

A week or two passed, and the pig did not get around to his house. 'Where's that pig your father was going to send me?' he asked Mary. 'Oh,' Mary replied, 'that pig got well.'

THE ESSENCE OF POLITENESS

A Cincinnati commercial traveller happened to be put at a table at Columbus with a number of legislators, and the courtly way in which they addressed each other greatly bored the commercial traveller. It was: 'Will the gentleman from Hardin do this?' and 'Will the gentleman from Franklin do that?' They invariably spoke to each other as the gentleman from whatever county they happened to hail from.

For ten or fifteen minutes the traveller bore it in silence.

Then he suddenly crushed the statesmen by singing out in stentorian tones to the waiter, 'Will the gentleman from Ethiopia please pass the butter.'

PROVERBS MISQUOTED

It is a peculiar faculty of human memory to misquote proverbs and poetry, and almost invariably to place the credit where it does not belong.

Nine men out of ten think that 'The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' is from the Bible, whereas Laurence Sterne is the author.

'Pouring oil upon the troubled waters' is also ascribed to the sacred volume, whereas it is not there; in fact, no one knows its origin.

Again, we hear the people say: 'The proof of the pudding is in chewing the string.' This is arrant nonsense, as the proverb says:

'The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and not in chewing the string.'

Nothing is more common than to hear:

'A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.'

This is an impossible condition of the mind, for no one can be convinced of an opinion and at the same time hold an opposite one. What Butler wrote was eminently sensible:

'He that complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still.'

We also hear that 'A miss is as good as a mile,' which is not as sensible or as forcible as the true proverb: 'A miss of an inch is as good as a mile.'

GIRLS SHOULD BE PRACTICAL

The girl who desires to make a good wife must know something of the practical side of life; and if she does not possess this knowledge she must learn. Leave love and romance out of your reckoning altogether. It may cover a good many faults and help you over some stiles at the beginning of your married life; but, after the first glamor has worn off, then the real trials will begin. Only the practical girl will surmount these trials. She it is who will be able to make the home bright and happy when a curtailed income necessitates economy; who will be able to help her husband as well as console him when troubles arise, and who will prove the most successful mother by knowing exactly how to manage her children. Every girl who is looking forward to marriage, should ask herself this question: 'Am I training myself for the duties of a wife?' It is no good frittering away your time in making the best of your appearance if you do not improve your mind. Men of to-day do not want to marry dolls; they want a wife who can cook, sew, and run a house; not a drawing-room ornament. You can either be the guiding star and helpmate of a man's life, or you can be a clog and a hindrance, dragging him to failure. So, when you are building your castles in the air, add a practical touch to your day-dreams by asking yourselves: 'How am I preparing myself for this happy dream, should it come true? Am I training myself to fit this vocation properly?' The good wife should be her husband's comfort, strengthening him when he is weak, walking proudly with him to success, giving him tenderest love and sympathy in adversity. She must be able to spend his money wisely, remembering that every penny represents work and thought on his part.

FAMILY FUN

If Dick's father is Tom's son, what relation is Dick to Tom?—Who can tell?—His grandfather.

Why is blind-man's-buff like sympathy?—Because it's a fellow-feeling for another.

When does a man have four hands?—When he doubles his fists.

What is that which we often return but never borrow?—Thanks.

What is that which, though black, enlightens the world?—Ink.

If a farmer raises 150 bushels of wheat on a dry day, what does he raise on a wet day?—His umbrella.

What turns without moving?—Milk; it turns sour.

Round the house and round the house and makes but one track?—A wheelbarrow.

On the Land

Avoid too heavy shoes when shoeing young horses. It tends to make them awkward, and is an unnecessary burden for them to bear.

A colt once stunted never fully recovers from the effects. It is quite necessary, then, that the colt be kept growing steadily, even if it requires special care and attention.

If colts are handled rightly from the time they are foaled, there will be no trouble in picking up their feet and working them as long as it is necessary to put on shoes.

On the first suspicion of mange the affected animal should be isolated and care taken that no grooming utensils, rugs, etc., that have been used on affected animals are used on others until after disinfection.

The earlier months of an animal's life need to be devoted to getting bone and muscle and strong internal organs. This is done by the use of corn pasture, and a protein supplement. Then push along to the right condition for market by the use of a large proportion of corn and less protein.

An exchange has the following recipe for the removal of warts from a cow's teats:—Take of fresh butter two parts by weight, finely pulverized table salt one part by weight. Mix by rubbing together thoroughly. Keep in a tight wooden box; apply enough to cover the surface of the warts after milking. The warts will dry up and come off.

There was again a large yarding of fat sheep at Burnside last week, the number forward being close on 4000. Prime wethers sold at an advance of 1s on previous week's rates. Unfinished wethers and all classes of ewes were disposed of at late rates. Quotations: Best wethers, to 20s; medium, 17s to 18s 6d; others, 15s to 16s 6d; best ewes, 15s 3d to 16s; extra, to 18s; medium, 11s 6d to 12s 9d. There was only a medium yarding of lambs, which brought prices not materially different from those of last sale. Quotations: Best lambs, 13s 6d to 15s; medium, 12s to 12s 6d; inferior, 9s to 10s 6d. There was a good yarding of fat cattle, composed for the greater part of fair quality. Prices showed no alteration from those of previous sale. Quotations: Best bullocks, £10 10s to £11 10s; medium, £8 15s to £9 10s; inferior, £7 to £7 15s.

The nervous temperament of the milk cow is much more highly developed than that of any other farm animal. If the cow has a bright, placid eye, and a clean-cut, lean appearance, indicating that her food is converted to milk rather than beef, we may conclude that she is a good producer. However, if the eye is dull and the body covered with flesh, the animal as a rule is lazy and is not adapted to the active life which a profitable cow must lead.

It is wonderful how much a little paint and whitewash can do towards brightening up a country place. These will not only add to the appearance but to the healthfulness also. It is poor economy to permit buildings to go unpainted. The money thus saved would not begin to repair the damage done by the hot sun and the beating rain. Buildings kept well painted will not only last much longer without repair, but will lend an air of cheerfulness to the place that will have a beneficial effect on the occupants.

The butter should be thoroughly washed in the churn, taking care to keep it in granular form till all the butter-milk is removed (says *Country Gentleman*). When the butter is taken on to the worker the salt should be mixed through it as well as possible, still keeping it in granular form. Then allow it to stand for five or ten minutes for the salt to dissolve; then work till the salt is all dissolved and no grains of salt can be felt on the tongue when a morsel is put into the mouth. If the salt is not all dissolved before the butter is printed it will be mottled. It is not at all necessary or advisable to make the salt into a paste. If the butter is washed as described there is always enough water in it to dissolve the salt.

At last week's sale at Addington there were large entries of stock and a good attendance. Beef showed a decline. There was practically no change in store sheep, and fat lambs were still firmer in price. The fat sheep market opened well. Pigs sold better. There was a poor demand for store cattle, and good dairy cows sold well. The entry of fat lambs totalled 6184, or less than 100 more than last week. There was good competition all through the sale, the quality showing an improvement on late yardings. Export buyers were keen to operate, and took 5894 out of the total at prices ranging from 7s 3d to 18s 9d. The yarding of fat sheep was a very large one. There was good competition for all classes, and prices were firm right through the sale. The range of prices was: Prime wethers, 17s to 21s 5d; others, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; merino wethers, 14s 3d; prime ewes, 14s to 17s 6d; medium, 14s to 13s 6d. There were 431 head of fat cattle penned, including a number of lines of very prime quality. In consequence of the large yarding there was a decline of about 1s 6d per 100lb. Steers made £7 17s 6d to £11, extra to £15; heifers £5 17s 6d to £10 10s. Pigs of all classes formed good entries, and there was an improved demand for fats, resulting in a brisker sale. Choppers sold up to 80s, heavy baconers 50s to 56s, and lighter 38s to 47s 6d (equal to 4d per lb), large porkers 32s 6d to 37s, and smaller 25s to 30s (equal to 4½d per lb).