Miscellaneous.

Bill Nye on Oratory.

Twenty centuries ago last Christmas there was born in Attica, near Athens, the father of oratory, the greatest orator of whom history has told us. His name was Demosthenes. Had he lived until this spring he would have been 2,270 years old, but he did not live. Demosthenes has crossed the mysterious river. He has gone to that bourne whence no traveller ever returns.

Most of you no doubt have heard of it. On those who have not heard it, the announcement will fall with a sickening thud,

This sketch is not intended to cast a gloom over our hearts. It was designated to cheer those who read it and make them glad that they could read.

Therefore I would have been glad if I could have spared them the pain which this sudden breaking of the news of the death of Demosthenes will bring. But it could not be avoided. We should remember the transitory nature of life, and when we are tempted to boast of our health and strength and wealth, let us remember the sudden and early death of Demosthenes.

Demosthenes was not born an orator. He struggled hard and failed many times. He was homely and he stammered in his speech, but before his death they came to him for hundreds of miles to get him to open the country fairs and jerk the bird of freedom bald headed on the Fourth of July.

When Demosthenes' father died he left fifteen talents to be divided between Demosthenes and his sister. A talent is equal to about $1,000. I often wish that I had been born a little more talented.

Demosthenes had a short breath, a hesitating speech, and his manners were very ungraceful. To remedy his stammering he filled his mouth full of pebbles and howled his sentiments at the angry sea. However, Plutarch says that Demosthenes made a gloomy fizzle of his first speech. This did not discourage him. He finally became the smoothest orator in that country, and it was no uncommon thing for him to fill the first Baptist church of Athens full. There are sixty of his orations extant, part of them written by Demosthenes and part of them written by his private secretary.

When he started in he was gentle mild and quiet in his manner; but later on, carrying his audience with him, he at last became enthusiastic. He thundered and roared, he whooped, he howled, he jarred the windows, he sawed in the air, he split the horizon with his clarion notes, he tipped over the table, kicked the lamps out of the chandeliers and smashed the big base viol over the chief fiddlers head.

Oh, Demosthenes was business when he got started. It will be a long time before we see another off-hand speaker like Demosthenes, and I for one have never been the same man since I heard of his death.

'Such was the first of orators,' says Lord Brougham. 'At the head of all the mighty masters of speech, the adoration of ages has consecrated his place, and the loss of the noble instrument with which he forged and launched his thunder is sure to maintain it unapproachable forever.'

I have always been a great admirer of the oratory of Demosthenes, and those who have heard both of us think there is a certain degree of similarity in our style.

And not only did I admire Demosthenes as an orator, but as a man and though I am no Vanderbilt I feel as though I would be willing to head a subscription list for the purpose of doing the square thing by his sorrowing wife if she is left in want as I understand she is.

I must now leave Demonthenes and pass on rapidly to speak of Patrick Henry. Mr. Henry was the man who wanted liberty or death. He preferred liberty though. If he couldn't have liberty he wanted to die but he was in no great rush about it. He would like liberty if there was plenty of it, but if the British had no liberty to spare he yearned for death. When the tyrant asked him what style of death he wanted he said that he would rather die of extreme old age. He was willing to wait he said. He didn't want to go unprepared, and he thought it would take him eighty or ninety years more to prepare, so that when he was ushered into another world he wouldn't be ashamed of himself.

One hundred and ten years ago Patrick Henry said: 'Sir, those chains are forged. Their clanking has been heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable, and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come!'

In the spring of 1860 I used almost the same language. So did Horace Greeley. There were four or five of us who got together and decided that the war was inevitable, and consented to let it come.

Then it came. Whenever there is a large inevitable conflict loafing around waiting for permission to come, it devolves on great statesmen and bald-headed *literati* of the nation to avoid all delay. It was so with Patorick Henry. He permitted the land to be deluged in gore and then he retired. It is the duty of the great orator to howl for war and then hold some other man's coat while he fights.

— It has been stated that the following is a cure for drunkeness:—

Take sulphate of iron....5 grains
Magnesia.....15 grains
Peppermint water....1½ drachms
Spirit of nutmeg.....1 drachm

Administer this twice a day. It acts as a tonic and a stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and, prevents that physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

THE RED DUTCH CABBAGE.—This variety does not grow large, but it makes a very hard solid head. A few plants should be in every collection for use in pickling. It is excellent keeping variety and it is a good plan to put some in pits for late use in the Spring.

ARE YOU READY FOR CHOLERA?—The family wastes are of three sorts, viz. Garbage—the kitchen solid refuse, including ashes. 2. Liquid waste—kitchen slops, washing water, etc. 3. The wastes to the human body. Leaving the other wastes to another time, we call attention to the wastes of our bodies as the most dangerous of all, and at the same time the most readily disposed of. Nothing can be more inadequate for the purpose than the ordinary privy vault. It is not only a constant offence, but a continuous source of danger, its contents often contaminating wells at the distance of a hundred feet or more, and bringing disease and death into the family. Dangerous at all times, the privy vault is especially to be dreaded in time of cholera. There is but one thing to be done with a privy vault—abolish it! Do this at once, before hot weather. It is impossible to mend, improve, or make it tolerable. Fill it up and be done with it. The substitute for the vault is the earth closet. If the small house that has stood over the vault is more convenient than any other place for the earth closet, use it. Such buildings are usually eye-sores, and the filling up of the vault removes all excuse for the unsightly presence. An earth closet may be placed in any convenient room; one may be partitioned off in a shed, in a barn, or other out-building, or the closet may occupy a small room in the house without unpleasant results. The material required is dry loam, not sand, but good soil, the stiffer the better. Dry this earth thoroughly, by spreading it on a platform of boards in the sun. When dust dry, pass it through a sieve to remove lumps, stones, etc., and store in barrels or boxes in a dry place. Where coal is burned, sifted ashes will answer in place of dry earth, but wood ashes must not be used. For the closet, self acting ones, in which the weight of the person liberates the dry earth from a hopper, may be purchased if preferred, but a simple and inexpensive closet may be made at small cost, that will answer as well as the most costly affair.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ABOUT KEEPING COOL.—How many wives of mechanics or farmers, who are obliged for reasons of economy, to remain in their own homes, during the hot season, have made up their minds, or even given one thought to the subject of trying to keep cool, and the possibility of getting as much rest at home as anywhere else: and yet why not? Surely those who can go from home have many discomforts to encounter, as well as those who do not go. There are many ways to get through the warmest weather with comparative comfort if one will only plan for that purpose. Take the family sewing for instance, if that could be all finished by the end of June, at the latest, it would be found a great relief. An excellent plan is to purchase and make up, most of the summer clothing, during the latter part of winter, for surely each mother knows just about the amount of dry goods required each season in the family, and we all know how much pleasanter it is to be ahead of work than to have it drive us. Now the sewing disposed of there remains only the family mending to be done during the hot season, and this need not be much more fatiguing than our beloved fancy work. During the busiest days of the week endeavor to get the warmest and hardest work done in the cool of the morning, this can be accomplished in most families by rising a little earlier than usual, thus you can generally manage to have the afternoon in which to try to keep cool. If a little thought were given to the subject, you would find that most of the evening meal could be prepared at noon, thus saving much needless heat and fatigue at evening time. If many poor, tired, and over-worked mothers, could afford to hire at least washing done, during the summer, and have it done out of the house it would be a blessing to them. How many of those who have not, and cannot afford the spring bed and mattress, have ever tried the plan of a home-made mattress made similar to a comfort and placed over a fresh straw bed; it will be found very cool, and comfortable, during the hot night.

PIANO STOOL COVER.—A pretty way to cover a piano stool which is much worn, is to cut a piece of broadcloth or felt so that it will fit the top. This, if desired, may be left plain, or may be ornamented with a vine in applique work. Around the edge of this sew a regular lambrequin. Have the foundation of broadcloth or felt, or of velvet. This may be in one piece, cut in points or scallops, or in seperate pieces, with the edges pinked or button-holed, and with a different design in applique, or in Kensington embroidery to each part; or, if pressed for time the lambrequin will be handsome if the design is the same on each part. Another way to make the lambrequin is to buy a strip of the fringed border intended for the edge of burlap mats, work the design woven in the border with bright-colored worsteds, and it is a pretty finish for the stool cover. No excuse can now be offered for keeping a faded and cheap looking stool in front of the piano.

—I suppose, the art of getting things done, so far as one is personally concerned, depends very much on system and perseverance. There is a homely proverb about the head saving the heels, which has a good deal of pith in it. You know how many needless steps may be taken in the course of a morning's baking, for instance. One cook thinks of everything which she will require - the spice, the sugar, the butter, the pans, the salt, the sieve, the sundries—and arranges them all on the table in an orderly manner, before she begins her mixing and moulding. Another has her hands in the dough and remembers that she has not adjusted the oven dampers properly, and that the lard is in the cellar, and the apples in the barrel, and milk is in the ice-box. The housekeeper who has no method is obliged to take half a dozen steps for every one which is taken by her orderly friend.

STEAM FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that his Spring Stock of Furniture is now complete, and he has now on hand,

30 PARLOR SUITS
30 PINE BEDROOM SUITS
20 ASH AND WALNUT SUITS;
12 BLACK WALNUT SUITS.

Parlor Suits range in price from $48 TO $200
Bedroom Suits from $22 TO $200.

A FULL STOCK OF
Household Furniture
Of All Kinds.

A FINE LOT OF
GILT WINDOW CORNICES
which were obtained at a bargain and will be sold at low prices.

The Subscriber would also state that he has added a quantity of
New MACHINERY!
to his Factory, and is prepared to make and sell furniture AS CHEAP as can be obtained in the Dominion.

ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK, WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE THAT CAN BE FOUND.

J. B. REED.

New Store!
NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has opened a store on Water St., adjoining his dwelling, where he will keep on hand a large quantity of the Best Brands of
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,
which will be sold at low prices for cash.
Also.—A well assorted stock of
GROCERIES,
in Sugar, Spices, Salt, Tobaccos, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins and Currants. Canned Goods, Biscuits, Syrups, &c., &c. A quantity of Cow Corn.
A REFRESHMENT TABLE, where lunches can be had at all hours will be found on the premises.

P. NICHOLSON.
Bridgetown, June 19th, 1883.

BROWN'S MILLS,
Lawrencetown.
Sawing,
Grinding,
Threshing.
Lumber sawn to order,
Grain ground to order,
Grain threshed to order.

HAVING a first-class Gray's full power Threshing machine capable of threshing ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY BUSHELS PER HOUR, we shall be ready to fill orders in this department with extra promptness and despatch. Grain, when in at condition, will be ground immediately on being threshed if required.

IN STOCK,
Long and Short Shingles, Boards, Staves &c. Best fresh ground Cornmeal, Graham, Buckwheat, Middlings, Flour, MIXED FEED, &c., &c., &c.
Logs and grain bought at market rates.
All orders filled promptly, at short notice and at Bottom prices!
Terms,—Cash.

J. A. BROWN & CO.
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1885. 1885.
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THE BRIDGETOWN
Marble Works,
ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS.
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.
ALSO:
Furniture Tops!
Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, 85'

A. C. SHARP,
SHOEMAKER,
DESIRES to notify the inhabitants of BRIDGETOWN, that he has opened a Shop next door to the Monitor office, and is prepared to do all work in his line in first class style at reasonable figures.
Bridgetown, April 8th, '85. 6m.

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GILBERT'S LANE, - - - SAINT JOHN, N. B.
MEN'S CLOTHES, of all kinds, CLEANSED or RE-DYED and Pressed, equal to new. LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, &c., Cleaned by a NEW PROCESS, every week day. SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS DYED. FEATHERS, KID GLOVES, TIES, &c., &c., CLEANED OR DYED.
All Orders left at the following places will receive prompt attention. PRICES LOW Macauley Bros. & Co, 61 Charlotte street; W. P. Moses & Co., Yarmouth, N. S.; W. H. Killer, Truro, N. S.; P. H. Glendenning, New Glasgow, N. S.; Wm. Shannon, Annapolis, N. S.; Chipman & Etter, Amherst, N. S.; Miss Wright, Digby, N. S.; Robt. Young, Charlottetown, P. E. I., or at the DYE WORKS, GILBERT'S LANE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
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Cut and Wrought Spikes, Clinch Nails and Tacks, Sleigh and Carriage Bolts, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c., &c., by
Hugh Fraser.
Bridgetown, Dec. 11, '84. tf.

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GENERAL AGENT FOR
MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY
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Also, Agent for the
"QUEEN" INSURANCE CO.,
Of Liverpool and London.
Capital, Two Millions, Stg.
Fire and Life Insurance effected at the cheapest current rates.
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LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.
Jan. 15th, 1885. 41tf

OPELEKA COUGH MIXTURE!
WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Inflammation of the Lungs, or money returned. Price 25 cents a bottle.
OPELEKA LINIMENT,
a positive cure for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Swollen Joints and Headache. OPELEKA INSTANT RELIEF cures every time Cholera, Summer Complaint, Cramps. Worth its weight in gold. EGYPTIAN CONDITION POWDERS, for Horses, Cattle, Pigs. Try one package; If it does not prove satisfactory return the box and get your money. For sale retail, by all dealers.
April 14. 3mpd.

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PRACTICAL MACHINIST,
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, - N. S.
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds made and repaired.
Shafting and Saw Arbors a specialty.
SEWING MACHINES cleaned and repaired.
January 28th, 1884. 42 1y

Notice of Change of Partnership.
The Law Firm of
T. D. & E. RUGGLES,
Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown. N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of
T. D. RUGGLES & SONS.
consisting of T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.
Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884 tf

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THE FAVORITE
SEWING-MACHINE
FOR FAMILY USE.
HIGH ARM - HIGH FINISH.
Easy. Silent. Durable.
All the "Raymond" Shuttle Machines are fitted with the Patent
Automatic Bobbin Winder
CHAS. RAYMOND,
MANUFACTURER
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

H. J. BANKS,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
(Tupper's Hall),
Bridgetown.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has opened a TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, in Bridgetown, where he is prepared to execute all orders in first class style. A perfect fit guaranteed every time. Place of business over building known as Tupper's store.
H. J. BANKS.
Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '83. tf

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Has on hand, and for sale at reasonable LOW PRICES,
First Class Harnesses,
IN
SILVER, NICKEL, BRASS.
Team Harnesses,
always on hand.
Team & Harness Collars.
The Zinc Collar Pads. A GOOD Stock of
Saddles, Trunks & Valises.
Also, a CHEAP lot of
WHIPS.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
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CHAIN PUMPS!
ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
Pumps Complete,
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There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.
A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, together with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements.
For full particulars apply to the subscriber.
T. J. EAGLESON.
Bridgetown, Oct. 9, 1883. tf

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WE are prepared to wait upon Customers with a large and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES.
A choice article of
MOLASSES.
HOME LIGHT OIL.
We want all kinds of Produce in exchange for Goods, for which we will give the highest market price.
Poultry of all Kinds Wanted.
S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, Oct. 27th, 1884.

Windsor & Annapolis Raiw'y
Time Table.

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Tue. Thurs. and Sat. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
0	Annapolis—leave	1 30	5 30	.....
6	Round Hill	1 49	5 55	.....
14	Bridgetown	2 10	6 25	.....
19	Paradise	2 23	6 45	.....
22	Lawrencetown	2 32	7 00	.....
28	Middleton	2 47	7 25	.....
32	Wilmot	2 57	7 43	.....
35	Kingston	3 05	7 57	.....
42	Aylesford	3 20	8 32	.....
47	Berwick	3 33	8 55	.....
59	Kentville—arrive	4 00	9 45	.....
	Do—leave	4 15	10 40	5 40
64	Port Wiliams	4 28	11 00	6 00
66	Wolfville	4 34	11 10	6 10
69	Grand Pre	4 43	11 22	6 25
77	Hantsport	5 05	11 55	6 58
84	Windsor	.....	12 25	7 25
		5 28	P.M.	
116	Windsor Junct	6 45	3 10	9 50
130	Halifax—arrive	7 25	3 55	10 45

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express Daily.	Pass. and Freight Mon. Wed. and Fri. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 00		2 30
14	Windsor Junc—leave	7 33	8 25	3 30
46	Windsor	8 53	10 50	5 35
53	Hantsport	9 17	11 20	6 03
61	Grand Pre	9 39	11 56	6 33
64	Wolfville	9 46	12 10	6 46
66	Port Williams	9 55	12 22	6 55
71	Kentville—arrive	10 08	12 45	7 10
			P.M.	
	Do—leave	10 25	1 15	
83	Berwick	10 51	2 07	
88	Aylesford	11 04	2 30	
95	Kingston	11 19	3 00	
98	Wilmot	11 26	3 28	
102	Middleton	11 34	3 43	
108	Lawrencetown	11 49	4 05	
111	Paradise	11 57	4 21	
116	Bridgetown	12 10	4 45	
124	Roundhill	12 30	5 18	
130	Annapolis — arrive	12 50	5 45	

Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. One hour added will give Halifax time.
Steamer Empress leaves Annapolis for St. John at 7 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Digby and Annapolis. Returning, leaves Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, p. m.
"International Steamers leave St. John "every Monday and Thursday at 8.00 a. m. "and all Rail Line Trains daily at 8.10 a. m "and 8.30 p. m. for Portland and Boston.
Steamer Dominion leaves Yarmouth, every Saturday, p. m., for Boston.
The Steamer New Brunswick will commence running on the Direct Route between Annapolis and Boston about 25th of June.
P. INNES, General Manager.
Kentville, 8h May, 1885.

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HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
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Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.
The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
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400,000
Spruce SHINGLES.
Clear Butts.....$1.75
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The Subscriber has also for sale
Two Horses,
Sound and Kind, and
TWO COWS,
In Calf.
N. H. Phinney.
Lawrencetown, March, 25th, 1884.

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"Please send me $5.00 worth of that
Refined Sugar,
and 10 lbs of that good
TEA,
of yours, which beats anything that can be got in these parts."
Have just received an invoice of the above TEA.

Goat Skin & Buffalo
ROBES,
in great variety and at low prices.
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a specialty.
A Bee Hive Stove
and a
BASE BURNER,
both nearly new and in good order, will be sold much under price.
B. STARRATT.
Paradise, Nov. 17th '84.

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Carden and House.
FLOWER
—AND—
VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Small Fruits,
Fruits and Ornamental Trees,
FRENCH ROSSS,
And Clematis,
a specialty, imported direct from France. New and Rare Plants, such as
BLUE PRIMROSES, GOLDEN LEAVED PRIMROSES, RED HELIOTROPES, GLOXMIAS, HIBISCUS, CALCEOLARIAS, ETC., and a
CRIMSON
Maroon Lobleia, etc,
Catalogues now ready, free to all applicants, and sent to all customers of last year.
James H. Andrews,
Willow Park Nurseries, Halifax.
Feb. 27, '84. n46tf

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Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.
Bridgetown, March 26th, 1884. n50

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 15th, 288 —tf

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, 84. 51tf

Agricultural.

Horse Stables.

The condition and health of a horse depends very much upon the kind of stable it is kept in. There are horses which suffer from disease of the eyes, from coughs, from scratches and other skin diseases, all of which are produced by the pungent foul air in the stables Farmers and others who have horses, will take pains so keep their carriages and harness protected from the strong ammoniacal air of the stables lest the leather may be rotted or the varnish dulled and spotted; and at the same time they will wonder why their horses cough, or have weak eyes or non-blindness, or suffer from other diseases which if they would only think for a few minutes, they would readily perceive are due to the foul air the animals are compelled to breathe every night in the year while confined in close, badly ventilated stables. The remedy is very easy. The stable should be kept clean; this will prevent the greater part of mischief; and it should be well ventilated. The floor should be properly drained, so that the liquid will not remain on it, to be absorbed, and decompose, and produce the pungent vapors of ammonia, which are so injurious to the eyes; nostrils, throat and lungs, and these liquid waste should be carried away to some place where it can be absorbed and utilized. The floor should be washed off at least twice a week with a plenty of water and then liberally sprinkled with finely-ground gypsum (plaster) which will combine with ammonia, and fix it. A solution of copperas (sulphate of iron) will have the same result. Lastly, the floor should be supplied with absorbent litter, which should be removed when it is soiled. Ventilation should be provided in such a way as to avoid cold drafts. Small openings, which may be easily closed with a slide, may be made in the outer wall near the floor, and similar ones near the ceiling, or in the roof, through which the foul air can escape. Pure air is of the utmost importance to the well-being of horses. As an instance of it, may be mentioned the fact that in the English cavalry stables a complete system of ventilation reduced the average loss of horses from the deadly disease, glanders from one hundred and thirty two per thousand; and when a similar improvement was made in the French army stables, the percentage of death was reduced in a similar ratio, with a still larger decrease of milder ailments.—*American Agriculturist for June.*

Granular Butter.

I wish I could impress it upon the minds of all butter makers that the true way of making butter is to make it in granular form. I do not say that this is the only way that the leading butter makers of our country are making butter, but the day, I think, is not far distant, when granular butter will be the leading butter in the market. I find many people in my travels who never saw granular butter, nor have even heard of it, yet much of the butter used by the buyers of first class butter in our towns and cities in New England, is furnished by farmers who are pursuing this new method. To make such butter no one must use a churn that will leave it in the granular state, then wash and salt it without removing it from the churn, and without touching the hands to it at all. It is essential, of course, to have the cream at the right temperature before putting it in the churn. It is very easy to make and salt butter while in the granular state, as it lies loose in the bottom of the churn like kernels of wheat or peas. Then, by using water, the buttermilk is washed through the butter into the bottom of the churn, where it can be drawn out through a strainer, saving all the particles of butter dry, the salt can be worked in with the churn more evenly than by any woman's hands. Then it may be taken from the churn and placed in a bowl to stand six or eight hours (more or less), after which it is ready to be pressed in the mould ready for market.

Sweet Corn as Feed.

Sweet corn is very rarely used as food for stock. When sound it is usually worth much more for seed than for feeding. If, however, a farmer has 125 to 150 bushels which he cannot sell, he can make it useful for feeding to almost any kind of stock, ground as he suggests. He must not expect that it will prove more valuable than ordinary corn. The two as feed are much more nearly alike than would be thought, the sugar in one being chemically identical with the starch in the other. Both are fattening rather than flesh forming foods and as sweet corn weighs less than the other it is probably less valuable per bushel as feed. The starch in field corn is converted into sugar in the stomach as a part of the process of digestion. Most kinds of stock soon learn to like sweet things, and a portion of sweet corn meal may thus be eaten by a fattening animal after it has taken all it will of plain rations. In this way sweet corn may have a value considerably greater than any analysis would indicate. Milch cows should do well on sweet corn, and the farmer should not forget if the seed will grow, to utilize some by drilling in a patch for fodder to be used for soiling next summer. Sweet corn is much better than field corn for this purpose, and it is no detriment for this use if different varieties of sweet corn are mixed in the seed. There is always a good demand for seed corn about planting time to sow for fodder. Much can be sold for this use on any farm neighborhood at better prices than it can realize as food.

—It is not every farmer who can fatten an animal economically. There are many phases to this subject, and their numerous conditions must be thoroughly understood if the farmer would realize the most from his feed; quantity of food, quality of food, warmth and quiet of stables, and many other important items must be taken into consideration in fattening stock.

Joker's Corner.

—A friend repeated rather a good story to me yesterday, which it seems was wont to be a stand-by of the Justice Porter, the well-known legal *bon vivant* of Dublin.

It was concerning a rare old Irish Judge on the northeast circuit, who loved the hunting field vastly more than he did the stupid, sleepy court-room. His clerk was like-minded, and a joyous pair they made.

One fine morning the clerk whispered to the judge:

'Yer honor, old Billy Daune's meet's to-day at Callykilmulligan, an' they've a fine fox-dog.'

'How many's in the docket?' asked the Judge excitedly.

'Twenty, for rioting and breach of peace; yer honor.'

'Tim,' said the Judge, 'do you think you can get the first fellow to plead guilty without a jury trial and us to let him off with a week in jail?'

'The easiest thing in the world,' answered the faithful clerk.

'Make haste then and bring in the whole gang—and I say, Tim tell Jerry to saddle the mare meanwhile.'

The twenty Fenians were brought into court—a defiant gang, nineteen of them prepared to fight with council and jury to the bitter end.

The twentieth had been interviewed by the clerk.

He was called off by the clerk.

'Guilty or not guilty, of the crimes charged?' demanded the Judge with a propitious smile.

'Guilty, yer honor, God help me,' said the crafty prisoner.

'Well,' said the Judge, glancing benevolently about the room, 'I fancy I can let you off with a week.'

The man thanked the judge and stepped down to the bailiff.

There was no terrific sensation among the other offenders. Why none of them expected to get off with less than five years in Limbo.

Here was a chance to profit by his honor's pleasant mood. One and all manifested an earnest desire to follow the example of their comrade, and acknowledge their crimes in a batch.

'Do all of you plead guilty?' demanded the Judge eagerly.

'We do!' shouted the enthusiastic nineteen in a chorus.

'*Fourteen years transportation apiece,*' exclaimed the judge with a click of his jaw—'Jerry, is that mare saddled yet?'

He Spake Timbucktoo.

HOW A YOUNG DUDE WAS REBUKED BY A RESTAURANT WAITER.

He was rather natty looking and had a dizzy way of splitting his hair in the centre, which gave his head the appearance of a breakfast roll. As he entered a beanery near the Hall, he, said, with a flourish of his hand:

'Aw there, waiter, produce the menu!'

'A-eh?' said the astonished tumbler-aonicon performer.

'The menu. Produce the menue!'

'Pat's atin' ye?'

'I desire the menu, vulgarly the bill of fare.'

'Oho! It's the manoo, is it? An' I suppose ye'd be callin' coffee an' sinkers be some five-dollar name. Ye'd betther go bag ye're head. Oi do be thinkin' if ye wanted a glass ay wather ye'd call it be aquia bureau, or some other Timbuctoo name. Faith ye'll git nothin' here!'

The crowd laughed, and the young man saw a passing car that he thought he wanted and took it.

Would Take one Chance.

A New York State farmer who was in Elmira the other day was asked by a local speculator if he had any hay to sell.

'Going to hang right on to my hay,' he replied. 'If England and Russia fight, hay will go kiting.'

'Got any potatoes?'

'Lots of 'em, but in case of war 'taters will boost right up.'

'Any oats?'

'Two hundred bushels, but war means 80 cents a bushel for oats.'

'How about pork?'

'Got ten barrels, but pork is going to climb.'

'Can't you spare a few turnips?'

'Turnips? Well in case of war turnips have got to jump, but being' I want some nails and caliker and tobacker, I'll let you have five bushels and take my chances on Russia backin' down.'

As they were all coming out of the theatre together, young Cypher accidentally trod on the dress of the pretty girl just ahead. 'Oh, shoo!' involuntarily exclaimed the pretty young girl, as she suddenly brought up. Young Cypher thought he saw a chance for a mash. 'You needn't shoo me' he simpered, smartly, 'I'm no cow.' 'No the pretty girl returned, with a glance that pinned him to the side of the lobby; 'perhaps not now, but you will be when you grow up.' Then she swept on, while young Cypher was so astonished that he actually forgot to light his oakum stuffed cigarette when he got outside.

—'Mother, kin a thing have two mothers?'

'No, my son.'

'Yes they kin. If one hen lays an egg and another hen hatches it out, the chicken what's hatched has two mothers, hain't it?'

'I don't know. Don't bother me with such foolish questions.'

'Mother, d'ye think I won't know any more than you do when I get as old as you are?'

—A village school teacher asked a new boy: 'If a carpenter wants to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty broad with boards five feet broad by twelve long, how many boards will he need?' The boy took his hat, and made a dive for the door. 'Where are you going?' asked the teacher. 'To find a carpenter; he ought to know that better than any of us fellers.

—Why is a watch-dog larger at night than he is in the morning.

Because he is let out at night and taken in the morning.