Miscellaneous.

Arizona Cowboys.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE LAZY AND DESPERATE RUFFIANS.

The outlaws of Arizona, who have been the subjects of a proclamation by President Arthur, are known as rustlers. They are the same breed, however, as the cowboys of Colorado and Texas. Being further away from civilization, and in a country singularly well adapted to business such as theirs they have become habitually vicious. Wherever the cowboy may be put, and under whatever circumstances he may be met, he will be found to be the same animal, lazy, foul-mouthed, desperate, intemperate, full of swaggering bravado, and careless as well of his own life and property as of those of others. He wears a buckskin suit, with a hat having a rim wide enough to cover his ears and neck and tuck in at the collar band. In his leather belt hang two fine revolvers, generally self cockers, and in one boot-leg, held in place by two slits in the leather, rests a knife of murderous pattern. The cowboy's range in age from eighteen to thirty. The life which they lead is not conducive to longevity, and it is therefore very rare that a genuine cowboy more than thirty years of age is found. If one succeeds in dodging the bullets of deputy sheriffs and the gibbet of Judge Lynch until that period is passed, he generally abandons that trade and takes to train and stage robbing as a profession.

The cowboys, who make their appearance occasionally at frontier towns in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, devote the greater part of their time to the cattle which they are employed to herd and in shipping season drive them in the nearest desirable railway station. On the great ranches they find no opportunity to indulge in their lawless propensities. They literally live among their cattle, faring but little better than the brutes which they are hired to guard. The little cooking which is necessary they do themselves. They are their own tailors and doctors and once or twice a year, when near a fine stream, if the weather is not too cool, their solitary shirt is washed after a fashion. When the round ups occur and the great cattle drive is begun, the cowboy's life begins to take on a different aspect. The drive is often long, and always dangerous and laborious. The boys are splendidly mounted, their horses and saddles being, with the exception of their revolvers, the possessions in which they take the most pride. They ride among the cattle at imminent risk of being trampled to death, and at night sleep on the ground. When the herd has been delivered and the boys have partaken freely of frontier whiskey the trouble begins. If there is a dance-house near at hand they head for it, and signalize their presence by attempting to "shoot out" the candles or lamps, as the case may be. As a rule, they are not disturbed in pastimes such as this. If they conclude before morning to 'take the town,' then war is declared and somebody will be killed.

The Arizona rustlers are simply northern cowboys on an unending spree. They are wild men. No Apache that ever lived had less regard for life than they. They pretend to pay some attention to cattle, but as that industry in Arizona is not yet a large one, there is not much in that line for them to do. Their occupation is pillage and murder. They travel in small parties and rob everyone they meet. The other day a cowboy entered a little settlement and purchased a can of corned beef. Taking the meat and a keg of beer out into the road, he sat down on the keg and opened the can. When everything was ready he called to a man, a stranger standing in front of the store, to come and help him to eat it. The man was not hungry. 'You've got to eat,' came the command, accompanied by a movement of the hand, which rested on a revolver. The stranger advanced slowly and partook of the meal, but his host seemed to enjoy the repast and the society of his newly-made acquaintance not a little.

A cowboy entered a hotel dining-room, sat down opposite to a young man whom he addressed as a tenderfoot, and began to throw the dishes and their contents on the floor. The young man endeavored to remonstrate with him, but before he could finish his first sentence he was pierced by a bullet from the desperado's revolver. Events like the above are of daily occurrance in Arizona.—*Philadelphia Times.*

— M. Toussant has shown experimentally the serious dangers of eating meat nearly raw, as is now so generally done. If the meat is unsound, the germs of disease must pass into the system. The most frequent and dangerous malady with which animals slaughtered for food are affected is consumption, and even if the animal is only slightly affected person eating the uncooked meat are liable to infection. The raw juice pressed from a slightly affected cow's lung was used to inoculate rabbits and young pigs, and all the subjects died in a short time from the disease. He experimented with a portion of the juice which had been partially cooked, and the result was the same. Thorough cooking of the meat at a temperature of 150 or 160 degrees is recommend as a precaution unsafe to neglect.

— Hugh McCann, a laboring man of Albany, has been in the habit of sleeping with his right arm under him. Tuesday morning awoke and discovered that his arm was paralyzed, and the surgeon told him that it is doubtful if he ever regains the use of it.

— It is now believed on good authority to be the intention of the Government to change the capital of the North-West Territory from Battleford to a town to be located by the C. P. Railway on Pile of Bones Creek, a short distance southwest of Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the line of railway. The necessary public buildings to accommodate Lieut-Governor Dewdney and officials will at once be proceeded with, and the barracks for the eastern headquarters of the Mounted Police are likely to be removed there from Qu'Appelle.

For the Ladies.

The Flower Garden.

The *American Garden* has the following communication on the cultivation of Annuals, which will interest many of our readers:

'One of the secrets of success in growing annuals well is to have the bed put in proper shape to begin with. No amount of attention given later will make up for what should be done in the outset. It is useless to sow the minute seeds of plants in beds which are only partially pulverized, and expect many of them to germinate. You cannot make the soil too mellow. In the first place spade up your garden plot to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Spade it, if possible, on a warm and sunshiny day, and let the block of soil feel the effect of air and warmth. The evaporation of unnecessary moisture will be rapid. In a day or two you can take a hoe and break all these chunks of earth apart easily. Then use a long-toothed garden rake to reduce the soil to as fine a condition as possible. It is supposed that whatever manure you have to give your beds, will be spaded in before you are ready to sow your seeds.

'If your seeds are sown in the beds take care not to cover them too deeply. Such seeds as those of the Petunia and Portulaca require but scant covering. I generally take a thin board and press it lightly over the surface of the bed where I am about to sow seed. Then I sprinkle the seed upon the ground, and sift earth over it. After doing this, I use the thin board to press the sifted earth down. In this way I seldom fail of getting about the right amount of covering for the seeds I sow.'

'If I desire early flowers, I start the plants in pots or boxes in the window. You will find it a good plan, if you start seeds in the house every spring to prepare soil to fill these pots and boxes in the fall. Put in the cellar for use when needed. If you do not do this, you will generally find it difficult to get just what you want as early in the spring as you will need it.

'In starting plants in the house, you must pay attention to three things, water, air and warmth. You must be careful not to give enough water and warmth to stimulate a too rapid growth. Most livingrooms are very warm, and there is generally too little air, especially fresh air to enable the plants to grow healthily. There is too much of the hot-house temperature about it. Give just enough water to keep the soil moist, and all the fresh air you can. You cannot give too much. Keep the boxes in a sunny window, as far from the stove as possible. In this way you can raise healthy robust plants. If you do not exercise due care about watering and giving fresh air, you will have spindling seedlings, and when you come to set them in the ground, they will suffer so that you will not be likely to have any flowers from them any earlier than you would from seeds sown in open ground. Set the pots or boxes out on the veranda during the warm hours of every day, to accustom the plants to the change from indoor to outdoor. Select a damp, cloudy day for transplanting. If the sun comes out, shade your plants from its effects by sticking up a shingle or by covering with a piece of paper. Plants set out on the morning of a dull day will seldom wilt.'

POOR MAN'S FRUIT CAKE.—This cake is excellent as well as economical. Take one and a half cups of brown sugar, two cups of flour, one of butter and one of chopped raisins, three eggs, three tablespoons of sour milk, half a teaspoon of soda, half a cup of black berry jam. Mix the sugar, butter and eggs together first, then the flour and milk and fruit. Bake in a moderate oven.

LEMON FROTH.—The yolks of four eggs, slowly beaten up with half a pint of hock over the fire, juice and rind of a lemon, sugar to taste. Do not let it boil or it will curdle. Beat the whites of the eggs to a solid froth, add them to the sauce directly after it is taken off the fire, and beat all together for five minutes. Half the quantity is sufficient for a smaller number.

STEWED PEARS.—Cut a number of pears in halves, peel them and trim them so as to get them all of a size; put them into an enameled saucepan with just enough water to cover them, and a good allowance of loaf sugar, the thin rind of a lemon, a few cloves, and sufficient prepared cochineal to give them a good color. Let them stew gently until quite done. Strain the syrup, let it reduce on the fire, and when cold put it over the pears.

How to Display the Foot.

Louisville Courier Journal.]

This pointer is given by one who has studied the situation from all available points of observation: The neatest way to modestly display a foot is to cross the leg which it belongs to over the other. This lifts the foot about six inches from the floor, and lets it hang in easy, graceful suspension. The lower edge of the skirt should lie across the instep, so that only the front half of the foot is shown; but that is sufficient, in the present fragmentary state of slippers and sandals, to show a good bit of the finely embroidered or delicately woven stocking. The position is a common one to the most elegant and refined girls in the politest circles of society, not only here, but in London and Paris. It is not in the least bold or awkward.

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enchance her beauty.—Montaigne.

Of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—Malherbe.

Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—A. Dupuy.

We meet in society many beautiful and attractive women whom we think would make excellent wives for our friends.

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	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	28	22	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	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
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Time Table,

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WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pas. and Freight Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 15	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 22	8 30	3 50
46	Windsor	9 40	10 40	6 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 29	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 56	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 12	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 22	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 40	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	1 10	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 58	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 21	
		P. M.		
95	Kingston	12 04	2 46	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 59	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 15	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 53	
111	Paradise	12 48	4 06	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 72	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 53	
130	Annapolis—arrive	1 40	5 20	

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Express Daily.
		A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	8.00
			P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	6 30	1 30
6	Round Hill	6 56	2 54
14	Bridgetown	7 22	2 07
19	Paradise	7 42	3 17
22	Lawrencetown	7 55	3 31
28	Middleton	8 20	3 42
32	Wilmot	8 37	3 51
35	Kingston	8 51	4 06
42	Aylesford	9 19	4 26
47	Berwick	9 40	4 50
59	Kentville—arrive	10 49	5 00
64	Do—leave	6 30	11 15
66	Port Williams	6 50	11 35
69	Wolfville	6 57	11 45
77	Grand Pre	7 10	11 57
			P. M.
	Hantsport	7 36	12 30
84	Windsor	8 15	12 35
116	Windsor Junct	10.15	3 20
130	Halifax—arrive	11 00	4 30

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

Express Trains run daily.

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, Thuasday and Saturday, for Digby and St. John.

Steamer "Hunter" and "Secret" leave Annapolis every Monday and Wednesday at 3.30 p. m., for Boston direct, and returns from Boston every Monday and Thursday.

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

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

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. 6i21

Salesmen Wanted.

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Fonthill Nurseries,

THE LARGEST in the DOMINION.

Head Office:—TORONTO, Ontario,

Branch Offices:

MONTREAL, P. Q., and

ST. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, On.

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

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

STONE & WELLINGTON,

J. W. BEALL, Nurserymen,

Manager. Montreal.

March 3rd, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE $1. LIQUID or DRY, SOLD by DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Acts at the 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, Sock and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

NEWEST Importation of TEA!

CROSSKILL

has Just received a fresh supply of Tea equal in quality to the last. No better in the County.

Middleton, 10th April, 1882.

Miss E. M. Bonnett

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

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN,

to those who may desire them.

Bridgetown, May 1st, 1882.

APPLES!

To Whom shall I Ship?

John S. Townsend & CO.,

110 Cannon St., London, E. C.,

GREEN & WHINERAY,

Liverpool and Glasgow.

Why? Because they are prompt, reliable, and understand the trade, and keep me well posted with the state of their market.

Farrow Cow for Sale.

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

Apply at once to

H. S. PIPER.

Bridgetown, June 13th, 1882.

Agricultural.

The Grapevine in August.

Most of the active work of the vineyard is over, still the vines will need some care. The laterals may still need pinching, and shoots may push where they are not wanted. Most of the troublesome insects of this season are large, and readily noticed, so that the only remedy, whether for the large grapevine catepillars, or the beetles mentioned on other pages, hand-picking can be applied. The chief troubles of the grapegrower this month, are the Leaf-hopper, incorrectly called Thips, and Mildew. The little insect, which in some places rises in clouds as one passes among the vines, and appears of a dingy-white color as it flies, is, when caught and examined found to be handsomely marked with scarlet. It remains attached to the leaves, sucking the juices, in its early life, and it is only when it gets wings, that its presence is usually noticed. The only remedy that has been suggested for this Leaf-hopper in its winged state, is to carry lighted torches among the vines at night. Mildew appears in the hot dry days. Pale spots are seen on the leaves, and if the underside of these be examined, there will be found the gray patches of the minute fungus, which causes the trouble. Sulphur is the remedy. This, upon the first appearance of the Mildew, should be freely and thoroughly dusted upon the foliage of the vines. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and implement stores. The bellows are like an old-fashioned kitchen bellows, and have a wide tube about an inch across. The valve hole is stopped by a cork, and a quantity of Flowers of Sulphur being placed in the body of the bellows, through this opening, it is blown, when the bellows is worked, like a fine cloud of dust, which settles on the foliage, and soon puts an end to the Mildew. The dusting should be done on a hot still day, and two, or at most three applications, will save the foliage, which otherwise would soon become useless.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to have Pure, Sweet Milk.

The following rules prescribed by a large New York Company, which owns twenty creameries, are offered for the consideration of our friends in the milk business:

RULES.

1. Never under any circumstances pour a pail of milk into your can before straining. One pail of unstrained milk may spoil a whole can, and one can of impure milk will certainly injure all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency, we beg of every patron to be particular about milking and properly straining his milk.

2. Cans containing milk should never be kept in a milking barn during the night. The scent of the stable (however well kept) will injure the milk and spoil the nice flavor fresh butter should have. An open shed a little distance from your barn, your woodshed or your kitchen, is the only proper place for keeping milk overnight.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Insist that your milking be done in a cleanly manner. Too much pains cannot be taken in this particular. Carelessness here will entail a great loss on the manufacturer and insult the consumer.

2. Bed your cows with sawdust, if possible; it will keep your cows clean and the stable sweet.

3. Do not, under any circumstances, leave your pails and strainer at the barn overnight. Please carry them to the house and insist that they be properly washed both morning and evening. Much depends on this.

4. Use only tin pails for milking.

5. The tin strainer pails are the best for straining milk. Some dairymen use strainer pails and also a cloth stretched over the can—thus straining the milk twice. We advise the double straining of milk. It costs you but little trouble while it will greatly add to the value of the butter and cheese made from your milk.—*Ex.*

To get Rid of the Apple-Worm.

Soon after the fruit is set, a little brown moth lays one egg at its blossom end; this soon hatches; the worm enters the apple and lives upon its substance. In three weeks the worm makes its growth; and if the apple does not drop, leaves the fruit, goes down the tree, finds a crevice in the bark and makes a cocoon. In ten or fifteen days another crop of moths issue, to restock the fruit with worms, which proceed in the same manner as before. The worms that come out of the fallen fruit, if the ground is clear of rubbish, go to the tree, crawl up the trunk and find a place to spin. This last brood do not leave their cocoons until the following spring.

The remedy is simple and effective. Place around the trunk of the tree a strip of old carpet or other course woollen fabric, about six inches wide, fasten it with a few tacks; the worms finding it a convenient place, will take shelter under it and spin. Every ten days these cloths are to be removed and the insects crushed. When there are many cloths it is expedient to run them through a clothes-wringer and then replace. These traps should be set about the middle of June, and be continued until the last of August.

CHICKEN LICE.—Mix one-half ounce of carbolic acid with a gill of fresh lard and rub some of the mixture well into the breast and body, and under the wings of the mother hen. Do this just at night. Coal oil may also be applied on young chicks if used sparingly. Dip the finger in the oil, and just touch the head and under the wings. If care is taken to have the hen and her chicks come from the nest free from lice and the coop is well dozed in every crack with coal oil, the chicks will not be troubled with lice. In this case, as in many others, prevention is easier than cure.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Joker's Corner.

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR HIM.—John Henry, stood on the corner with another one of his kind, waiting for a girl to come along whom he might crush. At last a thin young woman came by, and John Henry thought he had found her. As she passed he said something about her being bony, but he went after her, and catching up, he said:

'Good evening, Miss,'

'Good evening,' she replied, looking at him so suspiciously that he hesitated.

'Ahem. Miss, ahem, a——"

'Well," she put in, 'Why don't you bark?'

'Bark? Bark? What do you mean? I don't quite understand.'

'Oh you don't? Why where I live a puppy that has had any decent training always barks when he finds a bone.'

John Henry didn't have any more to say, and to this day he is a changed man.

PARLIAMENTRY.—He was a member of the Maine Legislature and had been sweet towards an Augusta girl all winter and had taken her to attend the sessions until she was well posted in the rules. On the last day of the session, as they came near the peanut stand near the door, he said to her:

'May I offer you my handful of peanuts;'

She responded promptly:

'I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand.'

He blushingly accepted the amendment and they adopted it unanimously.

It was a hand some wedding that followed.

HE WAS ANXIOUS TO BE THOROUGHLY POSTED.—At the second battle of Bull Run a recruit who had just joined a New York regiment turned around upon his captain as an order was given, and asked:

'Say, Cap, what are we going to do now?'

'Move by the flag to the left of the regiment,' was the reply.

'All right—just as soon move as not.'

After the company had held its new position for a quarter of an hour there came another order, and the recruit asked:

'Say, Cap, which way now?'

'Going to advance