# The Monitor's Agricultural Department

## For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns

### New Use for Skimmed Milk.

At the Hygienic Milk Supply exhibition, which was held lately at Hamburg, the Veringten Gemmiwaren, Fabriken, of Hamburg and Vienna, exhibited a number of objects that seemingly had nothing whatever to do with the hygienic milk supply. There were shown nicely arranged glass boxes, combs seemingly made of horn, cigar holders with amber colored mouthpieces, knives and forks with handles similar in appearance to ebony, ferrules for umbrellas and sticks and balls, rings, chess figures, dominoes, etc also a small table with inlaid marble slab and finally a number of thick slabs and staves with every imaginable variation of marble colors, but of considerably less weight than real marble. These objects were made of 'galalith'—i. e. milk stone.

The principal albumoid substance of skimmed milk, the casein, is the raw material out of which the new product galalith is manufactured. More than fifteen years ago was originated to manufacturers various articles, like buttons, handles, ornamental plates and colored pencils out of casein. An advantage of the new product as compared with celluloid is the fact that it does not ignite so easily and is entirely odorless. Trials have proven than even when kept for weeks in water it does not distend more than the best quality of buffalo horn.

### Barn-yard Wit.

Save feed now and waste feed a month hence.

Go slow on corn in feeding dairy cows, but don't cut it out entirely.

Have you ever tried to find out how much actual profit old Brindle is making you?

Feed on a north wind, through the cracks of a barb wire fence. 'Twasn't your heifer that was said of, was it?

In curing a heifer of the habit of kicking, the place to begin at is the man.

"Too much of a good thing" was not said about cleanliness in the dairy barn.

Did you ever hear a man crack a joke while he was teaching a calf to drink from a pail? Send us his name; we want to publish it from the housetops.

Butter is not a simple fat, composed of merely one sort. It is a mixture of no less than seven different sorts of fats, and no more complex oil can be taken than this.

Every atom of heat lost by the dairy lying out on the cold ground cold November nights must be made up for by increased feed or decreased production.

Anyone can build up a good dairy herd by buying stock whose performance is known. To breed such a herd is a vastly different proposition. The former requires money, the latter brains.

### Some Hog History.

The modern pig is a direct descendant of the ancient hog, but his acquired characteristics are so different that it hardly seems possible that they are relatives The era of improvement began in the eighteenth century when English mariners brought to that island specimens of the domestic swine from India, China and Siam. In China he has been considered the only thing that could appease the wrath of their deity, the dragon, and they were held sacred, kept in the home, petted, raised and trained with the most jealous care, slaughtered and one-half of his flesh offered as a sacrifice to the gods, and the other half feasted upon by the sedate worshippers at the periodical so-called religious festivals. The pig's tail furnished their emblem and their cue is braided in imitation of that appendage. The great improvement in the English breeds were made by a cross of this sacred animal, notably the Suffolk, Essex, and Yorkshire, in the Berkshire by the Siamese hog, an animal differing somewhat from the sacred animal.

The characteristics of the old English hog were coarse hair, large bone and a slow maturing animal. The sacred animal was covered with fine hair, had small bone and fattened easily and early. The descendants of these extremes have furnished the material from which the American swine breeders have made many of the so-called new American breeds, as well as improving the so-called English breeds.

### Good Water means Good Butter.

For some time past Prof. McKay and Mr. Larsen, of the Iowa Agricultural College, have been studying the effects of pasteurized and unpasteurized wash-water upon the keeping qualities of butter. The water used was from the deep college well and is considerably purer than water used at an average creamery and the result of the experiments are all the more pointed on this account. It is also evident that the very best of water contains germs which injure the keeping qualities of butter. The result of the experiments are thus summarized:

Water contains germs which cause butter to deteriorate in quality.

These germs can be removed or destroyed in a practical and inexpensive way by two processes, viz., pasteurization and filtration.

Butter washed in pasteurized wash-water will keep normal much longer than the same butter washed in unpasteurized water.

Butter made from pasteurized cream and washed in pasteurized water retains its normal flavor about twice as long as butter made from unpasteurized cream.

Unwashed butter made from good and well-ripened cream keeps as well, and in some instances better, than the same butter when washed in unpasteurized water.

Salt improves the keeping qualities of butter.

It pays to pasteurize the wash-water as well as the cream. The cost of pasteurization of milk and water after pasteurizer has been purchased is about .1 of a cent per pound of butter. The amount gained per pound of butter by pasteurization when the butter is about a month old, is .8 of a cent, leaving a profit of .7 of a cent per pound of butter.

Butter of medium firmness loses about 3 per cent. of moisture for every revolution it is worked in excess.

### The Breeding of Sheep.

That there is room in Canada for an immense development of the sheep-raising industry will readily be admitted. In this country we are almost entirely free from the ravages of those diseases which interfere so seriously with the profits of the sheep grower in some other lands. Then, too, we grow in abundance nearly all the foods best suited for feeding sheep. We have excellent pastures in summer, and with rape and turnips there is no lack of sufficient food for fall and winter. Where clover hay and pea straw are not available, some other suitable roughage can usually be found. Oats and bran are everywhere convenient grain foods, while peas and beans may also be provided in many localities. Unfortunately we have, too, in nearly all parts of Canada an abundance of weeds, which may partially be kept in check by maintaining large flocks of sheep. It is said that 85 per cent. of our common weeds are readily eaten by sheep, and consequently we find, as a general rule, that a sheep farm is a clean farm.

Sheep breeders, like all other live stock growers, should start out with some definite aim in view. In Canada this will doubtless be the production of mutton for the home and foreign markets, with wool growing merely as a side line. The breed chosen should be one adapted to the purpose in view as well as one for which the farmer has a liking. In addition to this, it must be a breed suited to the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in the locality. As a general rule the heavier breeds do best on somewhat low lying or level land, while the lighter breeds prefer upland or even mountainous country. These characteristics are largely due to the nature of the soil in the district where each breed originated, as has been shown by Mr. Primrose McConnell in his excellent work on Agricultural Geology. If a pure bred flock is to be kept, the farmer should choose a popular breed, or one gaining in popularity, in order to be reasonably sure of a demand for his stock. Whether the flock be pure-bred or grade, a knowledge of the anatomy of the sheep, and of the methods of treating common disorders of sheep will prove of decided value to the owner.

In starting a flock, only healthy, robust ewes should be relected, and all of them should be of the same type. They should be mated with a first class ram of similar type, and one of the same breed as the ewe flock, unless the farmer is crossing for some special purpose and does not intend to retain the progeny for breeding. Each year the ewes should be carefully weeded out, only the best being retained, too many Canadian farmers in the past have followed exactly the opposite course, allowing buyers to pick out the best specimens and retaining only the cull females for breeding. By following the system of culling closely, a high degree of uniformity will be established in the flock. Every farmer knows that the presence of a few culls in a lot of animals always proves an obstacle to a sale at a remunerative price, therefore great pains should be taken to have the flock of uniformly good quality.

Good, comfortable, roomy sheds or stabling for the cold and stormy weather are necessary. These need not be expensive, but should be well ventilated, free from drafts, and situated on dry ground. A large open yard, apart from that occupied by other animals, should be attached to their houses in every case, to allow exercise. Too much confinement in overwarm, illy-ventilated or drafty stables, is fatal to success with sheep. On the other hand, comfortable quarters, regular and liberal feeding, plenty of pure water and a sufficiency of salt will go far to ensure their successful wintering and a strong crop of lambs in the spring. Very careful attention must be given at lambing time, but at other seasons comparatively little time need be spent in looking after the flock. Indeed, sheep require costly buildings and equipment, and less labor in caring for them than almost any other class of live stock.

Unfortunately there are two causes which tend to demoralize the sheep raising industry in Canada, viz., the wholesale adulteration of many lines of imported woolen goods, and the ravages of dogs and wolves. The former renders wool-growing unprofitable and the latter prevents the farmer from growing mutton sheep in localities which are otherwise suited to the business. That legislation is needed to protect the sheep breeder from these evils can scarcely be doubted.

Yours very truly,

W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

—Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it, S. N. Weare sels it.

### A Great Man's Humble Start in Life.

Doctor Lorenz, who has wrought such wondrous cures of crippled children since he came to America, was induced by what he thought was too much praise of himself to tell the accompanying story of his life. In an address to an assembly of medical men in Philadelphia, after having told them that they made too much of his work, and that he felt ashamed when he heard them praise his work beyond its merits, he gave this account of his unpropitious start and early hardships.

"Forty-four years ago I was a little and very poor boy. One day, wandering along the street, I found a single glove. I put it on. It was much too large, and contrasted harshly with my feet, which were bare. Proud and happy I walked to my home and showed my treasure to my mother.

"My dear boy," she said, "you will have to work very hard to find the other glove."

"In the many hardships of later life I often remembered the significance of those words. But at the age of thirty, after many struggles, I had overcome all obstacles as a student and rose to be first assistant to the late Professor Albert. I taught several surgery, and the dream of my life was to become a famous surgeon—to rummage in the interiors of fellow mortals.

But the dream never came true. I contracted a peculiar form of eczema. I could not follow my chosen work. I thought the other glove was gone forever. In complaining of my lot to Professor Albert, he said to me:

"'If you can't get along with wet surgery, try dry surgery.'

"So, it was not by love, but by necessity, that I became a dry surgeon. But necessity is the mother of invention, and after twenty years of hard work, I found at last the other glove, and it has brought me the esteem and appreciation of the profession, and the grateful thanks of many a mother."—Watchword.

### Bright, Cheerful Funerals.

"I have hearses in chocolate and gold," said Mr. Beckett yesterday, "and others in blue and gold. There is also a pure white hearse, and another in white and gold."

Mr Beckett's most magnificent vehicle, however, is a hearse entirely covered with gold, even to the wheels, and this, he states, is in constant demand. Mr Beckett, however, draws the line at green and gold hearses, and he does not consider them quite in keeping with a funeral.

The manager of one of the largest and most fashionable funeral companies in London also bore witness to the growing taste for unfuneral funerals."

"At modern better class funerals," he remarked, "black is now rarely seen. We keep in stock a large quantity of colored velvet for coffin trimmings. Grey is popular, and looks well. Crimson velvet, too, is used at military funerals to an increasing extent. I have even had orders for a child's coffin to be trimmed with yellow velvet. The absence of the mutes blackballs, black gloves and black ostrich plumes at modern funerals helps people, I think, to restrain their feelings on such occasions. There is now none of that wild abandonment to grief that was once a feature of so many interments.

"Black clothing," he continued, "is seldom worn now at fashionable funerals. Ordinary morning dress is more useful, with gray neckties for the men and subdued colors for the women mourners. I have even known lounge suits to be worn. Light carts are sometimes used instead of hearses, and at the funeral of a duke a "shooting cart" was used to convey the coffin. Grey horses, too, in many instances, replace the old-fashioned, long-tailed black animals."—London Mail.

### The Best Remedy for Croup.

(From the Atchison, Kan., Daily Globe.)

This is the season when the woman who knows the best remedies for croup is in demand in every neighborhood. One of the most terrible things in the world is to be awakened in the middle of the night by a whoop from one of the children. The croup remedie are almost as sure to be lost, in case of croup, as a revolver is sure to be lost in case of burglars. There used to be an old-fashioned remedy for croup, known as hive syrup, but some modern mothers say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better, and does not cost so much. It causes the patient to "throw up the phlegm' quicker and gives relief in a shorter time. Give this remedy as soon as the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It never fails and pleasant and safe to take. For sal by S. N. Weare.

### Start in Life on the Farm.

The young man who is thinking of leaving the farm for the city may learn when it is too late that while he may earn more in the city he cannot save half as much as he could on the farm.

If his object is to secure a competence he in nine cases out of ten will do it sooner on a farm. There are more chances to spend money in the city than in the country, while the cost of living is higher.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

### It's What it Leads to.

That makes Catarrh such a dreaded disease. If you have Catarrh taint, dropping in the throat, if you hawk and spit and have a stuffed up feeling in your nostrils you should use fragrant healing Catarrhozone at once and get cured. Thousands have been saved from Consumption and completely cured by Catarrhozone, so there is no reason why you shouldn't stamp out your Catarrh also. Catarrhozone will really cure you and prevent the disease from returning. It's very pleasant, just balsamic medicated vapors—no nauseous drugs. Absolute cure guaranteed to users of Catarrhozone; it can't fail, try it. Complete outfit $1.00; sample size 25c.

—It pays to do mending before the articles are sent to the wash, as washing usually results in making the holes larger.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

### Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 00 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 00 p. m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 m.; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.
Week day service in Schoolroom, consisting Litany and Bible Class, Friday 7.30 p. m.; other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.
Sunday School and Bible Class: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.
Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p. m., other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.
All seats free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a. m and 7.00 p.m., Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.
Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p. m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

SALVATION ARMY.—S. M. Munroe, Captain. Public meeting every Sabbath at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.; at 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Week services Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 7.30 p. m. Soldiers meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8.00 p. m.

**Bovril in the Kitchen**

The object of cookery should be to prepare food in the most nutritious, palatable and easily digestible form. BOVRIL is the embodiment of all these qualities and is therefore of paramount importance in the kitchen where a little of it added to soups, gravies, stews, etc., gives relish and real nourishment to even the most tasteless dish.

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Men's Heavy Fall Pants, all wool, 95c pair
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Men's Overalls, home made, 25 doz. 40c up
Boys' Overalls, home made, 20c up
Men's Fleece Lined and Wool Undershirts, 35c each.
Boys' Fleece Lined and Wool Undercloths, 24c per suit. 15 doz Suits in stock.
Ladies' Skirts and Underskirts, all wool, —Price $6—MARKED DOWN to $2 50.
All kinds of Dress Goods from 10c yd up.
Print Cotton, 1500 yards. yd wide, price 12c —MARKED to 9c.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, Sateen, price $1.50—MARKED to $1.00.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, Cotton, price 75c—marked to 35c.
Table Cloths,—2¼ yds long, 1½ yds wide,—75c.
Papers Pins, 3 packages for 5c.
Safety Pins 3c per doz.; small size 2c per doz.
All kinds of Cloth and Dress Goods, and Small and Fancy Wares.
Men's Suspenders, Silk, from 20c up.
Men's Suspenders, heavy web, from 15c up.
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A full line of Groceries
Women's Flannelette Wrappers, thirty doz., assorted colors and sizes, latest styles, 95c. up.
Men's Top Shirts, heavy wool fleece, 45c. up.
Men's Overcoats, assorted colors and sizes, velvet collars, $5.50 up.
Ulster Coats, $4 50 up.
Heavy Reefer Jackets, $3.50 up.
Children's Coats, Reefers, and all kinds, $2.50 up.
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## SEALED TENDERS

Sealed Tenders for the Collection of County Rates in the various Wards of the County of Annapolis are requested for the year 1904.

1. Tenders to be filed with O. T. Daniels, Clerk of the Municipality, at Bridgetown, on or before 12 o'clock noon on Jan. 1st, 1904.
2. All tenders to be marked "Tenders for Collection of Rates," and to name the proposed bondsmen.
3. Collectors must guarantee the amount of each rate roll and the collection thereof, subject only to any losses the Council may see fit to adjust.
4. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FREEMAN FITCH,
I. J. WHITMAN.
*Committee on Tenders and Public Property.*

## Cold Weather is Coming!

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Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:

| | |
|---|---|
| Express from Halifax | 12 14 a.m |
| Express from Yarmouth | 2 34 p.m |
| Accom. from Richmond | 4 50 p.m |
| Accom. from Annapolis | 7 20 a.m |

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by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday, Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning.

Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday, Friday at 2 p.m.

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"Houseboating on the Kootenay."
"Across Canada to Australia."
"Banff and the Lakes in the Clouds."
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"The Challenge of the Rockies."
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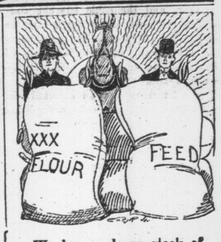


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## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of Abner Bauckman, late of Carlton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, will render the same duly attested within twelve months from date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

HENRIETTA BAUCKMAN,
FENWICK INGLIS,
Executors;

Bridgetown, July 23rd, 1903.

## The Household.

### CARE OF SILVER.

Silver in winter requires special attention. Gas from coal fires as from burners tarnishes and discolors. The sulphur from India rubber is also inimical to silver, so that the ring around the neck of a fruit jar will in a few hours turn a spoon black. Silver not in every-day use should be kept in cases made of Canton flannel or chamois skin. The latter, because more impervious to moisture, is best. The case may be long and narrow, with a strip of silk or ribbon down down the centre, and loops into which the spoons and knives are to be slipped. This open case can be covered with any suitable material. It is to be folded when the articles are in it and kept in a drawer or separate case, together with a piece of camphor gum, which helps to keep silver from tarnishing. Large pieces of silver require separate bags made to fit, and forks need a separate receptacle. When from neglect plate has grown much spotted, vigorous measures are required. In that case take one spoonful of ammonia to sixteen of vinegar, rub over the stains rapidly and at once plunge into hot soapsuds. Any substance which is strong enough to remove stains will eat the surface of silver and must not be permitted to remain.

Silver in constant use needs only to have a daily wash in scalding suds, then be rinsed in water, equally hot, and wiped dry, so that for a long time it will be bright without extra care. Table salt applied to the discoloration produced by the sulphur in eggs will remove it at once. Whiting applied with a moistened cloth, rubbed on soap, will usually be all that is necessary. Should the plate have been neglected a long time the cloth may first be moistened with alcohol or diluted ammonia. Engraved or repousse silver needs to be cleaned with whiting applied on a tooth brush. After it is dry cover the hair with a sweeping cap to avoid dust, and thoroughly brush over the raised and incised surfaces with a soft brush that penetrates every part of the figures or lettering. A thorough rubbing and then brushing in this manner will restore the original brilliancy of plate as no other treatment can do.

### HAVE A CARE FOR THE DETAILS OF DRESS.

If more would pay attention to the small details of gowning and would bestow upon their gloves, shoes and neckware the care which one should give, we would see fewer women with that general appearance of coming to pieces. A clean and neat skirt and a fresh shirtwaist, with neck becomingly dressed, is within the reach of all of us, and so gowned a woman need not be ashamed to accompany her husband anywhere. So many women feel that they cannot dress properly at all, but surely this costume is attainable. The main thing is that the shoes be properly dressed—if necessary—the gloves carefully mended, the belt line properly and permanently adjusted, the collar or stock pinned as carefully behind as before, with no common pins in evidence, and everything immaculate. We can all do this, for soap and water is cheap, needle and thread some thing we all possess, and the time required isn't so very great if things are done when they should be.

### NEW SOFA PILLOWS.

A butterfly pillow is the newest development of this ubiquitous comfort. Made of panne velvet, with a huge butterfly cut out of the same material and worked in soft colors, it is a pillow any drawing room is proud to own. Fashioned of darker fabric and brighter tones in the butterfly it will be found as appropriate for a library as for a den.

An effective sofa pillow top is made of common white tape and green denim. The square of denim has strips of tape laid across it at distances of two inches apart. These strips are crossed by a second set of strips, forming a series of open squares in checkerboard pattern. The strips are then outlined with white silk floss, producing an artistic effect.

### APPEARANCE AT HOME.

Don't say that it doesn't matter how you look around the house, for it does matter a great deal. It matters for the general credit of the establishment, of which the feminine head is the creditable or questionable representative; it matters in its example to the children; it matters to the husband and father, who usually, if he is half a man, feels a sense of pride in the appearance of his family. It is poor encouragement to him to find confusion and carelessness in dress, and waste and destruction running riot about his dwelling. It is one of the important duties of every woman to keep herself and her house in a condition as presentable as possible, considering her circumstances.

—New professions for women are constantly multiplying. According to the New York World, the women's exchange in that city has on its list of workers a "cheering-up lady." Her business is to visit lonely homes, play games with old women, or talk and read, and in general to brighten their lives. Her services are sought by people who have money, but yearn for companionship also. Many households would be happier if one member would constitute herself or himself a "cheering up messenger," and cultivate for the special benefit of his intimates those graces of manner and thoughtfulness of act which always turn a frown into a smile.

—Minard's Liniment cures colds, etc.

## Jokers' Corner.

### QUITE SO.

The Oak Park girl had just come home from her first ping-pong party. She had never played before that evening. When she entered the library her father was folding up his newspaper, preparatory to going to bed.

"Do you know, papa, I discovered to-night that I never really cared for a thing before in my life," she said by way of introduction. "I want you to know about it."

"Yes," said the old man, with a rising inflection on the word. He was interested, perhaps excited. His daughter's face was serious.

"I have fallen in love with ping-pong."

"What!" exclaimed paterfamilias.

His dismay was now unmistakable. Just then his wife entered the room. He turned indignant eyes upon her:—

"You are a nice woman!" he shouted at her. "What do you mean, madam, by bringing up your daughter in the way you have done? No, don't interrupt—it's matter enough. Owing to your skilful management our little girl has lost what little sense she was born with. She has fallen in love with a Chinaman."

Five minutes later the old gentleman was apologizing both to his wife and daughter. As he went off to bed however, he muttered under his breath:

"Ping-pong, ping-pong; that's a nice name for a game!"

### VAGUE.

"I've been thinking of it ever since I started on my present trip," said the travelling man thoughtfully, "and I'm hanged if I can make up my mind just what she was aiming at. You see, some time ago I realized that, travelling about the country as I am, I was taking a good many chances; so I decided to take out an accident insurance policy.

"My dear," said I to my wife, after I had acted on the thought, "I have done something to-day that I should have done when I first started on the road. I have taken out an accident policy on my life. If I am killed the company pays $5,000. If I am injured then I get $25 a week.

"'For how long?' she asked.

"'As long as I am laid up.'

"'But it might be only a week.'"

"'Yes.'

"'And you would only be entitled to $25?'

"'That is all.'

"'And if you get killed I get $5,000?.'"

"'You would,'" I answered patiently.

"'Well, the next morning, when I started on my trip she threw her arms around me and cried:

"'Now, John, whatever you do, don't get injured!'"

### HOW SHE MANAGES IT.

"I don't see how you can possibly go to church three times on Sunday," said one lady to another at a social gathering.

"I manage it by simply doing no work of any kind on the Sabbath. I think it positively wicked for women to stay at home and cook dinners for their husbands on Sunday," returned the other.

"I suppose, then, you have a cold lunch at noon?"

"Oh, dear, no. I always take dinner at my husband's sister's. She's a splendid cook and she always tries to do her best on Sundays."

—A farmer, seeing an artist painting his fields, asked him what he would charge to paint his farm house with himself standing in the door. "Five guineas," said the artist. "Done!" said the farmer. "Come to-morrow." In due course the painting was finished. But, alas, the careless artist had forgotten to paint in the worthy farmer! "Yes, I like it," said the farmer, "but where's me?" The error he had made flashed across the artist, but he tried to pass it off as a joke. "Oh," he said, "you've gone inside to get my five guineas!" "Oh, have I?" said the old chap, nettled, "P'raps I'll be coming out soon, and, if I do, I'll pay you—in the meantime we'll hang it up and wait!"

—An elderly woman entered a draper's shop and asked to be shown some table-cloths. The assistant brought her a pile and showed them to her, but she said she had seen those elsewhere.

"Haven't you something new?" she asked. The assistant then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest patterns," he said. "You will notice the edge runs right around the border and the centre is in the middle."

"Then I will take half a dozen," said the lady.

—"This," smiled the young wife as she passed a plate of dessert to her husband, "is cottage pudding. I made it myself."

The man tasted of it.

"I'd have known it was cottage pudding," he asserted.

"You would?" she asked, delighted.

"Yes. I can taste the plaster and the wall paper. What did you do with the shingles and the bricks for the chimney?"

—Mrs. Cotherstone Smith—"Have you any ten-cent plaster casts of Romeo, Macbeth, Hamlet and Othello?" Dealer—"I believe not, madam." Mrs. Cotherstone Smith—"Oh! how dreadful! I've embroidered Juliet, Lady Macbeth, Ophelia and Desdemona on sofa pillows; but I can't fix up my Shakespeare cosey corner without those men!"—Puck.

—Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.

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