

**HUMOROUS.**

**MAXIMS FROM BILLINGS.**—True criticism consists in saying a kind thing of an author whenever you can, and whenever you can't it consists in holding your tongue. Tricks upon travelers are always dangerous. I have known a dead hornet to wake up an sting just once more. Truth can take care of itself, but a lie has got to be watched as careful as a sore thumb. Misery loves company, but it is always jealous. There never was a man yet but what thought his lame back was a good deal lammer than ennybody else's. Nature has turned out one so indifferent that art could duplicate it. The soverighn mistake is that things are valued for what they have cost, and not for what they are worth. Ingratitude iz wuss than hypokrasy. Mankind have been falling for over 5,000 years, and I don't think they have struck bottom yet. Trying to interest a small audience with a komik lekture iz a great deal like trying to hit the two corner pins on a tin pin alley with a single ball.

**PROGRESS.**—"Oh, if yer please, Miss, hi wish you'd 'ear me my German lesson. Mother sez as I haint to neglect my heddication, though hi ham in service, has there's no knowing what position a good looking 'complished gal mayn't get nowadays. I learnt it while I was blackening the stove, Miss, and it won't take yer a minit to 'ear me."—*London Fun.*

**DENTIST TO HYSTERIC PATIENT.**—"Don't cry—don't cry; if the neighbors hear you they will lose confidence in my system of painless extraction."—*Boston Globe.*

"Husband, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper. I am sure not from me." "No, my dear; for I don't find that you have lost any."

"Oats wanted within," was inscribed on a placard hung to the ribs of a scrawny nag, that some wag had thrown adrift in the streets of Rochester, the other day.

An Irish gentlemen declared to his wife that he really wished the children could be kept in the nursery while he was at home; "although" he considerably added, "I would not object to their noise if they would only keep quiet."

A bald man made merry at the expense of another who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding as a clincher, you see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig. "True" was the reply, "but an empty barn requires no thatch."

A man who offered bail for a friend, was asked by the judge if he had any incumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes," said he, "my wife."

A lady wished a seat in a crowded hall. A handsome gentleman gave her a chair. "You are a jewel" she said. "Oh, no, I am a jeweler; I have just set the jewel."

**KILLED "BULL."**—A young Highlander, on taking leave of his sweetheart a short time back, remarked, "I'll see ye at the kirk the morn, Maggie, if we're spared, and, if we're no spared, I'll see ye on Monday."

**"THE OFFER" AND "THE ACCEPTED."**—Many have enquired the price of the above lithographs. They are not for sale, and are only sent to old subscribers for a new subscriber sent in by them.

**The Honest Customer.**

One day about three weeks ago, a strange customer came to a grocer. He wanted some goods, and he paid cash down.

The next day he made another purchase and paid cash, and as the days went by his face and his cash became familiar. One day he returned with the change given him, and said:—

"I believe I am an honest man. You paid me twenty cents too much."

The grocer received it, and was much pleased. Two days after the stranger returned from the curbstone to say:—

"Another mistake on your part. You overpaid me forty cents."

The grocer was glad to have found an honest man, and was puzzled to know why he should have counted so far out of the way. Three days more, and he picked up a dollar bill in the store, and said:—

"This is not my dollar. I found it on the floor, and you must take charge of it."

The grocer's heart melted, and he wondered if the world was not progressing backwards to old-time honesty. A skip of one day, and then the honest man brought down a wheelbarrow, ordered eighteen dollars' worth of groceries, and would have paid cash had he not forgotten to bring his wallet. He would hand it in at noon as he passed.

That was the last of the honest man; morning faded to noon, and noon to night, but he never returned.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Visit of the Ontario Legislature to the Model Farm.**

The Legislature of Ontario has taken a trip to their farm at Guelph. Mr. Johnston, the Principal, gave a very good address for the institution. The Legislature regaled themselves on the farm, and the good citizens of Guelph prepared a second dinner for them. Some of the speakers said it would be well to continue their expenditure for two or three years. The result of the trip and double dinner will probably cause a few more hundred thousand dollars of expenditure. It is a poor time to judge a farm when covered with snow. We doubt if the farmers of Ontario really approve of the expenditure. We have not heard of many farmers visiting it; and of those who have spoken to us about it, there is not one as yet satisfied with the institution, as all farmers are sure that every step taken in regard to it has been made more for a political purpose than for the good of farmers. Still some good may result if it is properly managed. If farmers themselves had a direct interest in it they would make it of use and of profit to the country, but when all work for what they can get out of it, it must be a constant sink of capital. No doubt by additional buildings and more expenditure, greater efficiency may be given to it.

**Ontario.**

**EXPERIMENTS AT THE ONTARIO MODEL FARM.**—We have received reports of experiments of feeding pigs at the Model Farm, from which we take an abridged report as follows:—The pigs were divided into five pens, two pigs in each, and fed; lot No 1 on raw pease and water; No. 2 on boiled pease; No. 3 on steeped pease; No. 4 on corn and water; and No. 5 on soaked corn. They were fed for three months and the results carefully noted. The period of feeding was divided into two stages, five weeks each. On adding up the several results the following are obtained:—

No.	Consumption.	FIRST STAGE.		Increase p. c.
		Food.	Water.	
No. 1	407	104½	Raw pease and water.	25½
No. 2	376½	82½	Boiled pease.	21½
No. 3	384½	81½	Soaked pease.	21
No. 4	290½	69	Raw corn and water.	23½
No. 5	156	45	Soaked corn.	25½
SECOND STAGE.				
No. 1	365	110	Raw pease and water.	30½
No. 2	196½	42	Boiled pease.	21½
No. 3	391	82½	Soaked pease.	21½
No. 4	340½	101½	Raw corn and water.	29½
No. 5	401½	96½	Soaked corn.	24

These give, on an average:—  
For raw pease and water, 27½ per cent. increase.  
For boiled pease 21½ " " "  
For steeped pease 21 " " "  
For raw corn and water 26½ " " "  
For steeped corn 14½ " " "

These placed in order of merit:—  
1. Raw pease and water.  
2. Raw corn and water.  
3. Steeped corn.  
4. Boiled pease.  
5. Steeped pease.

From another report we find the prices of food used were—pease, 68c. per bushel; corn, 56c. per bushel; and at the conclusion of this experiment, the pigs were sold for 5½c. per lb., live weight. Feeding with raw pease left a profit for the first stage of feeding of \$1.91½; second stage, \$1.13½.

Boiled pease, first stage, 9c.; second stage, 27½c. Steeped pease, first stage, 26½c.; second stage, 12½c. Raw corn, first stage, \$1.27½; second stage, 89c. Steeped corn, first stage, \$1.29½; second stage, 91½c.

**Quebec.**

Every branch of industry is essentially a feeder of agriculture. Workmen in any business must have their food from the produce of the farm. Railroads, the working of mines and minerals, manufacturing and shipping interests, and agriculture must, in the Dominion, prosper or else languish together. In North Stakely there is a quarry of excellent marble; some rare specimens of it have been exhibited and there is an inexhaustible supply of this valuable material. The M. & B. Railroad will open these quarries for the market. The benefits farmers are to receive from railroads are no longer a mere conjecture. This hundreds of cases in the vicinity of every new line demonstrate. For instance, at the various stations along the Intercolonial Railway potatoes are sold at fifty cents per bushel, while at places more remote from the line they are sold at half that price.

But little is known of the progress of Eastern Townships farming even in other parts of Canada. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn the amount of the receipts of the Missisquoi Agricultural Society; and their premiums for crops, and the examination of them when growing, are a good example to other societies.

The members of the Missisquoi County Agricultural Society met at the Court-house on the 30th ult. The meeting was called to order by the President, George Claves, Esq. The auditors, Hobert and J. F. Montle, reported the receipts by the Society for the last year at \$1,601.53, and the expenditures at \$1,754.42. The very flourishing state of the Society gave general satisfaction. The following officers for the coming year are elected without opposition, viz.:—George Claves, Stanbridge, President, re-elected; Rodney Holden, St. Armand, Vice-President; George Sully, Stanbridge, Sec. Treas.; W. C. Baker and Joseph Garrick, directors for Dunham; Rodney Derrick, St. Thomas; Merritt Beemont, Clarenceville; S. H. Throop, St. Armand West; Matthew Cornell, Stanbridge; Elwin Welsh, West Farnham; Zobel Herbert, Notre Dame. The meeting expressed by vote a desire that the judges of crops and farms should make but one visit.

**THE ST. CROIX FARMERS' LEAGUE—A DISCUSSION ON POULTRY.**—Our correspondent writes: At the last meeting of the League, held at Bay side, Charlotte County, a few days ago, the discussion turned upon the profit of keeping poultry. Some of those who have had experience in the matter ventilated their ideas on the subject, and the conclusion arrived at was, that poultry kept as it should be, was a very profitable kind of stock. The rule in most country places is to let the fowls shift for themselves, pick up a precarious living at the barn door, and find shelter at night on the beams of the barn—a practice not at all conducive to the health of the hens, or in any wise calculated to improve their productive powers. It was the opinion of some of the members that hens require 80 pounds of grain (or its equivalent) per year each; that different kinds of grain should be fed at different seasons of the year—barley, with corn, for the principal winter food; oats, barley, and portions of wheat for summer; and a ration of animal food regularly at all seasons. A plentiful supply of gravel, with half-burnt shells, when fowls are confined to their winter quarters. In summer one acre of ground is required as a promenade for every hundred hens to keep them in health and spirits. It is most desirable that all chickens should be hatched before the first of May, as early pullets commence to lay by the first of October, and continue through the winter; they moult early, and are prepared for the winter cold. Cleanliness in the henhouse is indispensable, the neglect of which causes parasites to appear, which are a deadly enemy to the poultry. A large shallow box of coal ashes should be constantly accessible, and if lice appear on your chickens, the heads should be at once greased with lard or oil.

Pure-bred fowls, of small size, are most profitable—as Leghorns, brown and white, and the buff Hamburgs.

Some of the farmers in the locality of the Bay Side are ambitious to help to supply the Boston market with eggs and poultry, the facilities of carriage being good, two steamboat lines, trading between Calais and that city, have signified their desire to call at St. Andrews, at any or every trip if freight is offered.