

Miscellaneous.

The Rising of the Nile. Measuring from the extracts of Syene, where the Nile enters Upper Egypt from Nubia, to the most northern point of the Delta, or lower country, the settled population of which is peculiarly dependent upon the great river for every existence, and every year swayed by hopes or by fears as the waters of the stream are sufficient or scarce or too abundant. The waters of the Egyptians is, in truth, intimately bound up with the annual recurrence of a natural phenomenon known as the 'Rising of the Nile,' which has to be taken into account in all matters affecting them, and more especially to be considered in view of any military operations to be carried out within the limits of the land of the Pharaohs.

The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is that part of the country most likely to be affected by the events of an immediate future, and therefore any description of what is termed 'the Valley of the Nile' may be dispensed with. The river, issuing from the valley a few miles north of Cairo, enters the low-lying plain, which, from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, received from the people the name of the Delta. The stream divides itself into two branches, that of Rosetta, or old Canopus, and that of Damiat, or Phatic. Between these two are numerous canals, large and small, intersecting the country in every direction. Along the sea coast are the salt lakes or the marshes, called Bura, communicating with the sea by an outlet, which is probably the same as the Sebennitic mouth of the ancient geographers and Monahel. Proceeding westward the Rosetta or Bolbitine mouth is reached, which, with that of Damiat, are now the only two entrances from the sea into the Nile-accessible only to small vessels. The river at Rosetta is about 1,800 feet wide, and at Damiat nearly 800 feet. West of Rosetta a salt marsh called Elio, has been formed, which communicates on one side with the Nile, and on the other with the sea, or Aboukir Bay, by an outlet which corresponds to the old Canopic mouth. West of Lake Zikro is the Lake of Aboukir, which likewise communicates with the sea, and is divided from Lake Maroutia to the south west of it by an isthmus, along which passes the canal of Alexandria, known as the Mahmoudieh Canal. This was used for the conveyance of passengers by the oriental route to India. From its mouth at Abouk el Farafrah proceeded along the Nile to Boulak, the port of Cairo, in steamboats constructed for the service, and thence across the desert in caravans, and thence to the great breadth of the Delta or cultivated plain of Lower Egypt is about 80 miles from east to west; its length, from the bifurcation of the river to the sea is estimated at 90 miles. The interior of the country is a vast plain, with scattered plantations chiefly of cotton. The rise of the Nile, occasioned by the periodical rains of Central America, begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase until September, when the summer rains are at their height, and the Nile, along its course. The Delta then looks like an immense marsh, interspersed with numerous islands, with villages, towns and trees just above the water. Should the Nile rise a few feet above its usual elevation, the inundation sweeps away the mud-built cottages of the fellahs, drowns the cattle and invades the whole population in ruin. Again, should it fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and deaths are the consequence. The inundation having remained stationary for a few days, begins to subside, and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry and covered with a fresh layer of rich brown silt. In the time the lands are put under cultivation.

During the winter in England, which is the spring in Egypt, the Delta, as well as the Valley of the Nile, looks like a delightful garden, smiling with verdure and blossom. Later in the year the soil becomes parched and the crops are withered, and the Nile is in May the suffocating Khamsin begins to blow frequently from the South, sweeping along the fine sand and causing various diseases until the rising of the river comes again to refresh the land. Should the water rise in Egypt except on the sea coast, it rains occasionally at Cairo and some times in upper Egypt. The nights, however, are cool, and the dew heavy. Strong winds blow from the North during the summer, and are useful in propelling vessels up the Nile against the current.

An extremely low Nile is apt to produce disease both in man and beast. The humidity of the atmosphere is principally controlled by the rise and fall of the stream. Fogs prevail during the first two months of the receding of the waters. During May and June the Nile remains at its lowest. In the middle of September at its height, all the canals are filled, and the water is admitted into the fields. Such a surface materially alters the temperature, and light dew occurs about sunset all through the lower country. As the river falls, leaving the land wet and exposed to the action of the sun, exhalations arise which render the Delta somewhat unhealthy, the prevailing diseases then being ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea and ague. By the middle of November the river has retired within its banks.

The Nilometer used for the purpose of measuring the height of the Nile is situated on the Island of Roda, opposite old Cairo. It consists of a square well or chamber, the centre of which is graduated pillar divided into seven cubits, each about 21 1/2 inches high. Owing to the slight subsidence of the Nile the relative proportion of the rise of water has been altered, and it now passes about one cubit and two-thirds above the highest part of the column. The stars of the stream is proclaimed in the streets of Cairo during the inundation every day by several cries, to each of whom a particular district is allotted. From sunset to sunset may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the rise at Cairo.—London Daily Telegraph.

Fashion Notes.

Continuous rows of soutache braid trim the newest cloth jackets. English gowns have a small pocket in the palm for holding silver change. Shoulder straps of soutache have the most stylish black fisher now worn. Small bonnets and large round hats are announced for the next season. Sweet peas are in blossom and are the flower of the moment for ladies' corsage bouquets. The newest ribbons for trimming are velvet on one side and corded like ecru on the other. Wool embroidery in bright red shades is the novel ornament of large square-crowned straw hats imported for late summer and fall wear in the country. Pepper and salt mixtures, mottled cloths, and undated stripes are plaids are the rule in the new wools for travelling dresses. Reppel plush, resembling corduroy, is used for skirts of checked wool dresses imported from London. Dark red suits of plush and cloth are very fashionable. Gold straw, gold beads, braid and cording trim many of the new imported bonnets. Printed stuffs will, it is said, supersede those with brocaded figures that appear to be raised from the surface.

Fashion cloths like those for Jerseys are made into the straight pelisse that is the rage of the season at European seaside resorts. Handkerchiefs that were formerly tucked in the front of ladies' Newmarket coats are now thrust in a single pocket made across the back of such garments. The old-fashioned dolman mantle with pointed sides is revived for a jaunty wrap for walking and traveling suits. Coques' plumes and small birds will rival ostrich feathers as trimming for hats that are half of velvet and half of straw. Rio-green of the darkest shade is at present the fashionable Paris color for trimming hats and for the many flowing bows that form the garniture of summer dresses. Eggs within eggs and rings within rings will be more fashionable in the new autumn goods than the polka dots and moon spots worn at present. Byron collars of fine mellework done on linen cambric, with square turned over collars to match, are among the fine lingerie brought home by ladies who have done their summer shopping in Paris. The feathers of bayard fowls with the heads and backs of pullets that have brown and yellow shades are now used by milliners for trimming English turbans.

The basket bonnet, made of hollow rubber tubes representing brown willow, is the novelty at the summer resorts. It is trimmed with artificial fruit and velvet ribbon. White reppel silk with cords as thick as knitting needles and trimmed with a passementerie of satin cords in braiding patterns is used for a bride's dress to wear in September. Satin is to be discarded even by brides; doggers may not be willing to give it up, as its lustrous is always appreciated by them. New striped silken fabrics for combination dresses for the early autumn days have wide stripes of uncut velvet alternating with stripes of plush of the same width. These will be used for the slender, long-waisted effect now in vogue. The front of the skirt will be made of plain plush, and the padded panels and back display will be of the striped goods.—New York Tribune.

A Faithful Elephant. There is a beautiful story of an old elephant engaged in battle on the plains of India. He was a standard-bearer and carried on his huge back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he lost his master. The mahout, or driver, had just given him the word to halt when he received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed round him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing either to advance or retire as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Maharajah seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten and rallied again and again round the colors. And all this while, amid the din of battle, the patient animal stood, straining its ears to catch the sound of that voice it would never hear again.

At length the tide of conquest left the field deserted. The Maharajah swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant like a rock stood there, with the dead and dying around and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights it remained where his master had given the command to halt. No bribe nor threat could move it. They then sent to a village one hundred miles away and brought the Mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how his driver had sometimes given his authority to his little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clinging as he went, paced quietly and slowly away. What a lesson of fidelity is taught us by the faithfulness of this dumb creature to his master! 'One is your master, even Christ.' Do you stay where he puts you till he calls you away? —She that is loved, is safe.—Jeremy Taylor.

—Truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmask our illusion.—Emerson.

—We confess our little faults to great ones ourselves that we have no general ones.—Rocher.

DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF DYES, CLEANERS, RE-DYERS, AND PRESSERS, equal to any in the Province. LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, CARRIAGES, CLEANED BY NEW PROCESS. WEEKLY. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS D. SO. FRATERS, 1211-1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000.

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Windsor & Annapolis Railway. Summer Arrangement. Time Table. WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882.

Table with columns: GOING WEST, GOING EAST, Station, Departure, Arrival. Includes stations like St. John, Annapolis, and Windsor.

Spring Stock for the Season of 1882 now Complete. The Best Value in the Market Offered to Wholesale Buyers. A MOST extensive stock of Writing Papers, Blank Books, and Office Supplies. Also, a large stock of Stationery, including Envelopes, Letter Heads, and Business Cards.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his fine property situated at Grandville. About 120 acres, 50 or more under cultivation. A large variety of American Figures, Blinds at lowest prices.

THOS. P. CONOLLY, Central Bookstore. Cor. George and Grandville Sts., Halifax, N. S.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medication, a Drink.)

THEY CURE. All Diseases of the Blood, Bowels, Head, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Sufferers from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all other ailments connected with the system. SIOCO IN GOLD. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them. It is an absolute and trustworthy cure for all the above ailments.

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ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. THE subscribers are still importing and manufacturing MONUMENTS & GRAVESTONES OF ITALIAN AND AMERICAN Marble. Granite and Freestone Monuments. Having erected Machinery in connection with S. Reed's Steam Factory, we are prepared to Polish Granite equal to that done abroad.

DENTISTRY. JAMES PRINROSE, D. D. S.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. OFFICE—Lawrencetown. THIS PAPER is for sale on file at the office of the printer. It is a most valuable work, and one that every man should possess.

ENTERPRISE. STEAM TUG Eva Johnson.

HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month for the purpose of towing. Applies to Geo. E. CORBITT, Annapolis, or to Capt. James A. Hughes, Agent, Digby. S. M. BENT, Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

PLUGHS. JOHN HALL, LAWRENCETOWN.

THOSE IN WANT OF First-Class PLOUGHS of different patterns, should call at once on JOHN HALL, LAWRENCETOWN. TERMS, SHORT. NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS, MANUFACTURED AT ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

Artificial Stone Works.

WINDUP GAES, SILLS, WATER TABLES, and all other articles of any design. COPING for Cemetery purposes, BURIAL CASES, CHIMNEY THIMBLES. We will warrant this Stone to stand any kind of weather, and the longer exposed the harder it gets. We have now in the Woodland Cemetery, Annapolis, a number of Coping, manufactured recently, which the public can inspect for themselves. Orders solicited—Satisfaction guaranteed. Artificial Stone Works, Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

Drug Store.

A Large supply of WALL PAPER. Also, all supplies required for schools—Books, Stationery, Pencils, Quills, Pens, Ink-powders, Crayons, Seals, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Blotting and Tissue papers, Blank Books, Rubbers, Sponges, Balms and Balls at Halifax prices. All kinds of SHEDS, and lowest figures. The balance of Paints and Oils at still further reduction. L. R. MORSE, M. D. Lawrencetown, May 1st, 1882.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Parker Nelly 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. NIELLY, Executor. O. M. TAYLOR, Attorney. Brooklyn, April 18th, '82.

Farrow Cow for Sale.

THE subscriber has a FARROW COW FOR SALE that can be made fit for a month's time. Apply at once to H. S. PIPER, Bridge Town, June 15th, 1882.

AGRICULTURAL.

WOODMAN, OPERA THAT TROO. THE FORESTY CONGRESS AT MONTREAL. At the meeting of the Forestry Congress on Monday, in Montreal, Mr. Hubert, of Ottawa, read a paper on shade trees for street purposes. There are, he said, in Eastern Canada from seventy to seventy-five species for street planting and thirty to forty for shade trees. The paper recommends for street and lawn, maples, elms, basswood, beech, birch, oak, butternut, walnut and ash. For broad lawn streets white elms. A list of them given comprising three maples, three elms, three oaks, two beech, four birch, three willows, basswood, linden, four thorns, two dogwoods, one ash, sumac, three pines, two spruces, balsam, fir, larch and white cedar. For Western Ontario there are many fine trees which do not succeed in the East, such as the tulip tree, sassafras and red cedar. Mr. B. Goli, of Arkansas, read a paper on 'Economic Tree Planting.' He contended that this is a work not only for individuals, but also for municipal and land companies. He described at length the several processes of growing trees from seeds, from buds and from layers. The first is the one most capable of extending. He believed in frequent transplanting, and the regular cultivation of young trees first from the seed-bed into the nursery row, and after three or four years into their permanent places. For forests the trees should be planted four or six feet apart. In such cases the trees should afterwards be thinned out, but thick plantings was best because it produced straight trees. The thinnings are a source of revenue, and this forestry is soon made to turn in money. He read an extract from an article by Thomas Meahan, of Philadelphia, in which the ground was taken that the diminution of timber in the United States was not going on at anything like the rate supposed, whereas a great area once treeless was now in forest. Mr. Thorne did not disagree with this, and he admitted that there was little inducement for the ordinary farmer to go into the culture of slow growing woods. Black walnut, however, was an exception. It made a return in fruit in a few years, and in less than 20 years it was useful for lumber. Catalpa—a grade of cedar—was also a profitable tree. He gave figures showing that an acre of catalpa can be planted and tended for three years—say \$50. In five years output can be commenced, taking 2,000 poles out of acre, worth two cents each. In eight years cuttings worth eighty dollars might be made. The net income in 25 years he placed at \$730 per acre, or \$25 per annum. N. Eggleston, Massachusetts, contended that forest trees, under rational management, will yield more than when left to themselves. Forest trees, less than 40 years old ought to be pruned one-third way up. Mr. John H. Hicks, of New York, said that pruning is the best of the utmost of agriculture. A hickory might be worth \$50 if a few hours were spent in pruning, but might not be worth splitting up for firewood if unskillfully pruned. Mr. R. Douglas, of Illinois, explained a rapid three months plan for planting young trees in the prairie. The land must be prepared as for corn in the previous year. A crop may be taken or not as is pleased. After preparation the land is rolled, and marked out for planting by four with a corn-marker. The young trees have previously been wheeled in at convenient distances, or else a wagon containing the trees follows the planters. The men work in companies of three each. Two carry the sapling, and the other is a planter. The spade strikes in its spade at the intersections of the marks and takes out a spadeful. The planter, usually a boy, plants for both spaders, and inserts a cane in each hole. The spade driver then puts his foot on it, and the tree is planted. Each company of three men will plant 4,500 trees in a day. With larger trees a longer time is necessary. They are usually one year old.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Stiffness of the Chest, Headache, Toothache, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Hands, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Dr. J. C. Ayer's Great German Remedy. A trial will convince you of its superiority. It is a most valuable work, and one that every man should possess.

Big Chance.

SANCTON HAS A BIG LOT OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, GOLD & SILVER RINGS, BROOCHES, EAR RINGS, SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, BRACELETS, SILVERWARE &c. Which will be sold CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in an envelope marked 'Tender for Jordan Bay Works' will be received until FIVE O'CLOCK, the 12th day of September next, for the purpose of repairing the BREAKWATER.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of Edmund F. Best, of Lawrencetown, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me.

Saleman Wanted.

FALL ALES, 1882. Fonthill Nurseries. THE LARGEST IN THE DOMINION. Head Office—TORONTO, Ontario. Branch Office: MONTREAL, P. Q., and ST. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, Ont. 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 & WELLSINGTON, J. W. BEALL, Nurseries, Montreal, March 3rd, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

Let us be ambitious to own farms proportionate in extent to our capital, small farms in most cases, and to produce the largest yield from the fewest acres. In order to make small farms more profitable it is necessary for the man who has grown gray in grain-growing to devote himself to the dairy or to cranberries or sugar-beets. If he makes any change in crops it will be wise to do so in a small way at first. At grain-growing he can in most instances increase his income by gradually deepening his soil by fall ploughing; by more efficient drainage, by clearing up the waste places, by keeping improved stock of all kinds, by more frequent and thorough cultivation, by largely increasing the fertility of the soil by clubbing with neighbors for improved farm implements, and by selling stock, permitting no part of the farm to lie in that contemptible and unprofitable condition known as pasture. Land located within twelve miles of a city might often be more profitably employed in producing radish, celery, cauliflower, melons, squashes, cucumbers, broccolini, cabbage, tomatoes, sweetcorn, etc.

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