

Paddy's Version of "Excelsior."

'T was growing dark seneible fast,
When through a town p the mountain there
passed.

Me looked mortal sad, and his eyes were as
bright
As a fire of turf on a cold winter night.

Though the windows saw, as he travelled
along,
The light of the candle and fires so strong;

'S'ist a bit, said an old man whose head was
as white
As the snow that fell down that miserable
night;

A bright, buxom young girl, such as like to
be kissed
Asked him wot he'd do, and how could he
be resisted?

He stopted all the night and he stopted
the next,
And ye mustn't be axin' when he'd go away.

With the old man his pants enough and to
spare,
As he might as well stay if he's comfort-
able there.

FARM WORK FOR JANUARY.

How Do You Stand? One cannot lay out
his work to advantage, without knowing
precisely how he stands with regard to his
business.

KEEP A RECORD of the events of each day's
work, and farm life. One of the boys or girls
should do this. A book will be needed, ruled
with plain lines, on which to make the en-
tries; put down the condition of the weather,
the work done, and by whom; purchases and
sales made, indeed, anything that may be
needed for future reference, or that should be
entered in the account book, which will thus
become a valuable and interesting record of
the farm.

MAKE AN INVENTOR—Put down every
thing you possess from the farm itself to the
small tools and utensils and value each item
fairly. Enter the man on hand, and also any
debt owed. This is the first work in
beginning an account, the property owned
and money on hand, with on one side of the
account, and the debts on the other. The bal-
ance will show just how the farmer stands.
This account will be the account of Stock.

PURCHASES AND SALE are entered in the
daily record, and from that into a purchase
and sale book; except cash transactions,
which go into the cash book.

CASH BOOK.—Enter payment and re-
ceipts of money for purchases, sales, or for
any other purpose, and enter in the cash book;
the balance to be done every evening, and before
the day is closed, and the receipts are trans-
ferred to the ledger to the proper accounts. The
balance of the cash book ends, and there are

farmer's girls who keep all their father's ac-
counts in the most accurate manner. Fuller
directions for keeping farm accounts, were
given in the American Agriculturist for Janu-
ary and February, 1879.

HIRING MEN.—A farmer should try to make
work for a hired man, or several if possible.
If he can find profitable work for them, he is
making money for himself. A few months
wages spent in procuring or making manure,
draining, clearing off stone, getting out
stumps, or otherwise making the farm more
productive, will be well invested.

KEEP THE STABLES CLEAN.—Clear out the
manure every morning, and scrape or card off
all filth from the animals. The stable should
be made so warm, that the manure will not
freeze at night; a lower temperature will
either demand a larger amount of food, or
the animals will fall off in condition.

CUT THE LITTER.—If the litter is cut into
3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold
more moisture, will make better and finer ma-
nure, and will keep the animals cleaner than
long litter. The gain in the quality of the
manure, in one year, the saving in time in the
handling, and increased effectiveness of it
will pay good interest on the cost of a wind-
mill and a fodder cutter to do the cutting.
But if the stormy and disagreeable days are
chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an
abundant supply can be made. A broad axe
can be purchased for \$2.50, and with this and
a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-
inch chaff, in half a minute. Two persons,
one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank,
and the other to use the axe, would soon cut
up a ton of straw. When hard-wood saw-
dust, dry sawnump, or pine saw can be
procured, these make excellent litter and
manure.

ECONOMY IN FEEDING is a very impor-
tant consideration. In some cases half the
feed used is wasted. Cutting the fodder has
proved a saving of one-third to one-half.
Where but 10 head of stock are fed if the feed
of one-third or one-half can be saved, it is
sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and
the time expended in cutting.

WATERING STOCK.—The only expedient to
winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers
about the troughs and other drinking places;
it freezes and bursts, or becomes clogged, and
many other inconveniences occur. These may
be avoided by methodical management. Have
regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill
the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and
drive the cattle to them and see that they
drink. When all are supplied, empty the
troughs, and either cover them or turn them
over. Have no flowing water in the yards to
waste a d freeze, or become ice-cold from
drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk
from the cows 10 per cent or more.—Am. Agricult.

SUNDRY HUMBUGS.

ROBBER WELCOME STRANGERS.

There was a gang of rascals who hang about
the streets leading to the principal depots,
ferries, etc., to overhail strangers, and they
actually watch for them in every nook and
cranny in broad day light. Their method is to
pretend to know the stranger, he glad to see him,
get at once into his confidence, and on one
pretence and another, such as showing sam-
ples, etc., get him into some place where they
can fleece him. Incredible as it may seem,
this game is frequently successful. Soon after
giving an account of this matter last month,
a case was reported in the daily paper, in
which a clergyman from Illinois fell into the
hands of these chaps. One who pretended to
know him induced him to go into a place to
see some samples of tea. Here were several
friends of the tea-man. One of these com-
plained that he had lost a sum of money at
cards, the others laughed at him, the minister
"reasoned" with him, remarking that "he did
not see how he could be so foolish." "But
did you ever see the game played?" said
Scamp.—"Never," said Parson.—"Well, I should
just like to show you how it was done. Have
you any money?" "Yes, 40 or 50 dollars," said
Parson.—"Such was his anxiety to understand
the matter that he actually put down his
money for two of the rogues to show the
game was played. They played, and in a
short time one of the rogues won all the
parson's money and put it in his pocket. Of

course, that was the last of that money.
There was a row, arrests were made. Parson
could not give bail for his appearance at the
trial, and was locked up in the House of Deten-
tion—which is the next thing to a jail—
with a prospect of remaining there until the
trial, some two months off. Moral: Avoid all
advances of strangers, if you are a stranger
yourself in a strange city, especially in New
York.—Am. Agriculturist.

PROTECTING TREES AGAINST MICE.

Whenever snow falls to any considerable
depth in winter, there is always more or less
danger of mice gnawing the bark from the
stems of fruit and other trees. During cold
weather apple orchards in particular are fre-
quently seriously injured in this manner, and
it is very difficult to remedy this evil, al-
though its prevention is easy enough; as the
mice work mainly under the snow and near
the foot of the stem, it is plain that if this
part of the tree is protected there will be little
danger of further injury. The best way to
protect trees in an orchard is to wrap the
lower part of the stems from the ground up-
ward, a foot or two with some material which
mice either cannot or will not eat or gnaw;
perhaps one of the cheapest materials for the
purpose is tar paper, such as is used for roof-
ing buildings, and which may be found in al-
most any country village as well as in cities;
it can be cut up into strips of the size required
to go around the trees and then tied in place
with strong twine. Where this material cannot
be conveniently obtained, strong broom
straw or manilla paper may be used, by first
coating one side with coal tar and then ap-
plying it as in the first instance, keeping the
tar on the outside. Bark peeled from other
kinds of trees, old pieces of tin and sheet iron
can also be employed for this purpose, but tar
paper is the most readily applied and removed.
A few hours work in protecting the trees
against mice may be the means of saving or-
chards which have taken years of waiting
and much money and labor to produce.—Agr.
World.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A horse was taken to
a veterinary surgeon, recently, to cure of a
corn on the foot. In pairing the corn the
operator found a worm about three eighths of
an inch long, one sixteenth of an inch thick, and
sharp at each end as a needle. One end was
black and the other end was white. The
black end was nearest the sole, and the white
end was in the flesh. After removing the
worm and burning with nitric acid the corn
was entirely removed and the horse perman-
ently cured of his lameness.—Scientific Ameri-
can.

Captain Howgate is determined to lead an
expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, if not to
the North Pole next year, even if Congress
refuses to assist him. That will make two
American expeditions started with the view
of reaching latitude 90 deg. N. and if Com-
mander Cheyne has his balloons ready soon,
the Pole ought to be reached in 1880. The
scheme met with a cold reception at the British
Association; but Commander Cheyne
believes in it, and is ready to make the at-
tempt when the necessary funds are provided.

THE DOCTOR'S MAN.—The late Dr R—
was one who could seldom resist a good story
even when it turned the laugh against him
self. On one occasion a man servant whom
he had recently engaged, astonished him by
appearing to wait at breakfast with a swollen
face and a pair of unmistakable black eyes.
"Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been
fought up!" "Yes master, I have," was the
reply. "And whom may your opponent have
been?" "Why, sir, Dr M.—'s man"—naming
a rival Esculapius. "And what did you fall
out about?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't
fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what
did you say?" "Well, sir, I said you was!"

HONEY mixed with pure pulverized
charcoal is said to be excellent to
cleanse the teeth and make them white.
Limestone water is very good to be
occasionally used by those who have
defective teeth or an offensive breath.

ARRIVED.—Messrs Corbitt & Son have re-
ceived intelligence per cable of the arrival of
both their vessels at London safely. The brig
Ellen C, on the 20th, and the bark, Geo E
Corbitt, on the 24th Dec. Both vessels were
loaded with apples and potatoes from this
Port.—Annapolis Journal.

FOR headache, wet with camphor a
piece of flannel (red), sprinkled with
black pepper and bind it on the head;
and we will assure you before it is on
long your headache will be gone, and
you will be ready to sing a song.

COMMON salt, mixed in cold water
(tolerably strong), and used as a gar-
gle night and morning, is found to
harden the throat and keep off bron-
chial attacks.

TO PREVENT BOILS.—A very simple
remedy is made known by Dr
Siiven, in a St Petersburg journal,
for preventing the development of
boils. He states that if the skin be
superficially scraped with a small
knife, so that a drop or two of blood
may be pressed through the epidermis
as soon as the peculiar stinging or
pricking sensation and slight indur-
ation announce the commencement of
the boil, it will not be further devel-
oped.

TO FRY FRESH FISH, so as not to
absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate
flavor of the fish, is quite a desidera-
tum. A lady who has attended Miss
Corson's practical Cooking Lectures,
contributes the following to the Ameri-
can Agriculturist—derived partly
from Miss C's advice, and partly from
her own experience: Small fish are to
be fried whole; large fish have the
deeper portions cut off with a very
sharp knife, and divided into strips
(fillets) of a convenient size for serv-
ing. When cleaned and ready for
cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in
powdered cracker or bread crumbs.
(Cracker, ready pulverized, is now
sold at most grocery stores, under the
name of 'cracker dust.'). Dip the fish
or pieces, in well-beaten egg, and
again roll them in the cracker dust or
crumbs, removing any lumps so as to
leave the surface smooth. Have the
fat hot, and drop in the pieces, watch-
ing them carefully until they cook to
a golden brown; then lift from the
fat and lay upon thick paper to ab-
sorb the fat. Fillets of fish with the
bones in, may be treated in the same
way. By this method the fish are
well flavored are much more digest-
ible for weak stomachs. Fish are no-
urishing, and not only supply good
food for the muscles, but also furnish
good brain material.

TREATMENT OF FROZEN PLANTS.—
In times of the severe cold, the more
tender plants in the window will
sometimes be chilled and frozen. Such
plants should not be put near the
stove, to be thawed out; but kept
where the temperature is a trifle above
the freezing point; that the thawing
may be gradual, and in the dark, that
deleterious chemical changes may not
take place. If severely touched with
the frost, it is best to remove the fro-
zen parts, that new stems may be for-
ced out from the buds below. Water
freely, and finally bring them to the
ordinary temperature for houseplants;
65 to 70 degrees.—Am Agriculturist.