THE HERALD.

Board of Works jan 1 92

VOL. V., NO. 22. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

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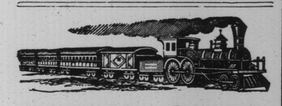

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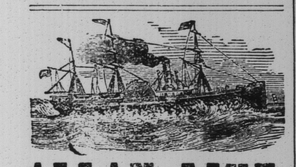

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INTERESTING ADDRESS

By W. S. Tompkins Before the Queensbury and Southampton Society.

The Southampton and Queensbury agricultural society called a special meeting on Saturday, March 17th, vice-president Simeon Maunsel presided, the meeting was called to order at 2.30 p m. Geo. Sheep and W. S. Tompkins, the delegates to the farmers parliament, gave each a very interesting report of their visit to the capital.

Geo. Sheep was appointed general agent to purchase superphosphate for the members of the society at the wholesale price. This step will place within the reach of every member who has paid his annual fees, this valuable fertilizer at a cost far below the usual retail price. All farmers of the district should become members so as to be able to take advantage of this effort of the society. Mr. Sheep was also requested to get wholesale prices for all kinds of farm seeds, and report at the April meeting.

On motion, J. Oldham was added to the executive committee. A vote of thanks was tendered the delegates.

W. S. Tompkins then gave a very interesting address, which came to hand some time ago, but being pressed for room for legislative matters, concluded that, like all good things, his address would keep, and we have much pleasure in being able to lay it before our readers even at this late day. On rising Mr. Tompkins said:

The intelligent expression of opinions which characterized our meetings, in fact all of our deliberations, gave the lie to the often expressed assertion that farmers as a class were generally illiterate. The decision of the public was, farmers were fast approaching the time when professions and politics would be glad to acknowlege them the fountain head; where every commercial enterprise must look to for a stimulus. Realizing these things, I am proud today to be classed a farmer. I regretted very much that on account of bad travelling I was not able to attend the opening. During the convention Profs. Robertson and Saunders gave us some very interesting lectures. I have heard it said of preachers of the gospel that it was a shame to spoil a good business man to make a poor preacher, but I believe these men are filling positions to which they are naturally adapted. They are pleasing and instructive speakers; every time you hear them you learn something new about the profession we are engaged in. Now don't think I have miscalled the avocation of farmers. To be successful tillers of the soil we must be students of nature. There is no profession in the world that requires as much research in science, as much skill or adroitness in adopting their efforts to circumstances or in the dexterous management of their varied experimental knowledge as the farmer. Hence we have a profession, a business in which the commercial world is interested. Did you ever stop to think of the

EXTENSIVENESS OF OUR BUSINESS.

Look at the iron bands which encircle our continent, which branch off and intersect every section of our country. These telegraphic systems which bring us in close touch with foreign markets; these prodigious structures of wood and steel which carry freight across the ocean—all of these belong to our business. Think of the millions who form the population of our active manufacturing towns. They are depending on the farmer for their daily bread. The farmer is the man who must keep this gigantic commercial wheel steadily revolving. When we look at these facts in their true sense, we are imbued with a strong incentive power to become more deserving of our business. In the province of New Brunswick we are somewhat behind in agriculture when compared with the older provinces. The reason is we have not been forced to depend on our farms entirely for maintenance, but engaged more particularly in lumbering. In a measure, agriculture has been neglected. Now our forests are being rapidly cut away and we are forced to direct our energies more especially to farming and are fast finding out that in this industry we have a more independent and remunerative business. Agriculture is the art on the scientific cultivation of the soil, the power to utilize the heat of the sun, the falls of rain and the action of the winter frosts, all to our own advantage. It does not simply mean seed time and harvest. In clearing up these vast tracts of country, muscular strength and endurance were the things most needful; now, since our farms have passed from that virgin state, we must resort more to mental power, that is, the power to manage our climatic conditions so as to give the best possible results. For instance, the air is charged with nitrogen (an excellent plant food) floating around ready to be used by the farmer if he takes the necessary precaution to secure it. The plants most susceptible to storing nitrogen are beans, peas and clover. One important process is to take this valuable plant food from the atmosphere and put it back in the ground. As these plants named, make an excellent fodder, with them, we can produce beef, pork, milk, eggs, wool and mutton. Now we approach what we agreed in our convention was

THE MOST PROFITABLE FACTORS

for the farmer to employ in carrying to a successful issue, his agricultural engagements. These factors are: first the cow, the pig, hens and sheep. These four branches of farming, which, if properly treated, will bring to the farmer a satisfactory revenue to meet all expenses. With these articles of commerce we approach the market and exchange for such things as we need and are unable to produce on our farm. Our secret of success is being able to produce these things so as to have a net profit between the cost of production and the market price. For instance, if it costs us twenty cents to produce one pound of butter, which we sell for eighteen cents, we are making money the wrong way, but if we produce it for fourteen cents and sell for twenty, we have a clear gain of six cents per pound. There never was a time in the history of Canada, when the product of the farm was rated so high in commerce as it is today. What I mean is, that we can get more for a pound of butter in exchange for things we need, than ever we could before. What we want then is lots of butter, cheese, pigs, eggs, etc., produced at a cost less than market value. It has generally been our custom to let our cows have too much of their own way in this matter. Mr. Robertson puts it well when he says farmers and cows should be partners, but the farmer should be the head of the firm. We were satisfied to make butter a few months in the summer and let them go dry four or six months. This system has been proved to be a very expensive one. To produce butter cheaply we must combine winter and summer dairying. Instead of boarding our cows all winter for nothing, we force them to yield us a daily remittance to compensate us for our trouble and care. In this way we have a two fold profit. These plants which we grew to secure nitrogen we feed to our cattle. They carry a high per centage of milk ingredients and we are effecting a process of putting them back on our land for future crop. By this system we find

PROFITABLE WORK ON OUR FARMS

twelve months of the year. The great obstacle in the past against winter dairying was the question of food. That question in a great measure has been solved. You have heard much about corn ensilage. The Robertson mixture which has been experimented with the last year by practical farmers has proved successful. The plants composing that mixture viz: corn, English horse bean and sunflower, contain in large proportion the essentials necessary for the production of milk, and it can be grown much cheaper than any other fodder. This mixture was conceded by the convention to be the proper fodder for the farmer to grow. I don't wish to express my opinion to this as I am not in a position to build a silo and I would not wish to advise others to do what I am not willing to undertake. It will be many years before we all have silos; at present I am satisfied with clover, oat and pea meal, as our farm is better adapted to the growth of these plants than that of corn. With these fodders and a good warm barn with plenty of good water, we can milk all winter and put our cows out to grass dispensing with the old lifting frolics that used to be so popular years ago. As our cows go to grass let us remember they are merely machines to be utilized either for profit or loss. We must practice some skill in the management of our pastures. We should be careful

NOT TO TURN THEM OUT TOO EARLY

when the ground is soft and the herbage is tender and requires all its growth to give it strength. The cattle will tramp up the soft sod causing water to stand in the hoof marks, a rank weed or tuft of water-grass is the result. I know many of us have old pastures which we do not cultivate. We will find it an excellent thing to harrow them over in the spring. It scatters the droppings and loosens the grass roots especially where sheep stand or lay around. A good harrowing and some mixed seed scattered on will surprise us by the beneficial effect produced. Then in July and August our pastures become very dry and our flow of milk decreases. To provide for this we must have a supplement fodder. Last year I sowed an acre to peas and oats and fed when green with good results. I plough and manure it in the fall, in the spring as soon as the ground has growth in it I sow one half of it in peas and plough them in and harrow it then sow oats and harrow them in. In two weeks seed the other half the same way, you will then have green fodder for a good while. By this system we can keep up a good flow of milk which will pay us well for our trouble. Having the milk, what shall we do with it, make it into butter or have it made into cheese? I am strongly in favor of cheese. If I can get 75 cents per 100 lbs. of milk I shall sell to the cheese factory. I know there are many questions against selling the milk, but the most important one is how shall we raise our calves on whey. For my part I should not attempt to do it as whey alone has a peculiar propensity for developing blat in a calf and squeal in a pig. My calves I would start in the month of January for several reasons. During the winter months we have lots of time to care for them, then when I want to send my milk to the factory my calves would be in shape to go to pasture with the rest of the herd.

NOW WE COME TO THE PIG.

There has been quite a controversy between prominent writers on hog raising regarding the cost of producing good pork to the best advantage, and in '92 and '93, eminent writers in the States discussed this question through the American press and the man who contended that he could produce five hundred pounds of pork in two pigs cheaper than he could in one hog, made far the best argument. I was very anxious he should come out best as I had tried and was convinced I could raise it much cheaper in the pig. I can produce pig pork in the summer season for three and a half cents a pound, and in the winter season at four cents a pound; this would be allowing 35 cents for roots, 45 for buckwheat, $1.25 for peas and 60 cents a barrel for potatoes. Now, hogs I cannot raise less than five cents per lb., and sometimes it will cost more. To make this more plain to you, it costs half as much to maintain the 200 lb. pig as the 400 lb. hog, therefore you practically add a pound of gain to the small hog with half the food given to the large hog. This is an important matter, as may readily be seen, and becomes still more so when taken in connection with the fact that the market now demands the smaller hog and pays the best price for it. Now its a very nice thing in the spring to have two or three 200 lb. pigs to sell, it helps to swell our revenue and if we will have our cows milk in the winter we can have the pigs just as well as not. To make two hundred pounds of pork in five months, you must commence to fat when the pig is three weeks old, or when you take them off the sow. They require to be fed as often as ten or twelve times every day and I have always found it best at this age to have the milk warm. When they are six weeks old they will take a little meal. They should be fed several times a day until they are three months old, when they need not be fed so often. Pigs to thrive, must be kept clean and dry. In my estimation the cheapest ration is oats, buckwheat, peas and potatoes, the latter fed raw, has been found just as beneficial as cooked. Only summer pigs weigh 275 and 300 pounds. At six months old give them the same food with green peas and oats from that piece which you have sown for your milch cows. This branch of farming is a branch of dairy work and if we don't milk in winter we cannot raise winter pork at a profit. After pigs comes

THE MUCH DESPISED HEN.

Many farmers are prejudiced against poultry. The reason is that they consider them an automatic machine, and should work without care. When perpetual motion is solved you may find such hens, but not now. True, they are a machine, but like the one recently advertised, we press the button and they will do the rest. Now, I would rather have twenty-four good hens well tended than two cows milk in the summer. They would turn in more money and would not cost one quarter as much. Poultry, like everything else, must be well tended. A comfortable, dry house, kept clean as possible, should be provided, and a good laying breed under these conditions, will surprise you how far their product will go toward paying for winter groceries. Twenty-five dollars from a small flock of hens, given in exchange for small groceries, gives a more substantial smile of satisfaction than a store account of the same amount. The philosophical remarks of my neighbors that hens don't pay and that they eat their heads off,

DON'T TROUBLE ME,

for I know you have to feed them, under ordinary circumstances, and get no eggs, and it took all the spring to get them thawed out and in a condition to lay. I have seen fowls come out in the spring, combless and only stubs to walk around on and their owners would wonder why they were so long commencing to lay. Now I would not advise you to go into poultry variety as they like sheep, must not be crowded. Nor need you spend any large sum in a poultry house, but fit up a good warm building and get a few of the best laying breeds. Like everything else, everyone has their own fancy, but you will find as you take hold of this business, that there are hens that will pay and hens that won't pay. I have tried several breeds, and have decided on the best laying breed but would rather not pass my opinion for fear after further trial, I might like some other better. Until recently, it was a difficult thing to get pure bred fowl, but now, thanks to the practical enthusiasm of J. Oldham, it is possible for us to obtain pure bred fowls. Mr. Oldham has taken a great deal of pains in fitting up for breeding and now his facilities are such as to warrant pure breeds without any danger of contamination. Now as to foods, I have found the best winter ration to be in the morning a barley mash with warm water to drink. At ten o'clock I scatter in their litter whole oats, after dinner the refuse of the three previous meals at the house is warmed up and fed at night. Whole oats or wheat is a good food to go to roost on. With these rations and plenty of pounded delph, gravel, lime, cabbage, potatoes, turnips and stewed clover, you have a proper right to expect lots of eggs. The next important agent or faction is sheep. For my part I am especially

INTERESTED IN SHEEP CULTURE.

The raising of sheep for profit like everything else cannot be made so by any hap-hazard process. Success in sheep husbandry does not come without an effort. He who undertakes it must have suitable buildings and yards and be willing to give it his careful attention. Raising sheep, like every other animal industry, the good quality of the stock is a very important matter. We may waste good feed by putting it through poor sheep. Quite a lengthy discussion took place at the convention as to the best breeds for the farmers to handle, the feeding of full bloods should be left to the expert breeder who has time and money to spare, which is the secret of success in that line. Our plan is to select from our common herds young, short-legged blocky ewes with as good a fleece as can be secured. This last quality to be tested largely by the growth of wool on the belly and legs. As to the breed of the male there appears to be a discrepancy of opinion. The Shropshires, Oxfords and Southdowns are excellent breeds for our climate. The Cotswolds are good wool bearers, but on account of their fleece parting on the back it leaves them exposed to our inclement weather. One important fact favoring sheep raising is the fact that you are not required to have any expensive machinery in connection with the production of wool and mutton, and sheep is a staple farm product; mutton and wool will never go out of fashion. For quick returns, for large percentage on money invested, there is no animal on the farm that will beat the sheep. The ewe well cared for will return to the owner a more satisfactory return than any other equal cost and weight of flesh and blood. There is much difference of opinion among those who are raising lambs for market whether early or late lambs pay the best. In the past I have always been

IN FAVOR OF THE LATE LAMB,

as I know you will get more pounds of wool from the ewes if they are sheared before lambing time, but the farmer has got to fit his business to existing circumstances. Last year lambs were very cheap and had I had early lambs for market in July, I could have had a good price; so this year my lambs are coming a month earlier. To make this change you must lay your plans accordingly. It was decided at the convention that roots were the best extra feed to give to have the ewes in the best possible condition at the lambing period. As soon as the lambs are old enough to eat grain—which is in a few weeks—a place should be fixed for them into which the sheep cannot get. I took one of my lambing pens and put a small trough around the wall about eight inches from the floor; I then made a slat door so the lambs could run in and out at leisure. I give them about two quarts of whole oats to ten or fifteen lambs. They will soon learn to eat; if they are backward let in one of the mothers who will soon learn them. This plan I found very beneficial to the lambs, and lessened very noticably the strain on the mother. If late lambs are to be raised the ewes should be brought through the winter in good condition. Lambs dropped in the late spring are very apt to be neglected. It is a question whether there is not a greater per cent of loss with late lambs than with those that come early. The reason for this is that the farmer who raise early lambs takes better care of his flock than those who raise late lambs. In raising sheep the male means half the flock. Therefore it is necessary to have a good one. Do not let a few dollars stand between you and a good animal, both in pedigree and individuality. It is the difference between success and failure. Now as regards the different breeds of these factors I have mentioned, it is impossible for any one to determine.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

It is well to remember that success depends more on the human than on the brute animal. With any of the recognized breeds of cattle, hens, swine and sheep, satisfactory results can be secured, while with the best of them, if there is any best, disappointment, failure and serious pecuniary loss may result, the different results depending on the man in charge, not upon the breed of his animals. My belief is that a man will score the best success with the breed he thinks the most of, that comes nearest to gratifying his taste or pleasing his eye. He whose idea of beauty is typified in the Jersey cow, would not likely be successful with the Holstein, even if of excellent quality; nor would the man whose ideal of a sheep or hen is typified in a Shropshire or Leghorn, be likely to be successful in breeding and raising Southdowns or Plymouthrocks. My idea of breeding is to be sure and have a thorough bred male of the breed that stands highest in your own estimation. Because any agricultural society or the world's fair declares a certain breed the best, does not make it so. It can only decide as to the individual merit of the animals in competition. For instance, I do not believe I have a No. 1 cow because the breed to which she belongs means the blue ribbon, till I have tested her and known that she possesses individual merit. No matter how much individual merit a cow possesses it does not follow she will transmit her good qualities, unless she belongs to a breed noted for their powers of transmission. No matter what breed our herds are, scrubs or grades of thoroughbreds, we need to head the herd with a thoroughbred sire from the best dairy breeds, being assured of the milking qualities of his dam or granddams, as it is an established fact that a good cow transmits her good qualities more directly and intensely through her sons than through her daughters. Now in every one of our herds we have what we call the best cow because her mother and grandmother was the best to improve our stock. We breed her to a thoroughbred and in a short time we are in possession of a good milking herd.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

Over Three Hundred People Killed in One District Alone.

ATHENS, April 28.—Slight shocks of earthquake still continue in this city and vicinity and the feeling of terror among the people is increasing.

Despatches from other parts of Greece show that the damage and loss of life have been very much greater than told by the meagre advices received last night. Two women were killed by a falling building during last night's shock at Drachmani, near Divadia. The ground is sinking at Atlanti, where fully four-fifths of the houses are in ruins. Of those that remain standing, not one is habitable. The people are terror-stricken and in great distress through exposure and want of food and clothing.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, April 29.—A despatch from Athens says: The loss of life on Friday night last must have been very great. Reports from all the districts have not yet been received, but the minister of the interior has received advices showing that in the Locris district alone, three hundred persons were killed. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies have already been recovered, and the work of searching for the others is being actively pursued under the direction of officials of various towns. About three hundred persons were injured. Everything is being done to alleviate the distress, and the government is spending money with unspairing hand in the purchase of provisions. Large quantities of lumber have also been purchased and sent to the afflicted districts in order that shelters may be at once erected for those whose houses are now in ruins. Many rich Greeks have contributed largely for the relief of their countrymen, but notwithstanding this public and private assistance, there is bound to be much suffering among the poor.

The people of Atalanta have fled to the hills for safety, dreading that other severe shocks might come that would bury them in the large crevasses that opened in every direction on the plains. In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half 365 were counted. The terror of the people almost passes description. When the earth movements began, and houses began to totter and fall, many inhabitants who were uninjured, forgot everything except their personal safety. With no thought of the injured, they ran wildly from the doomed city, and sought a firm standing on the hills that rise behind the town. Some while running, were thrown to the ground by the violence of shocks that followed the first severe one, and were quite badly hurt. The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum, and between the swings would tremble and quiver. Great fissures opened in the earth over a great area. Only those who have witnessed the helpless terror occasioned by a severe earthquake shock, can form any idea of the panic-stricken condition of the people, from which they have not yet entirely recovered. Much damage was done along the shore by a seismic wave, which encroached upon the coast for a distance of twenty metres. A number of houses were destroyed by this means, and there can be no doubt that lives were also lost. It will perhaps be several days before an accurate list of fatalities can be made up.

Huge masses of rock were detached from the mountains and hurled with thundering crash into the valleys below. Eye-witnesses of the scene describe it as having been an awe-aspiring exhibition of the mighty forces of nature, before which man was utterly helpless. Deep subterranean rumblings and reports resembling the sound of a cannon fired at a distance continue to be heard, and the people are in mortal fear that other and more severe shocks may follow.

The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet Other natural phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidipso were temporarily changed in character, and spouted forth torrents of almost boiling water. Springs of pure fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano. The centre of disturbance lies between Larymna and the Malian gulf, but throughout the extent of Greece the shocks were felt.

FEEDING LAMBS.

The Wisconsin experiment station has been testing the value of feeding grain to lambs, and has concluded:

1. It pays to feed lambs before they are weaned, all the grain they will eat when on good blue grass or clover pasture with their dams. This conclusion is endorsed by a previous trial.

2. When the ewes have been properly fed during the winter, so as to be in good condition at lambing time, it does not pay to feed them grain when on good pasture with the object of securing more rapid and profitable gains in the lambs.

Another experiment was with cotton seed meal compared with oil meal, and is summarized as follows:

1. For feeding lambs a grain mixture of oil meal and corn meal gave better results than a grain mixture of cotton seed meal and corn meal.

2. The lambs fed the oil meal made a greater gain than those receiving the cotton seed mixture. During the ten weeks' trial the lambs fed the oil meal ration each made a weekly gain of 2.95 pounds.

3. The oil meal ration was, in addition cheaper; for the lambs so fed made 100 pounds gain at a cost of $2 or 2 cents per pound, while those getting the cotton seed ration made 100 pounds gain at a cost of $3.30 or 3½ cents per pound.

COXEY AT THE CAPITAL.

The Army Reach Washington and Camp in Driving Park.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Citizen James Slecher Coxey, commander-in-chief of the good roads army of the commonweal, standing on a rickety wagon in the centre of the Brightwood driving park, waving aloft his alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced yesterday afternoon the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accompiished. They arrived in Washington yesterday.

Three hundred and a half of miserably dressed, woe-begone, grumbling, out at the elbows and run down at the heel specimens of humanity marched into the park led by a wheezing apology for a band, pitched tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands from the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation.

In the centre of the half-mile race track flapped the canvas enclosure which encircled the quarters of the commonweal army. Half a dozen weather-beaten army tents stood about the canvass drawn circle with several canvass covered commissionary wagons. Tents and wagons were covered with black-painted daubs, legends which were a queer mixture of good roads, re-incarnation and fancy. The great Percheron horses were tethered about the wagons. Near by were fastened two large American flags and the emblematic banners were piled on the grounds.

Most interesting of sights, however, were the human elements, the men who had marched and borne the brunt of mud and storms and cold. They were the most

UNIQUE AND INEXPLICABLE AGGREGATION

ever brought together. Some of them were at work about the tents and wagons, others curled up on the damp ground munching great chunks of bread, and many more stretched sleeping in the sun with their heads pillowed on rolled up coats.

Over in the most pretentious tent, which bore the sign "Headquarters" painted across it, were found the leaders of the army, Gen. Coxey and Marshal Browne. The marshal busied himself in changing his buckskin suit for a more conventional black cutaway in preparation for the services, which were about to begin.

In an interview, Coxey said they intended to enforce their right to peaceably assemble at the capitol and petition congress. If interfered with, they would appeal to the highest courts in the land. During the afternoon a meeting was held, and Coxey addressed his men and the meeting generally: "We'll stay here all summer until congress acts on these bills that we ask for. I believe they will be passed in two weeks. You only have to pick up the paper to see what desperate straits these men are coming to, to get to Washington. Look at the trains that have been seized. I don't believe in lawlessness. No, far from it. It makes no difference if they dont get here on Tuesday, we will go to the capitol steps and make our demands and come back here to camp and wait. This revolutionary spirit of '76 is making the money lenders tremble now. Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two years to eat."

Gen. Coxey declares that his army will march to the capitol on Tuesday noon, hold its great mass meeting on the steps to get the passage of his bills and return to camp and wait till they become law.

COMING FROM OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 30.—At 5.30 p. m. Marshal Grady returned to Portland with 435 or 507 Coxeyites who left Troutdale on a stolen Union Pacific train. Fifty of the most prominent were placed in gaol and the remainder guarded in box cars. Because of the feeling displayed the marshall requested that the troops be held here until tomorrow.

CONCORD, N. H. April 30.—A gang of tramps captured a freight train on the Concord & Montreal railway on Saturday and rode over the line. They were first discovered a short distance below here and a few of them were put off the train, but they mustered strength enough to return and ride as far as they pleased. No arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The two Washington detectives who joined the Coxey army at Cumberland have made their report. They say that the army is mostly composed of a disreputable crowd of "bums" and "hoboes" numbering 275. The detectives say that about forty of the men have labor union cards, but the rest would not work if they could get it, and those belonging to labor unions were of a kind that would not stick to a job longer than two weeks.

One of the officers says: "The army is in a badly disorganized state. All along the lines they have been kicking first at the food and then at their leaders. Coxey and Browne ride fine horses, eat good food and have comfortable beds, while the poor commonwealers must content themselves with walking, eating hard tack, and sleeping where best they can. Many of them are covered with vermin, and, take them all in all, they are the most forlorn set of men that ever walked through the Maryland hills. At every stopping place these unforthuates have been exhibited by Browne and Coxey, and the revenue derived has been a considerable one. The leaders have kept this money, and have not expended a cent for the comfort of their miserable followers."

SIMPLY WAITING.

You ought to be ashamed of yourself! she exclaimed to the tramp, who had stopped at the door. You ought to have some steady calling.

I have me perfession, he replied, with quiet hauteur.

Well, why under the sun don't you go to work at it? You're right in the prime of life.

I know it. That's jes' what the matter is. I'm an infant prodigy, an I've got ter wait fur me second childhood before I kin resume business.

A MENTAL RESERVATION.

What do you think Mr. Bliggins said to me, yesterday? said the girl.

I don't know, replied the other.

He asked me if he might hope to become my guide through the vicissitudes of life.

What did you tell him?

I told him "Yes." But I spelled it "guyed."

A WISE WOMAN.

Mr. Trotter—Why did you place Foster and Bell opposite each other at dinner? Don't you know they are bitter enemies?

Mrs. Trotter—That's just it. I did it on purpose. They spent so much time in glaring at each other that they couldn't eat much.