## AGRICULTURE. Eggs all the Year Round.

What we want is a hen that will rais enough chickens to supply the family the year rougd, and spend the remainder of the time, summer, autumn, and winter, in pro-ducing eggs. This model general purpose fowl has not come within the somewhat lim-ited range of my experience. If anyone else has found her I should be glad to know about it. The Plymouth Rock is the nearest approach. The hen is a fair winter layer, begins to sit at the proper time in spring, and raises her chicks in the most orthodox manner; but the trouble is she wants to kocp this up all summer, so that, at the moulting season, instead of busying herself about the renewal of her attire she is apt to be hid off in the weeds, covering a nestful of eggs, or escorting a young family around that she has hatched in spite of you. This puts back her moulting considerably, so that, when the rest of the flock are gorgeous in new dresses, she presents a most dilapidated appearance, and often does not get herself into good condition for egg-production till Christmas. In order to fill up this wide gap, so as to keep a regu-lar engagement for eggs, we must employ one of the non-sitting varieties. The brown Leghorns will do this admirably, and being active, thrifty little birds, not at all troubled with the sitting fever, they accomplish their enough chickens to supply the family the year round, and spend the remainder of the active, thrifty little birds, not at all trouble with the sitting fever, they accomplish their moulting without interruption, and are in good trim for autumn work. But when the good trim for autumn work. But when the penetrating north winds come, and the ground is covered with snow, the Leghorn, being more delicate, feels the cold so intense-ly that every particle of surplus food goes to making heat instead of eggs. So that, unless we had some arrangement for heating the poultry-house, it would not do to depend upon them alone for winter layers, and they in their turn must be complemented by one of the heavier breeds, as Langshans, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Wyandottes. As a rule those varieties that have the thickest coats of feathers are the best winter layers, their warm clothing rendering it necessary to warm clothing rendering it necessary to generate a smaller quantity of heat, so that the surplus food can be used for making eggs. the surplus food can be used for making eggs. The Langshans are especially recommended for this purpose, as their abundant feathers, which lie close to the body in many over-lapping layers, are remarkably warm, soft, and downy. As there are so many different characteristics to be taken into considera-tion, it is not strange that no one breed gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Some have tried to remedy this by crossing judici-ously one of the non-sitting varieties, which lay well, except in winter, upon one of the Asiatic breeds, which are exceptionally good winter layers, and profess to be quite suc-cessful in obtaining excellent layers at the winter layers, and profess to be quite suc-cessful in obtaining excellent layers at the most profitable seasons of the year. Now, let us consider the question. At what age is it most profitable to keep hens for winter layer? The wise ones tell us that pullets of any of the better varieties that are hatched and begin laying in the suturn, will con-tinue throughout the winter with short periods of intermission, provided, of course, that they are fed and cared for in such a manner as to promote the egg-making pro-cess. We are also told that hens of the

manner as to promote the egg-making pro-cess. We are also told that hens of the heavier varieties are at their best when two years old, and that a larger per cent. of their eggs are fertile, and produce finer, healthier chicks than those hatched from pullet's eggs. Of the smaller and more active, and non-sitting breeds, hens can be kept with profit until five years old. This winter I have kept seventy-five hens for eggs: twenty-five of this number are Plymouth Rocks, over one year old ; handsome, broad-breasted, dignified matrons. The second twenty-five are brown Leghorns ; lovely, trim little birds, with white car lobes, and great crimson combs and wattles ; the third twenty-five consists of early-hatched pullets that were apparently grown in size the 1st of September, nearly all of which are a cross between the Ply-mouth Rocks and brown Leghorns, having the colour of the former, though somewhat darker, and the white earlobes and tall red combs of the latter. I should like to keep them in separate pens, then the experiment would be complete ; as it is, however, I shall have to judge of their performance as best I can from observation. The colour of the eggs of the pure breeds will testify to their prowess, those of the Plymouth Rocks being tinted, and the Leghorns pure white, the eggs of the pure breeds will testify to their prowess, those of the Plymouth Rocks being tinted, and the Leghorns pure white, but the eggs of the third lot will not be so decided. Still, if one goes about the poultry house now and then, it is very easy to tell which kind is oftenest on the nest. At any when kind is oftenest on the nest. At any rate I feel pretty sure that among them I shall be able to keep a regular

<text>

# About Young Pigs.

About foung rigs. Three weeks after farrowing is the critical time of the sow. The pigs then require much more milk, and are constantly pulling at her. She will begin to fall off in flesh, and this is not in itself objectionable, pro-vided it be not carried too far. It is here that the breeder must exercise his best judg-ment. The sow must have a liberal and that the breeder must exercise his best judg-ment. The sow must have a liberal and regular supply of nutritions food. Care must be taken not to give her a compara-tively innutritious food one day and a full supply of rich food the next. The true plan is to feed the little pigs, and thus lessen their demands on the mother. Give them a small supply of milk from the cow, and take pains to teach them to drink it. If you teach one to drink, the others will be likely to follow its example. The pigs should be teach one to drink, the others will be likely to follow its example. The pigs should be gradually weaned. They do better to re-main with the sow until eight or ten weeks old but we would commence weaning them when they arrive at their third week. Let out the sow alone, at first for an hour or so gradually extending the time as they get older. When a month old they may be allowed to go out with the sow for an hour or two in mild weather, but not when it is cold or the sun is very hot, as in some breeds or two in mild weather, but not when it is cold or the sun is very hot, as in some breeds the sun blisters the backs of young pigs. The little pigs need more exercise than the mother. The great point in the management of the young ones is to keep them growing rapidly. If strong and vigorous, they are seldom liable to any disease, and if attacked soon throw it off. At three months old the boar pigs should be separated from the sows.

## Charcoal and Lime.

Charcoal and Lime. These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Char-coal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than is this. It snould be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get at it, and they will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the very best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sickness, while neighboring ones were. This helps to prove its value, not only for swine, but for fowls. Where the birds are keptin confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small trongh in a sheltered place full of small bits of fresh charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves. The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it liberally The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it liberally are the ones to keep their flocks healthy and cleanly. To render the whitewash more effect-ive in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisances, the ad-dition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else segme to be more distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked lime should be scattered over the floor of the should be scattered over internet to and and chicken-house, to remove impleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yards and runs, for material for egg-shells. Oyster-shell lime is best for this purpose.

# Straw as Sheep Fodder.

# A TOM THUMB OF THE LAST CENTURY.

The Bwarf Bebe, who Belonged to King

Stanislaus of Poland. The story of Bebe is a quaint bit of last century's history, which has just been re-scued from oblivion by a Continental Dry-asdust. Bebe is supposed to have been the littlest man who ever lived. He was borne by a peasant woman in Lorenza int 150

asdust. Hebe is supposed to have been the littlest man who ever lived. He was borne by a peasant woman in Lorraine just 150 years ago, and was called Bebe because the first few years of his life he could articulate only "b-b." The day of his birth Bebe was. smaller than his mother's hand. Ten days afterward he was taken to the village church to be baptised in his mother's wooden shoe, because he was too tiny to be carried safely in her arms. During the next six months the same wooden shoe served as Bebe's crib. Bebe's early childhood was uneventful. He did not grow and he did not talk. He was famous throughout Lorraine, however, as the cunningest and tiniest bit of humanity ever seen. He was perfectly proportioned had wonderfully large and beautiful brown eyes, and was remarkably active upon his diminutive legs. When Bebe was about 7 years old King Stanislaus Lesczynski of Po-land, who was then living in Lorraine, heard what a wonderful little fellow he was, and ordered the child's father to bring him to court. Rohe Sr. corried bisson to tha heard what a wonderful little fellow he and ordered the child's father to bring

and ordered the child's father to bring him to court. Bebe, Sr., carried his son to the royal palace in a small basket. As the father came into the King's presence the King asked him very gruffly why he had not brought his son with him. Bebe, Sr., answered this question by opening the basket on his arm and dragging forth the child. Stanislaus said at once that Bebe must become his court dwarf. Bebe's father was induced to accede to this proposal with a good bit of royal Polish gold, and Bebe was made a regular follower of the King's court. of the King's court. At the time of his introduction to court

life Bebe was just twenty inches tall and weighed eight pounds. He never grew larger. At first the King tried to teach him jokes and fairy stories and bits of questionable portry. Bebe's intelligence, however, was not equal to the demands thus made upon it. His memory was so weak that he forgot one hour what he had learned the hour before. Reading and writing were for him quite im-possible. With all these failings, however, he possible. With all these failings, however, he was by no means a failure as a court dwarf. He had a sweet little voice, a good ear for music and nimble legs. He could dance and kick and sing with the best of the King's courtiers. He was very useful as a table or-nament at all the King's great banquets. His meet famous annearance in this rather curimost famous appearance in this rather curi-ous role took place at a dinner which Stan-islaus gave to the Ambassador of a great power in 1755. In the middle of the table was an immense sugar castle. Shortly before the guests rose to leave the door of the castle the guests rose to leave the door of the castle opened, and a knight in full armor stepped out with a drawn sword in his right hand. All the guests thought the knight must be some wonderful automaton which the King had obtained from the skilled mechanics across the Rine. He wasn't, however. He was none other than little Bebe. He walked around the table head his mergelin the ferwas none other than little Bebe. He walked around the table, shook his sword in the face of every guest, saluted the king, and then turned back to the castle entrance, where he assumed the position of sentry. At a signal from the King every one at the table pegan to bombard him with small sugar balls. Bebe hurried at once into the castle, locked the door, mounted to the toyer and pretended to return the fire by setting off a lot of per-fumed explosives. fumed explosives. Within ten or twelve years after Bebe'

appearance at court he was one of the most selebrated persons in royal society on the Continent. All the sovereigns of Europe Continent. Continent. All the sovereigns of Europe were covering him, and many of them tried hard to steal him. In 1758 the Empress Catharine of Russia sent an emissary after him to the court of the Polish King. Late more evening, when the royal palace was al-most deserted, Catharine's emissary snapped Bebe up and stuffed him into the pocket of Bebe up and stuffed him into the pocket of his great coat. Bebe screamed so lustily that he revealed the plot to the guard at the door. The emissary was arrested, and Bebe was rescued. Not long afterward Bebe ac-companied Stanislaus to the court of Louis XV. in Versailles, where he again narrowly escaped abduction. A lady of the French court had been holding him in her lap be-tween the courses of a court dinner. Sud-denly she rose to leave the room. Her first step was accompanied by a shrill gry from denly she rose to leave the room. Her first step was accompanied by a shrill cry from the folds of her gown: "Your Majesty, your Majesty, this lady has stuck me in her pocket, and is running away with me." The voice was Bebe's. He was immediately dragged from the court lady's pocket and placed under the guard of two pages, who were instructed by King Stanislaus to watch him day and night. The perils through which he had paged

We are heartily in accord with our excellent contemporary, the Montreal Ga-zette when it says that the question of protecting the good name that has been won by Canadian cheese abroad is not one needing much discussion. The cheese industry, is, as that paper remarks. one of the most profitable branches of Cana-dian agriculture. More than anything it has assisted the country in passing through dian agriculture. More than anything it has assisted the country in passing through the recent bad harvest seasons with a mini-mum of disturbance to the commercial situation. A combination of circumstances have assisted to give Canadian cheese the first place in the estimation of the consum-ing market. The intelligence that has made Ontario farms the most generally productive in North America ; the suitability of large parts of the country for dairying, and the attention that has been given by govern-ments, provincial and federal, and the large dealers, to instructing makers in the best 1 methods of conducting their work, have all contributed to a result that is a source to for pride and profit to the coul-vity at large. Unfortunately, this r fact appears to have been taken ad-is what they must be called, in two ways. Some have branded as the full cream article cheese made from skim milk. Others have marked as the product of Canadian factories cheese purchased in the United States and shipped through Canadian ports. Sometimes this latter is of a quality to do credit to the Canadian brand ; sometimes unfortunated this latter is of a quality to do credit to the Canadian brand; sometimes, unfortunately, it is not. In asking protection against a practice that can in no way be pronounced honest, and that may, if persisted in, result in serious harm to the home make, the factorymen have a good case. The newring in serious harm to the home make, the factorymen have a good case. The pawning off as full cream of the skim article is an offence which the present law should be able to reach. If it does not, the matter should have the earnest consideration of Parliament. The stamping of United States as Canadian cheese should be easily prevented. It is imported for export only, and is presumably while in the warehouse under the control of the Customs officials. Any tampering with it should be easily detected, and as easily pre-vented.

#### Gifts of the Good."

To transmute one's wealth into the cur-rency of the country whither one is going with the intention of permanently remaining is the dictate of wisdom. We have it upon the highest authority that he is the wise man who establishes a credit in that bank which is safe from the operations of burg-lars, and beyond the influence of the hostile elements. Assuming the motive to be un-questionable, viz., a purely unselfish desire to bestow benefits upon their fellowmen and promote their comfort and well-being, the benefactions of certain wealthy Londoners may be regarded as adding something to To transmute one's wealth into the cur may be regarded as adding something to their celestial credit. It is rumored that may be regarded as adding something to their celestial credit. It is rumored that Mr. Lawson, the proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*, is about to devote £100,000 to building a lot of model tenement houses in Whitechapel, the revenues of which will be devoted to public uses in the district. Henry Tate, of Streetham, offers to the National Gallery, sixty of the finest of his collections of modern English pictures. The gift is said to be worth \$450,000. Also an anony-mous citizen has donated half a million dol-lars for the erection of a national gallery building in Trafalgar Square, for which the Government has secured a site, and it is understood that another gift of pictures more valuable even than Mr. Tate's will be shortly announced. In this field of useful-ness there is room for many workers. Here is a door seldom entered. Here is op-portunity to achieve as immortality a thousand times more desirable than simply to have it said! "He was enormously rich." Would that the gifts of these might inspire many others to go and do likewise.

any method can be adopted for the settle-ment of French claims to the shores of New-foundland and its fisheries which will meet with the approval of the residents of that island. The latter are of the opinion that is impler harmonic heading as tignatism.

### A Very Knowing Horse.

<text> him the owner concluded that the only way out of the difficulty would be to load the beast on the sled and draw him home. The wood was taken off and, with the help of several bystanders, the horse was loaded on. A horse was borrowed to take his place in the harness and the journey back to the city was taken up. All the way home the horse lay as still as could be wished, and it was not until the team had been driven into the door yard at home that he made a move. Then he jumped off the sled and, raising his tail high in the air, disported about the yard in high glee. His owner was angry, and is now responsible for some very hard things which he has said about his "bargain."

#### Bridesmaids.

Bridesmaids. Instead of being only so many graceful ornaments at the marriage ceremony, as nowadays, the bridemaids in olden times had various duties assigned to them, says the New York *Ledger*. One of their prin-cipal tasks was dressing the bride on the wedding morning. At a wedding, too, where it was arranged that the bride should be followed by a numerous train of her lady friends, it was the first bridemaid's duty to play the part of a drill-mistress, "sizing" them so that "no pair in the procession were tollowed by a taller couple." She was also expected to see that each bridemaid was not only duly provided with a sprig of rosemary, or a floral posy pinned on the breast folds of her dress, but had a symbolical chaplet. In many parts of Germany it is still ens-

a her dress, but had a symbolical chaplet in her hand.
In many parts of Germany it is still customary for the bridemaids to bring the myry tle wreath, which they had subscribed together to purchase on the nuptial eve, to the house of the bride, and to remove it from sher head at the close of the wedding day.
After this has been done the bride is blind-olded, and the myrtle wreath being put in her hand, she tries to put it on the head of (ne of the bridemaids as they dance around her; for in accordance with the old belief whoever she crowns is sure to be married within a year from that date. As may be imagined, this ceremony is the source of ne small excitement, each bridemaid being naturally anxious to follow the example of the bride and get married within a year.

#### The Eye.

Would that the gifts of these might inspire many others to go and do likewise. The report from Pars that a modus vivendi has been arrived at between France and England respecting the Newfoundland fisheries is a piece of intelligence which will arouse not a little interest in the minds of the people of Newfoundland. Many of them now believe that, while an arrangement may be made between France and England acceptable to the governments of those two countries, it is altogether improbable that any method can be adopted for the settle-ment of French claims to the shores of New-foundland and its fisheries which will meet with the approval of the residents of that

# The Chcese Industry.

shall be able to keep a regular engagement for eggs. Indeed, they appear to have the business so very much at heart that al-though they are at present busily moulting, there is a cheerful sound of cackling coming up from the poultry yard almost all day long, and at evening a goodly number of eggs is the result. eggs is the result.

#### Feeding Horses.

# An English veterinary surgeon recom-mends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions in order to perform its proper functions and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal ; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masti-cating the food, and that the food which cating the tood, and that the food which does not required mastication should be sparingly, if ever used. He further re-commends that no horse be put to work, immediately after a full meal, and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfor able before being fed. A little water may be given and if a little good hay be put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper mastication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the stomach to secretion and prepare it for the reception of the feed which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be excess in its albuminoids, and let the horse be fed oftener and not in increased quantities at a time.

#### Cleaning Horses' Legs.

In answer to the questions of a subscriber o an English paper. "What should I do to to an English paper. "What should I do to clean my horses legs of mud when they come in from work on clayey land? Should they be washed, or would that be dangerous for cold? Is it a good plan to clip the hair off the legs of farm horses?" These answers

Dr. G. C. Caldwell's estimation of the

b. Diaw as bleep fodder.
 b. Dr. G. C. Caldwell's estimation of the value of oat straw at 77 per cent. of that of value of oat straw at 77 per cent. of that of per cent. furnishes an answer to the question, why it is that sheep winter well on straw?
 f. An authority in such matters explains that as straw is usually fed more freely than hay, the animals make up in quantity what it lacks in quality. Besides cheapness, straw has also this to recommend it : That hay tends to constipation of the bowels and straw if does not. Affimals free from constipation if those afflicted with that malady. By noticing the difference in the consistency of the adroppings of straw fed and hay fed sheep to one can readily tell that straw keeps the rowels in better condition, and while sheep so fed do well, it is evident that straw is the dimensional straw is the dowel is reduced to a minimum.

### A Model Pig Shed.

An Austrian stock grower has erected a pig shed which cannot easily be beaten for cheapness and practical usefulness. It is a model, not in the sense of being complete regardless of expense, but in being the best arrangement of casily available materials. In the middle of the pig paddock the shed stands, and it provides a shelter from any wind as well as the shade of a roof. A number of fencing posts are put in, and a wind as well as the shade of a roof. A number of fencing posts are put in, and a wall plate is fixed upon them. Rafters of the local bulloke saplings support a roof of bark, and in this arrangement we have a cheap roof which is within the reach of any selector. A wall three feet six inches high, made of hardwood boards, is run along and across the shed under the roof. This forms a "T" shaped wall shelter, which protects from any wind, the pigs choosing the lee side according to the way of the wind. Such "models" are wanted instead of expensive erections which cannot be imitated by the practical farimer.

him day and night. The perils through which he had passed, and the strict surveillance to which he was now subjected, depressed Bebe's spirits and demoralized his nervous system. He became melancholy, morose, round shouldered, and haggard. The King thought he needed a companion to cheer him up, and therefore married him with great pomp and ceremony to Theress Souvray, a dwarf of about his age and slightly greater stature. That was the last drop in Bebe's cup. Two weeks after his marriage he lost his mind. He ceased to talk entirely, ate little, and passed most of his time in his crib. His honeymoon was hardly up when he

His honeymoon was hardly up when he ied. Shortly before his death his clouded died mind was cleared in a most remarkable man mind was cleared in a most remarkable man-ner. His memory, which had always been weak and after his marriage had vanished, suddenly returned. He recollected all the incidents of his early childhood, his mother's face, which he had not seen for fifteen years, and all the songs which had been taught him since his advent to court. Bebe was just 21 years old when he died. His wife Therese survived him farty two years survived him forty-two years.

#### Self Control.

Self Control. The power of anger to dominate the spirit and temporarily destroy the reason, has been a fruitful theme for comment by sages and philosophers of all ages. While under the influence of his passion the man is utterly unable to estimate the character of the offence which has called forth his rage. At such times the merest trifle often leads on to the most terrible tragedy. An awful illustration of this fact occurred in Montreal the other evening. Four men were engaged in playing evening. Four men were engaged in playing cards, when a dispute arose over a five cent cards, when a dispute arose over a hive cent piece. Three of the players, who were brothers, set upon their companion and pummelled him most unmercifully, pounding his face into a jelly, breaking three of his ribs, fracturing his skull, wounding him so that he has since died. In the presence of such an incident, which, unfortunately is not excentional, the duty of self-control receives such an incident, which, unfortunately is not exceptional, the duty of self-control receives tremendous emphasis

it is through annexation to Canada that the opinion that and sought for is to be attained, and we fancy their opinions are not likely to be changed when the details of the new modus vivendi are made public.

remarkable surgical operation A just been performed in New York. A gentleman met with an accident which led to a loss of the power of speech. The physi-cian who performed the operation decided that the blow received upon the head had. just

that the blow received upon the head had probably caused a pressure upon what is technically known as the "speech centre" of the brain, and, removing a small piece of the skull over that part of the brain, the found what he expected. He removed the clot of blood, replaced the section of skull successfully, and the patient has al-He removed ready begun to regain his power of speech, though four months had elapsed since the accident occurred. The operation suggests the wonderful growth of knowledge in the medical profession during the net of the sector. the wonderni growth of knowledge in the medical profession during the past ten years. The study of the "topography of the brain" has led to many discoveries which will pro-duce remarkable results in many cases which a few years ago would have been considered house as hopele

hopeless. "Sport" seems to take a stronger hold upon the youthful idea as years roll on. A clergyman, whose vigorous denunciation of all kinds of racing and betting is well known, called at a school whose teacher he knew, and asked the younger scholars several questions in Biblical history. Among other items he inquired, "Who was Ishmael?" and was rejoiced to see the alacrity with which a bright-faced boy held up his hand, indi-cative that he was brimful of the required information. "Well, my boy, who was he?" inquired the reverend gentleman. "A joc-key," replied the youth. The clergyman was much shocked at the "sporting" char-acter of the answer, but had sufficient pre-sence of mind to ask the reason for such a that, according to the verse, Ishmael "grew to and became an archer." The examination

in simpler language, being long-sighted with short-sighted astigmatism, or short-sighted with long-sighted astigmatism. In either of these cases no glasses that are compound of these cases no glasses that are compound of convex curves or concave curves only, even spheres and cylinders combined, will give relief; it is only when the exact com-bination of convex spheres with concave cylinders, or concave spheres with convex cylinders, is found that the person who is troubled can see without strain." troubled can see without strain,

Yabsley—"If ever I marry I shall marry a woman of education." Wickwire—"I used to talk that way myself. But, in fact, I never had a thought of marrying the present Mrs. Wickwire until I got a letter from her announcing that her uncle had "d-i-d-e' and left her sixty-five thousand 'd-o-l-e-r.g."

The yield of trout spawn in the fish-breed-ing-establishment at Orval, Belgium, is stat-ed to have been exceedingly good this winter, about 500,000 fertile eggs having been obtain-ed. Of the yield, 25,000 eggs have been despatched to the United States, the Ameri-can Guergmant souding in exchange a like can Government sending in exchange a like number of eggs of California trout.

The agricultural department report in re-lation to the amount of corn and wheat left over from last year's crops gives very little encouragement to the holders of corn, and even less to the eaters of wheat. The cropeven less to the eaters of wheat. The crop-of corn last year was very large, and the consumption has been the largest ever known but, in spite of this, the balance on hand on the lst of March is estimated at 970,000,900 the 1st of March 1s estimated at 970,000,000 bushels. We get some idea of the vastness of this, when we see that a reduction of one cent a bushel in the price of this corn means a loss of almost \$10,000,000 to the farmers. a bright-rheet by held up ins hand, had cative that he was brimful of the required information. "Well, my boy, who was he?" inquired the reverend gentleman. "A joc-key," replied the youth. The clergyman acter of the answer, but had sufficient pre-sence of mind to ask the reason for such a supposition. The urchin promptly replied that, according to the verse, Ishmael "grew and became an archer." The examination in Biblical history was at once brought to a close. Archer, I need hardly add, was the name of the greatest jockey England has ever known, who died three or four years