

'No, not that,' was the boy's reply. 'What I want to know is, have you any foreign stamps to give away?'

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

We all have a predilection for high-sounding names. The White Mountains are well enough, but we are more deeply impressed by Mont Blanc. The Bosphorus is a more poetic place than Oxford, though the meaning of both names is the same. Montenegro fills our ears and raises our expectations higher than could any mere black mountain. 'The Big River' is but a nickname, and yet we accept the equivalent Guadalquivir and Rio Grande. Bridgeport is as prosaic as may be, while Alcantara has a remote and romantic aroma, and yet the latter word signifies only 'the bridge.' And thus it is in many cases when a simple meaning is veiled by an imposing word.

### A TEACHER WHO DID NOT KNOW MUCH

Willie Radcliff, of Taranaki, went to school for the first time a few weeks ago and his first impressions were not at all favorable to educational methods and the teachers. When he came home at noon his mother was full of questions, and Willie was full of disgust.

'Well, boy, how did you like school?'

'Aw, I didn't like it.'

'Why, Willie, you must not say that. You have to learn if you ever wish to be a successful man.'

'Well, that's just it. I can't learn anything in that school. The teacher don't know anything.'

'What makes you say that. How do you know she doesn't?'

'Well, I know, all rightie, she gave herself away. She can't even spell little words. Why she had to ask me how to spell c-a-t, when she wrote a sentence on the black-board.'

### COULD NOT RETAIL HIM

A horse-dealer one day complained to a magistrate that some malicious person had cut off his horse's tail, which, as he meant to sell him, would be a great drawback.

'Then,' said the magistrate, 'you must sell him wholesale.'

'Wholesale?' said the other. 'What do you mean—how so?'

'Because you cannot re-tail him.'

### FAMILY FUN

The Problem of the Three Travellers.—Three men met at a caravansary or inn in Persia, and two of them brought their provisions along with them, according to the custom of the country; but the third, not having provided any, proposed to the others that they should eat together, and he would pay the value of his proportion. This being agreed to, A produced five loaves and B three loaves, all of which the travellers ate together, and C paid eight pieces of money as the value of his share, with which the others were satisfied, but quarrelled about the division of it. Upon this the matter was referred to the judge, who decided with impartiality. What was his decision? At first sight it would seem that the money should be divided according to the bread furnished, but we must consider that, as the three ate eight loaves, each one ate two and two-thirds loaves of the bread he had furnished. This from five would leave two and one-third loaves furnished the stranger by A; and 3—2 and two-thirds (one-third) furnished by B, hence two and one-third to one-third, seven to one, is the ratio in which the money is to be divided. If you imagine A and B to furnish, and C to consume all, then the division will be according to amounts furnished.

For rheumatism, backache, faceache, chilblains, neuralgia, and other muscular pains nothing can equal WITCH'S OIL (registered).

## On the Land

Under the pure food and drug laws of the United States an article is adulterated 'if it is mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.'

Some judge of human nature has found a new one for milk. The Japanese use but little of it and are silent and taciturn. The Thibetans use it freely and are gay and good-natured. The cow seems to 'scatter sunshine.'

The Kerry is not a very deep milker, but its milk is rich, yielding as high as 7 per cent. of butter-fat. One cow at Hawkesbury College gives 2½ gallons of milk per day, with a 4.8 butter-fat test. Others gave from 1¾ gallons to 2 gallons, with tests of 4.8, 4.9, and 4.6 respectively. They are persistent milkers. The best cow at the college is a Jersey-Kerry cross. The object in crossing is to obtain a thoroughly good all-round cow. The Jersey is a better milker than the Kerry. It has a better-shaped udder. It is found that two parts Jersey and one part Kerry make an excellent cow. The milking capacity of the Jersey is not only thus improved, but a cow of great constitution and foraging power also results. The Kerry as a pure-bred does not respond to liberal feeding to the same degree as some other dairy animals. Its characteristics seem to be unique as regards hardihood. Crossing the Kerry with the Jersey produces an animal that is peculiarly adapted to a hot climate.

At Burnside last week there was a yarding of 4690 fat sheep, the majority of which were well finished wethers, with a few pens of extra prime and heavy; the balance being medium to small unfinished sheep. At the commencement of the sale bidding was slow, although all prime sheep sold fairly well. As the sale progressed competition got keener, and prices all round were about on a par with those ruling lately. Best wethers, 23s to 25s 6d; extra prime and heavy, from 27s 6d to 32s; best ewes, 20s to 22s. Fat cattle: 174 yarded. These were chiefly bullocks of good quality, with a few pens of well-finished heifers and cows. Competition was good, but on account of the number forward prices were a shade lower than at previous sale. Best bullocks, £12 10s to £13 5s; extra, to £15 5s; good to medium, £10 15s to £11 15s; inferior, £9 to £10; best cows and heifers, £8 15s to £9 10s; extra, to £11 17s 6d; medium, £7 to £8. Some 26 nice quality spring lambs were yarded, and sold under good competition at up to 21s. The pigs numbered 200. Stores were slightly easier, but fats were very firm at late ruling rates.

At Addington last week there were moderate entries of stock and a good attendance. Beef was firm at previous week's rates. Store sheep showed no material change. Fat lambs were easier, and fat sheep sold at an advance. Fat pigs were weaker in demand and price. There was a fair demand for store cattle, and good dairy cows sold well. The supply of beef comprised 198 head and a large proportion consisted of prime quality animals. The demand for this class was keen. There were 102 fat lambs penned, a number of which were small. Owing to the increased numbers offered the competition was not so keen, and prices were easier. The better sorts made 15s to 21s, and smaller 9s to 14s 3d. A small yarding of fat sheep was made up, principally of Southland and North Island consignments. There was a rise of fully 1s per head as compared with the previous week in consequence of the supply being short. The range of prices was: Extra prime wethers, to 32s; prime, 21s 6d to 26s; others, 18s to 21s; extra prime ewes to 31s 6d; prime, 18s 6d to 23s 6d. The yarding of fat pigs showed an increase in numbers, and prices were consequently easier. Choppers made £2 10s to £5 7s; heavy baconers, £3 to £3 15s; lighter, £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; large porkers, £1 17s 6d to £2 5s; smaller, £1 10s to £1 15s.

The only certain protection from the effects of a bad cold or harassing cough is TUSSICURA.