

Finally it came about that she fell in love with a young man who came up to all the requirements of her exacting taste. He was indeed a model. But then he noticed one thing when he made his call on the young lady, and that was that she talked continually about some other young lady or young man in the most critical and disparaging manner, and he thought to himself: 'She will certainly make a queer wife if she has that habit.' So he decided not to marry her as anyone with common sense would. That young lady was sadly disillusioned, but then there was none to blame but herself, for she had spoiled her own chances.

Moral: Are you one of the young ladies who are repeating and following in the footsteps of this young lady? If you are, now is the time to turn on to another path.

The worst part of the matter with young folks is that they do not see their own faults, and when someone points out their failings for them, they feel 'insulted' instead of being thankful.

Now, if you are one of this kind it is up to you to get busy, and overcome this failing. Most everyone indulges in gossip to some extent, but then they always place a limit. The world has no respect for the detractor. Remember that and you will think twice before you have anything to say about your neighbour.

POWER OF THE PRESS

As illustrating the power of the press, a Washington writer tells this story:

Some time ago a farmer put his feet into a pair of old boots that he had years ago cast aside. An obstruction in the toe of one of them, much to his delight, proved to be a 50 dollar bill. The village paper duly recorded the incident, and put it on the wire for the city daily, adding to the importance of the item by multiplying the find by ten—making it a 500 dollar bill. The Associated Press correspondent passed the news item on to the papers of that organisation, and added another nought, making it 5000 dollars. This item was copied far and wide, and eventually reached the old farmer's relatives in Germany, and in due course he was the recipient of many exacting letters of congratulation over his good luck in extracting 5000 dollars from an old boot.

Time passed, and one day the old farmer picked up his family story paper to read, and there he beheld recorded the fact that he had found 50,000 dollars in bank notes in an old boot, where he had placed them years before and had forgotten the trifling incident.

Now, the fact of the whole story was, that, having found a 50 dollar note in an old boot, and taken it to the bank, the cashier, dubious about its looks, forwarded it to the treasury, whence it was soon returned with the word 'counterfeit' stamped upon it.

MARJORIE'S DECISION

Three little girls were playing. The mother of one came into the room and engaged the children in conversation.

'Marian, what are you going to be when you grow up?' she asked.

'I am going to be a famous singer,' she replied.

'And you, Susie; what are you going to be?'

'Oh, I am going to write stories when I grow up,' she answered.

'And what is Marjorie to be?' continued the mother.

Marjorie, aged five, thought seriously a moment and then said: 'Well, I am not sure, but I think I'll be a widow.'

ONE OF THE CLAN

A countryman visiting Dublin for the first time took a seat in a tram. Being next to a pompous-looking swell, he commenced conversation in a rather free-and-easy style. At length the mighty one said:

'My good man, reserve your conversation for one of your own equals. I'd have you know I'm a K.C.'

At this the countryman stood up with outstretched hands, exclaiming, 'Shake hand, namesake; I'm a Casey myself.'

FAMILY FUN

Dumb Crambo (Acting Verbs).—This game was old when Dickens played it in the sixties, yet it is as popular to-day. As it is also a pantomime game, it may follow charades. The company divides into two gatherings. Half the players retire from the room. The remaining players decide upon a verb, and send a messenger to the acting players to say a word rhyming with the selected verb. For example, if 'obey' has been fixed upon, the messenger announces that the verb rhymes with 'ray.' Then the actors present themselves, and, without uttering a word, go through the motions of the rhyming verbs, such as bay, bray, slay (or sleigh), lay, neigh, stay, say, weigh, pay, pray, prey, play, convey. When the right word is acted in dumb show, the spectators clap, and then take their turn as actors.

On the Land

First take a general look at a horse before buying; then his hocks should be examined, at the same time watching the flanks. A study of the head is essential. In the hock and in the wind will be found the most common defects. Those puffy enlargements about the hocks indicate spavin. If the animal has the heaves this can be detected in the flanks. An unusual expansion and contraction of the nostrils will prove that there is something wrong with his wind. Wrinkles back and above the nostrils will show very clearly the degree to which he is affected. One can tell a horse's wind by placing the ear to the windpipe. The horse's forehead should be wide and the ears well apart. The animal should have a bright eye. If the ears have short points bent forward and carried back and close together the indications are that he is balky and a kicker.

It is commonly supposed that the milk produced by cows in the morning is larger in quantity and poorer in quality than the milk produced in the evening. This fact is due to the longer period which elapses between night and morning milking, and the shorter period between morning and night. It has been shown, however, that as the periods between the milkings approximate in length, so does the milk approximate in quantity and quality. In a public test made by a public authority ten cows were divided into two lots of five, and specially milked for eighteen days. Five cows were milked at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., and five at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. The result was precisely what is usual. The cows milked twelve hours apart gave nine pints of milk daily more than those which were milked at varied intervals. Again, the milk produced after regular intervals was richer than the morning's milk produced at unequal intervals, for it contained 4 per cent. of fat, as against 3.6 per cent., and was therefore 1 per cent. above the standard.

The age of a cow can be determined, with certain exceptions, by an inspection of either the teeth or the horns. With regard to the horns, the exceptions are, when the cow is quite young or under three years old, when the horns have been doctored, or when, as in the case of certain polled breeds, the horns are absent. Then it may be necessary to examine the teeth; but after all the permanent teeth have been cut, and well-bred and well-fed stock have a full mouth at about three and a half years old, the age can only be approximately gathered from the teeth. Men of experience, by examining the teeth as to the amount of wear they have undergone, may form something like a reliable opinion; but there is nothing certain indicated by the teeth when the full thirty-two incisors and molars have been cut and attained their full growth. The horns, when not tampered with, afford a very accurate indication of the age. The first ring shows three years, which may be taken to mean one calf, and every additional ring another year.

About 160 head of fat cattle were yarded at Burnside last week, the bulk being medium to good bullocks and heifers. For all sorts there was good competition, prime bullocks ranging from £11 to £13 15s. and medium, £8 10s to £10 10s; best cows and heifers, £7 to £9. There was a record yarding of fat sheep (7800). Ewes formed the bulk of the supply, but there was also a number of pens of good to prime wethers. Best wethers and heavy ewes met with a fair sale, but a considerable number of sheep had to be passed in. Although prime wethers and heavy ewes sold well up to late values, medium to good ewes suffered a decline of 2s to 2s 6d per head. Best wethers, 17s 6d to 22s; medium to good, 15s to 17s; best ewes, 15s to 22s 3d; medium to good, 10s to 14s. Fat lambs were also in full supply, and prices were about equal to those ruling at previous sales. Best fetched from 13s to 16s 9d; medium, 11s to 12s.

There were large entries of stock and a good attendance at Addington last week. Fat cattle were firmer. Store sheep sold at about late rates. Fat lambs showed little change, but if anything were easier. Prime fat sheep were firmer, and owing to an extra large yarding pigs met with a poor sale. The yarding of store sheep showed a falling off in numbers. Six and eight-tooth crossbred ewes made 10s to 11s. and six and eight-tooth halfbred 11s to 12s. Close on 5000 fat lambs were penned, prices ranging from 9s to 15s 6d for freezing, a few being sold as high as 18s 6d. There was a large yarding of fat sheep. Extra prime wethers fetched up to 25s; prime, 16s to 19s; prime ewes, 13s to 17s 10d. There was an entry of 273 head of fat cattle, including some prime show animals. The quality throughout showed an improvement, and there was a better demand, though the sale was somewhat irregular. Four prize bullocks made £14 to £16. Steers sold at £7 15s to £12 12s 6d; extra, to £16; heifers, £5 15s to £8 2s 6d; extra, to £10 5s; and cows, £5 7s 6d to £8 17s 6d. There was a very large yarding of pigs of all classes, the supply far exceeding the demand, and the consequence was a dull sale and a sharp decline in values. Choppers sold up to 60s. Large baconers made 45s to 50s; smaller, 32s 6d to 42s 6d (equal to 3½d. and 3¼d per lb); large porkers, 25s to 30s; smaller, 18s to 22s 6d (equal to 4d per lb).