inches, and it has been demonstrated that the power of the expansion of the six springs from 40 inches to 7½ feet in diameter is sufficient to drive an ordinary street-car full of people five miles on any track in Philadelphia. The springs are so entirely under the control of the brakeman that he can use the power of all of them at once or limit the power to one, or in going down a steep grade he can shut them all off. A check prevents the car from running at a greater rate of speed than nine miles an hour.

— A reward of $800 was offered six years ago for the capture of Wiley Redding, a Georgia negro criminal, and the impression got abroad that the money would be paid for his body "dead or alive." The belief that everybody had a right to kill Redding, and that a handsome sum could be made by doing so, rendered his existence precarious in the extreme.— He was hunted like a wild beast, shot at, wounded, and compelled to hide in the mountains. At times he obtained a respite by concealing his indentity, and during the past two years all trace of him was lost, until he was recognized at work near Fairburn. He fled again, but was chased and shot, this time fatally.

## For the Ladies.

### The Troubles of Being a Woman.

Upon the whole, it is a dreadful brother to be a woman, and do the business up in good shape.

In the first place you've got to look well, or else you're nobody. A man may be homely, and still be popular. Whiskers cover up the most of his face, and, if he has got a large mouth, nobody mistrusts it; and, if he wrinkles bad on his forehead, his friends speak of his many cares, and of his thoughtful disposition, and tell each other that his wrinkles are lines of thought. Lines of thought, indeed! when, in all probability, his forehead is wrinkled by the habit he has got of scowling at his wife when the coffee isn't strong enough.

A woman must always be in good order throughout. Her hair must be frizzled and banged as fashion demands, and she must powder, if she has a shining skin; and she must manage to look sweet, no matter how sour she may feel; and she must hang just so, and her laces must be always spotless, and her boot buttons all in place, and finger nails clean, and and she mustn't whistle nor climb fences, nor stone cats, nor swear when she is mad.

She can't go out alone, because ladies must be protected. She can't go anywhere when it rains, because her hair won't stay crimped, and she'll get mud on her petticoats and things. She can't be a Freemason, because she would tell their secrets, and everybody would know all about that goat and that gridiron. She can't smoke, because it wouldn't be feminine. She can't go courting, because it is unwomanly. But she must get married before she is twenty-five, or everybody will feel wronged. People will sigh over her, and wonder why it is that the men "don't seem to take," and all the old maids and widows will smile significantly—and keep quiet.

Oh, these smiles, and these significant looks! They are ten times worse than open slander!

It is a terrible thing to be an old maid—terrible! Everybody knows it is, and the women who are married to drunken husbands, and who manage to quarrel with them six days out of of seven, will grow in agony of spirit over the single women, and call her 'that poor old maid!

A woman must marry rich, or she doesn't marry 'well.' To marry well is the end and aim of a woman's existence, judging from the view which people in general take of the matter.

It is everybody's business who a woman marries The whole neighborhood put their heads together and talk over the *pros and cons*, and decide whether she is good enough for him. And they criticise the shape of her nose, and the way she does up her hair, and relate anecdotes of how lasy her grandfather was, and how her Aunt Sally used to sell beans and buttermilk.

A woman must wear No. 2 boots on No. 3 feet, and she must manage to dress well on seventy-five cents a week; and she mustn't be vain, and she must be kind to the poor, and go regularly to the sewing-society meetings, and be ready to dress dolls, and make aprons and tidies, for church fairs.

She must be a good cook, and she must be able to 'do up' her husband's shirts so that the heathen Chinee washerman would groan with envy, and gnash his teeth with the same unholy passion, at sight of them.

She must always have the masculine buttons in the family sewed on so that they never will come off while in use, and she must keep the family hosiery so that nobody would mistrust that there were toes inside of the stockings when they are on.

She must hold herself in continual readiness to find everything her husband has lost—and a man never knows where anything is. He will put his boots carefully away on the parlor sofa, and when he has hunted after them half an hour, he will appear to his wife with a countenance like that of the avenging angel, and demand to know 'What in thunder she has done with his boots?'

She must shut all the doors after her lord and master, and likewise the bureau drawers, for a married man was never known to shut a drawer. It would be as unnatural as for a hen to go a swimming for recreation.

She must go to bed first in cold weather, so as to get the bed warmed. Her husband, if he be a wise man, never asks her to do this, but he sits up 'to finish a piece in the paper,' and waits while she gets the sheets to a comfortable temperature.

Ah, there are a good many tricks in the trade of what is called 'living together!'

A woman is expected to take care of the baby, even after the first infantile wonder multiplies into a round dozen. And if he doubles up with the colic, or the trials of cutting teeth, necessary evils of the mumps and measles, and whooping cough, and scarlet-fever, and rash, and throat distemper, and short sleeves, and bare legs, and pins sticking into them, and too much candy, and a bad temper, why, her husband tells her that 'he does wish she'd try and quiet her baby!' And she says it just as if he fully believed that she alone was responsible for its being in existence; and as if he thought she was considerably to blame for it, too.

And when she has the headache, nobody thinks of minding it! A woman is always having the headache! And if she is 'nervous enough to fly,' nobody shuts the doors easier on account of it, or tucks her upon the lounge with a shawl over her, and coddles her to death, like a man has to be coddled in such circumstances.

We might go on indefinitely with the troubles being a woman brings; and if there is a man in the world who thinks a woman has an easy time of it why just let him pin on a pound of false hair, and get inside a new pair of corsets, and put on a pullback overskirt, and be a woman himself, and see how he likes it!


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| 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 | 46 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 38 |
| Waterville | 46 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 38 |
| Cambridge | 45 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 38 |
| Coldbrook | 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. only. | 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 50 |
| 46 | Windsor | 9 48 | 10 55 | 6 15 |
| 53 | Hantsport | 10 00 | 11 19 | 6 37 |
| 61 | Grand Pre | 10 22 | 11 46 | 7 05 |
| | | | P. M. | |
| 64 | Wolfville | 10 50 | 12 02 | 7 17 |
| 66 | Port Williams | 10 55 | 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 42 | 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 55 |
| 35 | Kingston | | 9 58 | 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 Wiliams | 6 40 | 12 48 | 5 27 |
| 69 | Wolfville | 6 57 | 12 58 | 5 33 |
| 77 | Grand Pre | 7 10 | 1 14 | 5 41 |
| | Hantsport | 7 26 | 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.

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SATURDAY,

6th day May, A. D., 1882.

the following valuable Property situate at Clements, in the County of Annapolis, the same being the property formerly occupied by the said Township of Clements as a POOR FARM for said township. The said property is situate about three miles from the village of Clementsport, and is bounded as follows: Commencing at the southwestern corner of lands belonging to Anthony Potter on the shore road, so called, thence easterly along said Anthony Potter's land, crossing the brook at a poplar stump blazed, thence southerly three rods, thence easterly to the division line between the said Anthony Potter and lands formerly owned by Benjamin Chute, thence southerly at right angles with said division line fifty rods to lands of Israel Potter, thence westerly along said Israel Potter's land to the Shaw road aforesaid, thence northerly the several scarses of said road to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five acres more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, saving and reserving a public road leading through said land and recorded.

On the premises are a comfortable Dwelling House and a good Barn and other necessary Outbuildings, and a never failing well of water.

Also—An excellent Grist Mill on the premises, nearly new, running two sets of stones with a supply of water capable of driving said mill the entire year.

TERMS of sale made known on application to either of the undersigned. Possession given immediately.

A. VIDITO,
S. E. BENT,
JOS. BUCKLER. } Committee.

Bridgetown, March 21st, 1882. Journal.

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, Sweet and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf


## Agricultural.

### Found at Last.

The following letter which we find in the Homestead, is the first testimony against ensilage which we have ever seen from a man who spoke from his own experience:

It seems strange to me my experience is the reverse of all I can glean from all agricultural reports. I took hold of the subject with great expectations, built my silos of board above ground, and when my corn was in condition I had it cut in the most approved manner and packed away. I never put away so much in so little a space before and never expect to again. I opened the silo November 1, 1881; it contained about 400 tons. I found its condition to be as good as any I ever saw, and was happy. I had seen ensilage from most of the leading pits in the country; so considered myself a judge of its condition. The day we opened it we commenced feeding; my cows took hold of it with a relish; so they do now, after feeding on it for four months with the addition of three quarts of meal, six quarts of bran and one-half quart of oil meal per cow a day.

Now, then, for the result. My cows have not given the same flow of milk and have not gained in flesh; nor did they look bright and clear as they did last winter fed on corn, cut and cured in the field, drawn to the barn, run through the cutter and dressed with the same proportions as this winter—meal and bran. A fatter, brighter, clearer lot of cows could not be found than I had last spring. This winter, I am sorry to say, it is the reverse. What's the cause? I say, ensilage. A few days back my cows were doing poorly, and looking as though they would like to tell me that if they had some sweeter food they would do better. I ordered the food changed to ensilage for breakfast, barley grains for dinner, cured cornstalks for supper, with one quart of meal and two quarts of bran intermixed at each meal; and to-day 40 cows show an increase of 60 quarts of milk against one week ago. Why is it? Last winter I had no thought of the subject. They milked well, looked sleek and became fat. Butchers sought them. The butchers don't trouble me now. I did not change the cows' feed. They consumed all I gave them and seemed satisfied. It was not so this winter; they seemed to long for something else.

Hay I have now only for my horses, and let me say here, by way of an experiment on feeding ensilage to horses, I bought a mare for a few dollars, eight years old. Her only trouble was wind founder. I had her fed ensilage; she held her own for six weeks and died with a throat disease. I can't say ensilage killed her, but know that my other horses were all in fine condition and did not take the malignant diphtheria.

My place is of easy access from New York. My farm contains every improvement of modern ingenuity has devised, even the silo. Every one is welcome. I can show as good ensilage as there is in the country, and as poor stock.—[George W. White, Edingville, Staten Island, N. Y.

— A very striking discovery made by the learned Frenchman Pasteur is becoming of practical value. He shows that the fermentation in milk is caused by a vast multitude of germs developed in it. In chicken cholera a peculiar germ is found in the blood. It is excessively small and shaped like the figure 8. This virus girm can be cultivated. If a healthy hen in inoculated with it she turns sick and dies. But if the is kept for a fortnight or a month, and the hen inoculated, she will then escape the deadly cholera altogether,—just as a vaccinated person escapes small-pox. From this fact, proved by numerous experiments, it seems probable that inoculation may may be practised with benefit in relation to all kinds of virulent fevers. Similar investigations have been made with reference to the frightful cattle disease which has been so ruinous in England, Germany, Russia, France and other countries. Complete success has attended the experiments of M. Pasteur. A 'Vaccine' of the most dangers feverous has been prepared which protects sheep, cattle and horses; and now the vaccination of with this milder virus is becoming general. What Jenner did in regard to small-pox Pasteur is likely to do for cholera, typhoid and other fevers.

### Butter.

1. The cream should be removed from the milk before the latter has become sour. The reason for this is easily explained; as soon as the milk begins to turn, curd is produced, and it is then impossible to remove the cream without taking off some of the curd also. Curd means cheese, and it curd is made up with cream into butter, the latter must necessarily have a cheesy flavor, and will in a very short time become 'strong' and very inferior in quality.

2. As soon as the butter makes its appearance, and while still in a granular state, the buttermilk should be run off. Plenty of cold water should then be thrown into the churn, and the butter washed by turning the churn a few minutes; two or more lots of water should be used until the butter is thoroughly cleansed. Butter is frequently damaged by *over churning*; it is quite an error to suppose that after butter once forms, more can be obtained by further churning; every revolution after the granules are about the size of Indian corn or small nuts, deteriorates the quality.

3. Butter should not be touched by hand. The water should be expelled by means of a butter worker.—*Journal Agriculture.*

FEED FOR LAYING HENS.—A correspondent asks: 'Can hens be made too fat to lay? Yes, indeed. Fat hens rarely lay. If hens are fed so much or so often that they begin to fat rapidly, they will soon stop laying. He asks again: 'Is there anything better than corn to make hens lay?' No food is better than Indian corn or ground corn (Indian meal) to fatten hens, and of course it should be fed sparingly to laying hens. If hens do not lay and are fat, feed them but once a day—at at evening just before going to roost—giving wheat screenings, buckwheat and oats in such proportions as you judge best. Throw the feed upon clean ground only so fast as they pick it up. Stop just as soon as you see any of the flock begin to wander away. Let them forage all day for weeds seeds, grass, insects, etc. They must have warm quarters, well ventilated at night, and a sunny run by day in winter. After a while begin to feed them sparingly a little meat scrap chopped fine, broken bones, oyster shells, etc., and they will probably soon begin to lay.

## Joker's Corner.

A GOOD FATHER.—'Father,' began the innocent child, as he leaned on his father's knee, 'you are an awful good man—?'

'Yes, I hope so, my son.'

'You wouldn't cheat anybody out of a cent, would you?'

'Of course I wouldn't; why do you ask?'

'Suppose, father, that you had $10,000 in ——— perferred which had cost you $80?'

'Yes.'

'And they went down to $55?'

'Yes.'

'And suppose an old friend from the States came here to buy stocks, and could be talked into believing that ——— preferred would touch 72 before September, would you unload on him at 60 and rake in his cash?'

'No—ahem—that is—see here, Sylvanus! The next time I have a dear old friend call to see me, and you listen at the library door to catch our conversation, you'll get a dividend on curiosity that will last you a lifetime. Tell your mother to put you to bed an hour ahead of time for the next week.'

MARK TWAIN'S EXPERIENCE.—'But there was another little incident which I call to mind. Old Bill Nye, of Nevada—everybody knows who he was—appointed Clemens and I school committeemen for our district. Well, we had a few Piute young ones, and one or two white ones, enough to make a nucleus, as Sam said, so we hired a female teacher. She was considerable on morals, and I suspect Sam had intimated that this branch of their training should not be neglected. It was a pretty barren soil to sow ideas on, but the teacher was as cute as they made 'em, and she was bound to please and perhaps astonish the committeemen. So she goes to work and stands them up like a lot of sticks and practices moral instruction upon them. She always ranged them in exactly the same order, and, like young colts, the youngest soon learned to know which was their particular stall or winning-post. For Boy No. 1 she always had one question: 'Who made you?' Of course there was but one answer, and that was God. This was the alpha and omega of that youth's acquirements, so to speak. Well boy No. 2, wasn't any brighter, and so he had his question, and answer drilled into him. 'Who was the strongest man?' was the question, and Sampson was the answer. Boy No. 3 was the son of a Piute squaw and a white man. He was dull, and his ideas were terrible difficult to cultivate. So I suppose for that reason the schoolmarm assigned him to say that Job was the most patient man. Well, Sam came down one day to see how things were progressing at school. The teacher stood her three particular pupils up in a row on the side of the log cabin, and intimating that the committeeman could put out slowly on the catechism and moral instruction, invited him to steam ahead. Boy No. 1 meantime, had complained of faintness, a sudden feeling inspired by Sam's awful presence, and the teacher excused him with the recommendation that he go out in the adjoining 10-acre lot and lie down in the grass till he recovered. To boy No. 2 Sam now addressed himself with the leading question, 'sonny, who made you?' Samson, sir,' was the ready reply. The teacher blushed, and even Sam was taken aback. 'Well, my boy, you can