

eldest; are entitled to half; then take nine horses. You, the second son, are to receive one-third; take, therefore, six; while to you, the youngest, belongs the ninth part—namely, two. Thus the seventeen horses are divided among you. You have each more than your share, and I may now take my own steed back again.'

'O Cadi, your wisdom equals that of Solimian, Ibn Daoud!' exclaimed the gratified brothers.—*Ave Maria.*

AN INGENIOUS ANSWER

An ingenious and amusing answer was recently given by a student in the natural philosophy class at Melbourne University.

An instructor gave the question: 'Define transparent, translucent, and opaque.'

'I cannot, professor,' answered the student, 'precisely define these terms, but I can indicate their meaning in this way: the windows of this room were once transparent, they are now translucent, and if not cleaned very soon, they will be opaque.'

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS

Some are always looking for the dark side. Such generally find it. The pessimist said to the optimist, who had exclaimed, 'It's a beautiful day,' 'Ah, yes, that may be, but it is raining somewhere.' One of the cheery kind, a good old woman, who looked for the bright side, said to one who remarked, 'Well, grandma, I notice you have only two teeth,' 'Es, 'tis true, but I thank God that they are forinist each other.' An old fable relates to the two water-buckets in a well. These buckets were connected with each other by a rope which passed over a pulley, so that when one bucket was going down into the water the other was coming out. The story is that one of these buckets fell into a settled melancholy because, as it remarked, 'I notice that no matter how full I come up, I always go down empty.' The other bucket was always cheerful, saying: 'I have always observed that no matter how empty I go down, I always come up full.' Look at the bright side. A priest asked an old woman who was about to die: 'Well, grandma, what have you learned in your life?' 'I have learned,' she said, 'that I, like others, have worried about a great many things that never happened.'

ODDS AND ENDS

We believe that ability is the mainspring of our own success, and luck is that of other fellows.

'Dear me!' what's the matter, sonny?'

'Boo-hoo! Here I've been a-fishin' all day an' ain't caught nothin'.'

'Well, never mind; you're bound to catch something when you get home.'

FAMILY FUN

Why are fowls the most economical things a farmer can keep?—Because for every grain they give a peck.

What would you call a boy who eats green apples?—A pains-taking youngster.

Why is a rabbit like an egg? Because both are sometimes poached.

Why may we believe that many beds are damp? Because the mattress, in so many cases, lies on springs.

When are eyes not eyes? When the wind makes them water.

When is a bill like a gun? When it is presented and discharged.

What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

What other name would you call an eavesdropper? An icicle.

Why are teeth like verbs?—Because they are regular, irregular, and defective.

Why is a man just imprisoned like a boat full of water?—Because he requires bailing out.

'What do you expect to be when you come of age, my little man?' asked the visitor. 'Twenty-one,' was the little man's reply.

All Sorts

As a rule a man's hair turns grey five years sooner than a woman's.

Customer: 'When was this chicken killed?' Waiter: 'We don't furnish dates with chicken, sir. Only bread.'

'Has he much will-power?' 'I should say so. He will leave about a million when he dies.'

Smith: 'Do you think that seeing is believing?' Mrs. Smith: 'No, I see some people every day I could never believe.'

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of one year.

The coal consumption per head is greater in England than any other country.

It requires fifty pounds of candle to produce as much light as one thousand cubic feet of gas.

One theory is that America was peopled by migration from north-west Europe, and not north-eastern Asia, by land in the stone age.

The poetical Greek name for cradle is the same as the name of the winnowing fan or basket, the traditional cradle of the infant Bacchus.

Do not judge men by their raiment or by their speech. Flattery is a cheap and belittling thing, and many a shabby man has a noble soul.

'He's forever prating about what his conscience tells him. What does his conscience tell him, anyway?'

'Apparently it usually tells him what awful sinners his neighbors are.'

'Did you hear that the daughter of that rich man in the next street had been driven from home?'

'No! When did it happen.'

'Just after she got into the carriage.'

Little Molly sat down to write a letter to her father, who had been absent three months, and this is what she finally sent:

'Dear father—We are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, I remain, your daughter, Molly.'

Mr. Blank entered a well-known restaurant and ordered two fried eggs. When the order was served he was vexed to find a dead fly lying in the middle of one of the eggs.

But Mr. Blank was no ordinary mortal, and instead of flying into a rage and calling the manager of the restaurant, he turned to the waiter and blandly said: 'You have forgotten something. Where is my other fly?'

There is great variance as to length of life among animals. Some insects live but a few hours, while some fish, elephants, and turtles are frequently centenarians. Usually a toad lives to the age of fifteen years, geese from twelve to fifteen, dogs from ten to fifteen, though occasionally they live to a great age; parrots live to an extreme age. These birds have been known to pass the age of 200 years. Turtles, storks, and elephants are said to frequently reach the age of 300 years.

Drums are probably an eastern idea introduced by the Crusaders into Europe. They are frequently mentioned in the accounts of the first crusade. When Edward III. of England and his queen made their triumphal entry into Calais in 1347, 'tambours' or drums were among the instruments which were played in their honor. Another of these was called a 'nacaire,' or kettledrum, taken, together with its name, from the Arabs. The poet Chaucer also mentions this instrument in his description of the tournament in 'The Knight's Tale.' The king generally kept a troupe of these landmen or minstrels in his employ, and we read that Edward II., on one occasion, gave a sum of 60 shillings to Roger, the trumpeter; Janino, the nakerer, and others for their performances. Another minstrel was called the 'cheveretter,' or player on the bagpipe.

MYERS & CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee the highest class of work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth....