Miscellaneous.

Self-Care While Nursing the Sick.

To those who are called upon to nurse the sick through a long and severe illness, it is of the utmost importance, not only to themselves, but to their patient, that their own health should be preserved and their own strength maintained, not only through out the critical stage, but during the period of convalescence, sometimes so tediously prolonged. To all such we submit the following simple precautions, to aid them in preserving their own health while attending the sick.

If the malady of the patient be such as to cause any marked odor of the breath or noticable exhalations from the skin, take care always to sit on that side of the bed or sick person which is opposed to or away from the direction which the effluvia take to ward the windows or draft of a fire-place. Sit so that their breath, etc., is carried away from you. Do not sit too close to them, or take their breath if you can avoid it.

To keep one's own strength in a case of prolonged care, and particularly if obliged to sit up all night for many nights in succession, great benefit will be derived from taking a warm bath early in the morning, and putting on fresh under garments every second morning; or if the disease be particularly infectious in its nature, it is best to change the underclothing every morning. It will be found that the warm bath, followed by brisk rubbing of the whole body with a coarse Turkish towel or flesh brush, will refresh the wearied body almost as much as sleep. At the same time keep up the appetite and strength by small doses of quinine, two or five grains three times a day, and nourishing diet, with, perhaps, a little wine and water occasionally.—*Christian Union.*

Mushrooms in the Ear.

It was long ago discovered that every parasite was troubled with other parasites. The flea bites the dog, a smaller bug bites the flea, and so on, indefinitely. More recent investigations revealed the fact that many diseases were caused by fungi, which is either inhaled or becomes attached to the body. Throat diseases or catarrhal affections are often caused in this way. More recently it has been discovered that the cavity of the human ear is a most favorable place for the propagation of fungus growths. The fungi, which is known by the technical name of *aspergillus nigra*, are perfect mushrooms, with whitish stalk and black head. They are so small that it requires a microscope of a power sufficient to magnify three hundred times to render their forms clear and distinct. The growth spreads around the walls of the auditory canal and over the ear drum, causing itching and dullness of hearing. The growth is strengthened by the use of oil or water in the ear, and there is no doubt but many of those who suffer from dullness of hearing are raising a crop of mushrooms in their ears, and their efforts to "soften the wax" are the most potent means of increasing the trouble.

The Summer Fallow.

The summer, or bare fallow, was formerly considered the best method of preparing land for the wheat crop. The exposure of the soil to atmospheric and other influences for a whole season has an excellent effect, but it is not necessary. A crop may be grown, and if rightly attended to, the succeeding grain crop may be as good as when preceded by a sason of fallow. The good results of a fallow are the most evident upon clay land. The mechanical texture of the soil is improved by the frequent ploughing and stirring, thus opening the soil for the free entrance of the air, and the better circulation of the soil-water. These mechanical improvements facilitate the decomposition of some of the constituents of the soil, liberating potash and other essential elements of plant food from the locked up and insoluble chemical compounds of the soil. The ammonia of the atmosphere, which enters the soil with the rain, is more readily absorbed, and last but not least, the vegetable matter in the soil is more quickly and thoroughly decomposed, and thereby made available for sustaining the growing plants. All these points are gained by a summer fallow upon a heavy clay soil, but with a light soil there is no such demand for mechanical improvement, and no corresponding advantage gained in a chemical point of view. Nearly all that can be gained by a year of clean culture is obtained by a hoed, or a root crop. With it the weeds can be killed as effectually as in fallow; the soil will receive enough culture to make it sufficiently open for the circulation of the air. There will be a large gain in the amount of the nitrates and other valuable nitrogen compounds. In the fallow these are formed during the hot months of the year, and, being very soluble, are washed out of the soil by heavy rains, while, if there is a crop, the nitrates, etc., are taken up as food, and stored away, to be used for some succeeding crop. Besides, the root crop will furnish a large amount of excellent food for the farm stock, and finally yield a quantity of valuable manure, to be returned to the soil. With a root crop introduced into the rotation, there is seldom a demand for a summer fallow.—*American Agriculturist.*

— The high prize of life, the crowning fortune of a man born to some pursuit which finds him in employment and happiness—whether it be to make baskets or broadswords, or canals, or statutes, or songs.—*Emerson.*

— "A deaf and dumb person being asked, 'What is forgiveness?' took a pencil and wrote a reply, containing both poetry and deep truth embodied in these few words. 'It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled upon.'"

Trust to Him our weakness, and we shall wake up
After His likeness, and be satisfied.
—*William Herbert.*

For the Ladies.

Thrift of French Women.

French women, often stigmatized as the most frivolous of their kind, are in reality the most thrifty—a virtue that frequently degenerates into absolute parsimony. I saw a striking instance of making the best of unregarded trifles the other day when dining with one who certainly has a reputation for prudence. A cherry pie had been on the table, and the mistress gave strict injunctions that all the stones were to be scraped from the plates and placed in her store-room. I ventured to ask the reason, and was told that not only cherry, but plum, peach, and all manner of stones, whether cooked or raw, were invariably saved, gently dried in the oven, and kept in a great jar. "Then," said madame, "in the winter, when the fire burns clear and bright in the evening, I fetch a handful and throw them among the glowing coals. They crack and splutter for a moment, send up a brilliant flame, and the whole room is filled with a delicious odor."—*Paris Letter.*

Girls take Warning.

— If many girls who to-day are living in comparative idleness, could be made to realize how fickle is fortune and how uncertain is the turning of its wheel, it is possible they would set about in more sturdy fashion to shape their own destiny rather than allow day after day to drift them on without aim. Says an exchange: "The poorest girls in the world are those who are not taught to work. There are thousands of them; rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor—hence, they do nothing all their days, and depend on some one else for their living. This class of girls is usually supposed to dwell in our towns and cities; but this is a great mistake, for even in our rural country homes, where one would suppose they had received only systematic training, do we find many farmers' daughters boasting that they never expect to earn their own living, but intend their friends shall support them. Should misfortune overtake their friends, as is often the case, they are in a lamentable and perhaps hopeless condition. The most forlorn and destitute creature on earth is the woman who has never learned to labor with her hands."

Corn Silk as a Remedy.

Who would have thought that the silk on an ear of green corn was a powerful and efficient remedy for dropsy, for bladder troubles, and for the disease of the kidneys. In the *Louisville Medical News* we find an account of the medical properties of corn-silk, and the cures that have been effected by its use. The way to use it is to take two double handfuls of fresh corn silk and boil in two gallons of water until but a gallon remains. Add sugar to make a syrup. Drink a tumblerful thrice daily, and it will relieve dropsy by increasing the flow of the urine most enormously. Other diseases of the bladder and kidneys are benefitted by the remedy, which is prompt, efficient, and grateful to the stomach. The treatment can be continued for months without danger or inconvenience.

— Lamb chops are excellent cooked in this way: Put them in a frying pan, with a very little water, so little that it will boil away by the time the meat is tender; then put in lumps of butter with the meat, and let it brown slowly; there will be a brown, crisp surface, with a fine flavor. Serve for breakfast with potatoes cooked thus: Choose small ones, and let them boil till they are tender; drain off the water and pour over them, while still in the kettle, at least one teacupful of cream; mash them smooth in this.

To Purify Rooms after Sickness.—Wash the furniture, woodwork, floor and walls (scraping off the paper) with the carbolic solution and soap. Then shut up tightly, and burn in it a pound of sulphur for every hundred cubic feet of space it contains, and allow the fumes to remain in the close room for twenty four hours. Lastly, open doors and windows so as to ventilate freely for a week, at the end of which time disinfection may generally be considered complete.

Coffee ground as a Fertilizer.—A lady of San Francisco lately received some plants from Mexico, and with the plants came the advice to fertilize them with waste coffee and coffee grounds. This was done, and the results were so satisfactory that the same treatment was tried on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and more and better flowers and of richer colors.

— Oscar Wilde treated the ladies at Long Branch to a new revelation of the beautiful. At his last lecture it seems that 'about 300 dollars' worth of antique lace encircled his neck, and was caught at the throat with a diamond.' He also wore a velvet basque, 'with ruffled lace bursting like clusters of blooming white roses from his sleeves.'

— When about to broil fish, it is a good plan to grease the gridiron with a little lard. You will not be troubled then by having about half the fish sticking to the gridiron when you attempt to remove it to the platter.

— If you wish to clean your spice mill, you willl find that by grinding a handful of raw rice through it this can be accomplished. The particles of spice and pepper or of coffee, will not adhere to it after this rice is ground through it.

— The rind of a lemon is recommended by a noted cook as giving a delicate flavor to tomato catsup. It should not be put in until the catsup is done and is cool. Cut it in small pieces.

— Thin slices of bread dipped in tomato sauce, and then fried in butter until they are brown, take the place of an omelet. This is a good way to utilize stale bread.

— 'One thing is clear to me, that no indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.—*G. McDonald.*

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston *Globe.*]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

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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.	Pass. 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 30	1 58	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 21	
		P.M.		
95	Kingsten	12 04	2 46	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 59	
103	Middleton	12 23	3 15	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 53	
111	Paradise	12 48	4 06	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 72	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 53	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 40	5 20	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Pas. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express Daily.
			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
28	Middleton	.....	8 20	3.31
32	Wilmot	.....	8 37	3 42
35	Kingston	.....	8 51	3.51
42	Aylesford	.....	9 10	4 06
47	Berwick	.....	9 40	4 20
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	10 40	4 50
64	Do—leave	6 30	11 15	5 00
66	Port Williams	6 40	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 40	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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100 Doz. GOOD STRAW HATS.

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To begin work at once on

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—FOR THE—

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J. W. BEALL, Nurserymen,
Manager, Montreal.
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 at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

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

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (67)

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

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

Schr. "IVICA,"

CAPT. J. H. LONGMIRE, will ply as a Packet between Bridgetown and St. John, N. B., this season. All freight consigned to him carried cheap, and handled with every care.

Also—Plenty of the best

LIME,

at vessel or out of store. Apply to

MRS. LONGMIRE,
ap19n1tf Bridgetown.

Agricultural.

The Outlook for Potatoes.

The potato market is at present in a very peculiar position, no person seeming willing to predict from any actual knowledge of the facts what is to happen. There is no question but that the crop in New England will be short and that the supply from New York will be less than the average of good years. In the Southern States, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and even further south, large areas of sweet potatoes were planted, and the crop is just coming to market. Sweet potatoes can now be bought in Boston at about the same price demanded for the common tuber, and there is an increasing demand for them; are arriving in very good condition, and under their old prestige of name and quality generally sell at a good price.

Last season potatoes were very scarce and sold at a fabulous price. The reason of those high prices is readily found in the fact that in the West where the great consumption is, the crop was a failure, and that not only were many car loads shipped thence, but every steamer to New Orleans and other Southern ports took thousands of barrels. This usual demand from the West and South, coupled with the small yield in the East sent prices away up. This year the facts are reversed, and in the West the harvest is a large one. In Kansas City, for instance, twenty-five cents per bushel is all that the farmer can obtain, and at nearer points prices are about the same. But the West does not come so much into competition with New England and New York as do the Canadian Provinces. Letters to commission merchants here from Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton speak of the universal excellence of the crop and of the large surplus which there will be for shipment. Their quality, too, is dwelt upon. In New Brunswick and the northeastern part of Maine the reports are alike favorable, and at Houlton contracts are being made at $1.15 per barrel.

What the actual yield will be in New England of course cannot be foretold with accuracy. Digging will begin as soon as the corn and grain harvest is over, and the result may be better than is now expected. One fact is certain, that there is a great surplus in the West, and that the supply during the coming year will equal the demand. There has probably been no year when the demand at this season has been so light as now. People are eating peaches, melons and the various fruits and vegetables to an extent never known before and this has had a visible effect on the demand for potatoes.

In this market native potatoes are now worth about $2.75 per barrel, and sweet potatoes are quoted from $3.00 to $3.25. There is not much choice of variety, consumers not caring so much for name as for a fine looking article, the dealers, however, seem to think that the most profitable and popular variety is still the Early Rose.

Our contemporary, the Troy *Budget*, in discussing the same subject, denies that the potato crop in New York State is a failure. It states that "Potato growers should not forget this season that within a few years New York has found new potato districts, and that the hoarding up of that vegetable by no means insures higher prices afterward. The market in New York is said to be chock full of potatoes, and shipments from here are considerably lighter than for a fortnight past. Only $1.75 is paid per barrel at the steamboat dock. *Per contra* it is stated that the potato crop throughout the country, from present indications will be practically a failure. This State produces, on an average, nearly one-fourth of the potato crop of the whole country. Last year's yield in the United States was about 115,000,000 bushels, New York contributing upwards of 25,000,000. The average crop in the whole country for the past ten years has been about 135,000,000 bushels. Therefore last year's yield was fully 20,000,000 bushels less than the average for a decade past. New York's crop, this year, it is now estimated, cannot go beyond 22,000,000 bushels, and the product of the rest of the country, as far as heard from, is not likely to make the aggregate higher than that of last year. This means a continuation of high prices for another year. About 4,520,000 worth of potatoes were imported from the British Islands during the past fiscal year, to make up the deficiency in our own crop. The imports of potatoes in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, were $857,019, and in the previous year $1,345,919. The latter year was one of the most disastrous since 1870, excepting the one just past. It must be borne in mind, also, that the population of the country has increased by about 2,000,000 since the present crop year began. Rensselaer, we believe, is about the second or third greatest potato growing country in the United States. Washington and Saratoga counties are also among the greatest potato growing counties in the States. More potatoes are probably shipped to New York from Troy than from any other place in the United States. We have heard no complaints about the shortness of the crop in either of the counties named above, and therefore presume that the crop is a fair average one.—*American Cultivator.*

Keeping Squash for Winter.—An American gardner has kept squash in prime condition from the time of gathering until a year from the following January. He keeps them in a dry, well ventilated house, at a uniform temperature of forty-eight degrees. He places them on shelves, two deep, is careful in handling them, examines them occasionally after they have been kept some time, and if an occasional one shows signs of decay, at once removes it. In this way he is able to take advantage of the market here or at the east, and gets wonderfully remunerative prices. He has sold a car load in Chicago as high as $30 per ton. His average for the 1880 crop from 40 acres was about $20 per ton. His land is ordinary dark prairie soil. He manures in the hill and gets large crops.

Joker's Corner.

That Awful Boy.

There is a boy in the Seventh Ward who is so full of fun that it makes himself ache. He is the same boy who not long since wrote a note to his father and signed his name "Daisy" to it, and got the old man to stand on the corner for two hours waiting for the girl. After that scrape the old man told the boy that he had no objection to innocent jokes, such as would not bring reproach on him, and as long as the boy confined himself to jokes that would cause pleasant laughter, and not cause the finger of scorn to be pointed at a parent, he would be the last one to kick. So the boy has been for three weeks trying to think of some innocent joke to play on his father. The old man is getting near-sighted and his teeth are not so good as they used to be, but the old man will not admit it. Nothing that anybody can say can make him own up that his eyesight is failing or that his teeth are poor, and he would bet a hundred dollars that he could see as far as ever. The boy knew the failing, and made up his mind to demonstrate to the old man that he was personally getting off his base. The old person is very fond of macaroni, and eats it about three times a week. The other day the boy was in the drug store and noticed in a show case a lot of small rubber hose, about the size of sticks of macaroni, such as is used on nursing bottles and other rubber utensils. It was white and nice, and the boy's mind was made up at once. He bought a yard of it and took it home. When the macaroni was cooked and ready to be served, he bribed the table girl to help him play it on the old man. They took a pair of shears and cut the rubber hose in pieces about the same length as the pieces of boiled macaroni, and put them in a saucer with a little macaroni over the rubber pipes, and placed the dish at the old man's plate. Well, we suppose if ten thousand people could have had reserved seats and seen the old man struggle with that Indian rubber macaroni, and have seen the boy's struggles to keep from laughing they would have had more fun than they would at a circus. First the old delegate attempted to cut into small pieces, and failing, he remarked that it was not cooked enough. The boy said his macaroni was cooked too tender, and that his father's teeth were so poor that he would have to eat soup entirely pretty soon. The old man said: 'Never you mind my teeth, young man,' and decided that he would not complain of anything again. He took a couple pieces of rubber and one piece of macaroni on a fork and put them in his mouth. The macaroni disolved easy enough and went down perfectly easy, but the flat macaroni was too much for him. He chewed on it for a minute or two, and talked about the weather in order that none of the family should see that he was in trouble, and when he found the macaroni would not go down, he called their attention to something out of the window, and took the rubber slyly from his mouth and laid it under the edge of his plate. He was more than half convinced that his teeth were played out, but went on eating something else for a while and finally he thought he would ch