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R. E. L. H. CHASE, Editor.

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WISHING.

BY JOHN G. SAGE.

Of all amanments for the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There isn't one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing!"
A very choke diversion, too!

As well as we are apt to do,
Part it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish, indeed—
My purse was something fatter.

That might, though, be child of need,
And not my pride to fatter;

I wish that sympathy and love,
And every human passion.

That has its origin above,

Would come, and keep, in fashion;

That Scorn, and Jealousy, and Hate,

And every bad emotion,

Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of Ocean.

I wish that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;

I wish the good were not so few;

I wish the bad were fewer;

I wish that persons never forgot
To heed their pious teaching;

I wish that practice was not
So different from preaching!

I wish that men, which might be
Appressed with truth and candor;

I wish that innocence were free;

From treachery and slander;

I wish that men's vows would bind;

That women ne'er wore roses;

I wish that wives were always kind,

And husbands always lovin'.

I wish—in fine—that joy and mirth,
And every good ideal,

May come, erewhile, throughout the earth,

To be the glorious Real;

Till God shall every creature bless,

With His supreme blessing,

And hope be lost in happiness,

And wishing be possessing!

Am Union.

Care of Stock in Winter.

In the care of stock through the winter, one

of the most essential requirements, next to

their food, is a shelter from the wind and storms

both day and night. Experienced men in the

raising and management of stock have for years

informed the farming world, that by keeping

their cattle warm in winter, much food was

saved, and the health and vigor of the animal

rendered much more secure; and still we see

in almost every section of the Northern and

Western States, farm after farm, on which

there is no provision for stabling the whole

stock.

What must be the reasoning and philosophy

of the farmer who provides no shelter from the

wind and storms, to his growing calves, yearlings, or those even older, yet mature, and at the same time, is anticipating that the

stock of his rearing will equal that of his

neighbor, who provides only a stable day

and night, but pays every day some other trib-

ute of regard for his beautiful and growing

kind, by an abundant supply of pure water,

well cured hay, a bed of straw or sandust, and

what may seem stranger still, a smoothing of

their glossy coats every day by the use of the

card and brush.

In feeding cattle with hay, it is best that it

should be given at least three times a day, and

no more given at a time than they will eat, as

all animals will reject the hay that is left after

they have eaten enough, as it has been rendered

obnoxious and repulsive by the effluvia of the

stable, animals as well as by the effluvia of the stable.

No animal will prosper unless all that

is left at the times of feeding be removed and

by no means, and not even for once, mixed

with the fresh allowance. Clean, sweet, and

straw sprinkled with corn meal and salt may

be occasionally given for a change, and will be

eaten freely and to advantage.

The value of some root, crop, such as the

potato, sugar-beet, carrot or turnip, I fear will

never be appreciated by our dairy farmers—

The real excellence of such products to the

dairy cow in the spring, can only be told, as I

imagine, by giving that cow a speaking tongue,

to say nothing of the understanding heart,

which I will leave for the benefit of the more

A handful of fine salt should be given to

each animal three times a week, winter as

well as in summer, and the hay should be of

the first cutting, and well cured—Dollars

Newspaper.

Facts in Human Life.

The whole number of languages spoken in

the world, amounts to 2600—1871 in Europe,

896 in Asia, 767 in Africa, and 1264 in Amer-

ica. The inhabitants of the globe profes-

more than 1000 different religions. The num-

ber of men is about equal to the number of

women. The average of human life is about

68 years. One quarter dies previous to the age

of seven; half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a facility

reduced one-half the human species. To ev-

ery 1000 persons only one reaches 100 years of

age. There on earth 1,000,000,000 inhabitants;

and within 333,333,333 die every year, 91,

000 every day, 3,700 every hour, and 60 every

minute, or one every second. These losses

are about balanced by an equal number of

births. The married are longer lived than the

single, and above all those who observe a so-

ber and industrious course. Tall men live

longer than short ones. Women have more

chances of life in their favor, previous to their

death, than men have, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in

proportion to 75 to every 1,000 individuals.

Marriages are more frequently now, the same

time, that is during the months of June and

December. Those born in the winter are gen-

erally more robust than those born in the

summer.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

months of January and February.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

months of July and August.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

months of March and April.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

months of September and October.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

months of November and December.

Births and deaths are more frequent in the

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