AGRICULTURAL.

The Kitchen Sink and Its Adjuncts.

The model sink is of iron with pipe so ar ranged that it may be flushed or plugged and treated to a bath of soda water or solution of carbolic acid as often as desirable and with a drain pipe of iron or tiling to carry the water underground to a good distance from the dwelling house.

Instead of this very many housewives have to do their best with a wooden sink, often unpainted, and a roughly stoned drain which allows the water to seep off through the soil and perhaps contaminate the drink ing water in the well, or the water is conducted in a wooden trough under or over ground, which becoming water soaked gives off sickening odors to find their way into the house through the discharge pipe of the sink. Undoubtedly in such a case reform should be commenced out of doors and a drain of some material wholly impervious to water should be at once laid. If unable to get this done the only way left for the careful housewife is to exclude the foul air as much as possible, and having an intelligent regard for the health of her family she will

not neglect to do so.

Flood the pipes with hot soda water at least once a week and whenever the sink is not in actual use have a tightly fitting cork in the vent. Especially see that this is in placed wing the picket that the foul green place during the night that the foul gases may not escape to poison the air of sleeping rooms and so endanger health and life, diph theria and kindred diseases often being di rectly traceable to such causes.

If the sink is of iron take out the perforated cap and use the cork just the same. If it is of wood have it painted with good hard paint that will withstand the action of water and then dry it thoroughly as often as the work of the family will permit. A water soaked sink is an abomination that should not be tolerated. Some housekeepers with a view to more easily keeping a sink clean throw the dirtiest of kitchen slops, greasy dishwater and the like out of a rear door This makes a sight in no way pleasing and is a multiplication of nuisances, two places requiring sanitary measures instead of one.

Keep a well-painted, wide-mouthed tun-nel in the sink, cupboard or other convenient place, and when about to wash dishes insert it in the mouth of the discharge pipe and turn all dirty, greasy water through it Then when cleaning the sink the tunnel may be washed and put out of sight again. Have also a bit of board or tin handy upon which to set pots or kettles while washing them. By observing a few simple precautions like these the work of caring for even an unpainted sink need not be arduous. All sponges, cloths and brushes used about it should be kept scrupulously clean and dried as often as possible.

Where the drain pipe ends and the sewage is allowed to flow off on the surface of the ground it is well to plant some strong-growing annual like the sunflower, apple of Peru, or "ragged sailor"; it will take up much of the moisture and also hide unsightliness. When nothing of this kind is done the place should be disinfected occasionally. For this purpose dissolve seven pounds of sulphate of iron—copperas—in three gallons of water and add a pint of fluid carbolic acid. Stir until thoroughly mixed and gradually pour it up-on the ground every hour or two until the whole of the foul surface has been permeated by the fluid and so disinfected.—Mary Olis Lakin, in New England Farmer.

Cattle Trade With England.

Over fourteen years ago, in the year 1876, in the Metropolitan Live Cattle Market, London, a discussion arose as to the future trade with America in live cattle. At that time neither Canadian nor American cattle had received much favor, and there were some Norfolk farmers who expressed themselves in very strong language at the action of the British Government permitting foreign cattle, especially Americans, to stand in the open market. A lantern-jawed Yankee present said, with great warmth, "Let the American cattle be scheduled, appoint landing places in London and Liverpool for isolated slaughter, and in 25 years this great market of London will be a sheep pasture for America will com-mand the trade." The grass is growing in portions of the three principal live stock markets of England, and to-day the American lairs of Deptford-on-the-Thames and Liverpool, on the Bickenhead side, dictate the price and command the bulk of trade. It is simply marvellous—the numbers and the quality that are debarked in these two great ports mentioned; and we Canadians, although we have free entrance alive to all markets in Great Britain, have, like the British farmer, to submit to American dictation. When I arrived in England in May, American first-class, fresh slaughtered animals, equal to any cattle I have ever met with were selling at fourpence per pound, and when I left Toronto on May the 6th beef hardly so well finished were selling one cent per pound more in St. Lawrence Market. It is true there are men in the trade in England who will buy their cattle alive, and it is these few in number-and the number is growing smaller every year—that enables Canadians to do business at all. For the Canadian exporter is paying \$1 per 100 more for Ontario cattle than the American shipper in Chicago, and notwithstanding this great difference in value, Canada has exported 7,000 head more this year up to this date than last year up to the same period. Be-sides all this, steamers are bringing cattle and sheep alive from South America and Australia, although up to the present America supplies more than half of the foreign stock imported. These hard facts should be read by Canadian farmers, with the hope that the privileges we possess -our geographical position, our excellent climate our freedom from disease and the grand St. Lawrence, with its hundreds of miles of smooth water—may give a zest and an impetus to our Canadian farmers. One other point I will mention in animal food supply; America sends millions of pounds of dead meat covered with some kind of white cloth in refrigerators. Sometimes it arrives in good condition; at other times its appearance is far from pleasant. Then comes the slaughter in prices. I have seen it sold for one shilling per stone of fourteen pounds. Canada so far has no part in such ventures. G. F. FRANKLAND.

lirecetion, causing both the rot and the blight. In the case of the latter the filaments of the fungus grow up in the tissues of the young sprout. In the case of the rot they permeate the tuber itself. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture (which was described in these columns recently) at the experiment station last summer proved very beneficial. The blight first appeared in one corner of the field and spread in a diagonal direction across it, following the direction of the wind, before any steps could be taken to check it. The field was then sprayed with the mixture The work was begun at one side of the field and the spraying continued towards and just beyond the middle. The next time the work was begun at the other side of the field and continued the same way, so that the middle of the field had two applications about one week apart. Nearly all of the potatoes at the ends of the field rotted while about two thirds of those that were sprayed twice were saved.

Professor Robertson's Tour.

In a day or two Professor Robertson, Do minion dairy commissioner, commences a lecturing tour throughout the Dominion, which will occupy all the summer months. The professor first proceeds to the province of Quebec, and in company with Mr. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner, will address a series of meetings, the arrangements for which have been completed. The month of July will be spent in the Maritime Provinces, and afterwards Mr. Robertson will proceed to Manitoba, the territories and British Col-umbia. The programme which the professor has arranged with the approval of Hon. John Carling is in keeping with the suggestions of the Dominion dairymen's convention and of several members of Parliament.

The Newfoundland Trouble.

It appears probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to purchase the French rights in Newfoundland in a diplomatic bargain similar to the one which he has struck with Germany. The islanders are very much in earnest in demanding full and absolute con-trol of their shores, and they are seemingly ful impulse will be imparted to a popular movement in favor of separate nationality or annexation to the United States, if their material interests are sacrificed to the tradi-tions and necessities of European diplomacy. Lord Salisbury, having clearly recognize in the blundering modus vivendi the validity of the French claims, will be compelled to offer compensations on a liberal scale in some other quarter of the world. A policy of compensations apparently has already been decided upon at the British Foreign Office. From a special dispatch from St. John's, it appears that the English naval ommander has already received his cue. One of the native merchants in the lobster canning trade, having determined to defy the French naval force and to disregard the modus vivendi, has received this significant message: "British commander urges submission and promises compensation." This is a distinct intimation that pecuniary losses to the Newfoundlanders involved by the enforcement of the modus vivendi will be made good. The islanders are to be tem-porarily bribed to keep the peace by promiscs of future compensation for business losses Meanwhile the French Government is to be importuned to relinquish its ancient treaty rights in return for substantial favors to be bestowed either in Asia or Africa. Lord Salisbury, in converting English diplomacy into a species of amicable brokerage, runs the risk of having to deal with thore who grossly overvalue their claims. The French, perceiving his anxiety to purchase their rights, will naturally raise the price; and the Newfoundlanders, when convinced that their rivals are to be ultimately dispossessed, will persist in their demands for exclusive jurisdiction over their shores and will run up a heavy bill of damages under the modus vivendi. The Foreign Office as a clearance-house for antiquated maritime privileges and colonial grievances is likely to prove an expensive establishment.

A Cable to Bermuda.

onth or two Bermuda, will for t first time be brought within talking distance, as it were, of Canada and the outside world. The ship containing the cable which is to be laid between the "Vexed Bermoothes" and Halifax is on the scene of action and electric congratulations between the beautiful coral island and the North American continent will be flashing under the sea before the summer is over. The laying of the cable between Halifax and Bermuda is a good thing in itself. It will facilitate trade with this country and to Great Britain it is a link in the chain assuring her military and naval intelligence. There is, however, a to the commercial interests of the dairy busilikelihood that other cables will be laid cenness in Canada. In view of the growing tering in Bermuda before long. The project is to connect Bermuda with the British West Indies, and so with all the islands, Cuba and the rest in that region. This would give direct communication by cable with a part of the world that is ridiculously remote considering its location near two continents. From the West Indies it will be natural enough to extend the cables southward to Brazil, and thus bind together North and South America in a way that annot but promote the best interests of the Empire.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison. A shortage in wheat in Europe is America's opportunity. Such a shortage appears to exist new, for in the first five months of this year the wheat imports were 19,044,000 cwts., which is 4,200,000 cwts. ess than in the corresponding five months of last year. Later in the year this defi-ciency will have to be made up. Conse-quently the prospects for good prices are rather above the average.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the mercantile pride of Great Britain than the returns, lately issued, of her traffic through the Suez Canal during the past year. It is found that the total number of vessels using the water-way in 1889 was 3,425-of these 2,611 belonging to British owners. Germany stands next, longo intervallo, with 194, while France has to her credit 168, Holland 146, and Italy 103. At this point there oc-G. F. FRANKLAND.

Potato Rot Checked by Bordeaux Mixture.

The Vermont experiment station sends out an account of the cause of the potato rot and blight. which, as the readers of this paper well know, is a minute fungus with thread-like filaments, which run in every 146, and Italy 103. At this point there occurs another great gap in the record, for Austria-Hungary follows with 54. Norway had only 48, Spain 33, Russia 23, Turkey 22, Egypt 8, America 5, Denmark and Japan 3 each, and China, Portugal, and Belgium 2 each. England, thus, has more than the lion's share, and her trade is steadily increasing.

BUTTER DAIRYING.

Proposed Special Building at the Ottawa

Experimental Farm. Plans are being prepared for the new dairy building in connection with the Experimental Farm system at Ottawa, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for the commencement of winter dairying when the cold weather sets in. The preparation of the plans is chiefly in the hands of Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, and he also will personally superintend the work of construction. It will not be an elaborate building but in its appointments and adaptability for the work of dairying it will be one of the most complete structures on the continent. In one sense it will be a model dairy. That is to say, it will be a building which, in economy of material, cost and suitability may safely be accepted as a pattern by those who wish to construct creameries in the Dominion. It will be a frame structure of L shape, with hollow walls, made by the liberal use of odorless building paper. The hieat in wring this metavial as well as of object in using this material, as well as of the hollow walls, is to be able to regulate the temperature inside during both warm and cold weather. The dimensions of the building will be 60 feet by 52 and 30. That is, the main portion of the structure will be 60 feet long by 30 deep, while the extension, representing the arm of the L. will give a room 24 feet by 20.

The main working room will be 30x18,

and in this will be tested the different styles, and makes of centrifugal cream separators, as well as different styles and makes of churns and other work appertaining to practical butter dairying. A series of re-frigeator rooms will be provided, for demonstrating the best treatment for preserving butter in cold storage. The same rooms will be used for discovering the conditions of atmosphere and temperature under which the setting of milk will yield the best quality and largest quantity of butter, leave the skimmed milk in the best condition for feeding stock, and reduce the expense and labor involved in the separation. An ice house will be attached. The dairy will be bent upon having their rights, with or without the consent of Great Britain. A power-viceable way of putting upon the imparted to illustrate the most economical and serviceable way of putting up a creamery according to modern methods of improved butter making. There will be a cheese-curing room 20x20. The intention is to have quantities of cheese made at one or more of the ordinary factories in different places, and not to make it on the premises. The cheese, after being made at these factories, will be shipped to the curing room at the experimental farm, in order to determine the effect of different methods of making and treatment during the curing process. The reason for having the cheese made at other factories is to ensure similar conditions of milk, temperature, etc., to those with which the ordinary cheese-maker has to do in his business. In that way it is expected the conclusions will be more useful and acceptable, for the benefit of the average cheese-maker, than any which could be obtained in a purely experimental dairy building with a limited supply of milk. It may be said that Prof. Robertson intends issuing a bulletin, giving plans and specifications for the construction of creameries and cheese factories, together with a statement of the utensils and general equipment, for the guidance of those intending to establish co-operative factories in sections where that system has not

yet been introduced. yet been introduced.

A series of useful experiments will also be carried on wice live stock. In connection with the feeding of mileh cows it has become necessary to examine into the quality and quantity of milk yield from different rations and treatment. Probably from twenty to twenty-five milking cows will be kept on the farm for the purpose of these investigations. Among these animals provision will be made for the French-Canadian cow, which has rendered such admirable service to the farmers in the province of Quebec vice to the farmers in the province of Quebec in nearly all the districts where dairying has been followed. Grade cows of other breeds will also be compared with thoroughbred animals. The cheapest and best way of raising calves on skimmed milk with some supplementary food will be examined, as it is believed to be possible to replace the cream removed from the milk by some feeding sub-stance worth less than one fifth in the market of the value of the butter fat that has been removed. In connection with these feeding experiments, the comparative value of ensilage and fodder cured in the ordinary way will be examined and reported upon, as well as their influences on the quality of the

milk and butter that may be obtained. It is not proposed to conduct the dairy in such a vay as to ascertain how the greatest amount of profit may be secured. would be a hindrance to genuine experimental work. The product, however, will be used in such a way as to do the most good ness in Canada. In view of the growing demand in China and Japan for dairy products which are at present supplied European shippers, an effort will be made to introduce Canadian butter, packed in suitable tins, into those foreign markets. One advantage which Canada would have in relation to this trade is the cooler route of the C. P. R. as against the heat met with on other routes passing for a considerable distance through equatorial regions. The surplus left from these commercial experiments will be sold in such a way as to foster the market demand for fancy butter of high quality.

More English Gold.

Great Britain may reasonably begin to regard the cattle and beef business of the United States from the point of view of an owner or of a large investor, and this interest may exert some influence to affect the attitude of the British Government with respect to the importation of cattle from that country. A few months ago the largest exporting house in the cattle trade on this side of the Atlantic was transformed into an English limited liability company, and the new securities were placed in London. A large part of the investment is now English capital. Within a few weeks the great slaughtering and dressed beef establishment of Hammond & Co., in or near Chicago—one of the "Big Four" packing house firms—has been sold to English buyers, and it is now controlled and owned by an English Company. At the present time negotiations are going on for the purchase of the great Union Stock Yards in Chicago by English capitalists, and nothing delays the sale except the protests of a few minority stockholders.

Do you know what Duty is? It is what we exact from others.

Nothing In It.

The quality of some of the despatches sent to the American press by its European cor-respondents is not strained. Often they are evidently the work of tired men, who, having nothing to send that is really new or trustworthy, twist the most commonplace occurrences to a startling significance. Thus, just at present we are assured that England and France must be on the verge of hostili ties, because Lord Wolseley, at a meeting of a military club in London, asked the traffic managers of some great English lines who had been invited to be present, just how long it would take them to move certain numbers of troops from given points to coast stations, assuming an invasion to be under way. This sort of thing is done every year. It means simply that strategists take the leisure of peace to study out the lines of operations to be followed in the event of war. They make hypotheical campaigns. It is the same in all the armies. The wiseacres who tell us that a great European war is brewing say that it is whispered that Germany will undertake some naval manouvres on the Baltic this summer that will mean much more than can be told now. Germany may have ulterior purposes, but if she has taken an odd way to conceal them. That Germany would undertake a series of naval manœuvres was announced months ago officially from Berlin, and foreign officers will be permitted to attend them. There is no secrecy about their scope, which will involve attacks on sup-posed fortified ports, conflicts between fleets, and all the rest of war-play. If there is any unusual tension on the foreign situation now, there is nothing in military or naval move-ments to indicate it. On the contrary they seem, with the exception of the German naval manœuvres, rather uninteresting. One might as well inferfrom the activity with which the Government is building up the navy that whereas the United States is preparing for war; whereas the United States is preparing for peace. That great armies, anxious for employment, tired of doing nothing but drill day after day, always are incentives to trou-ble may be true, but armies are nevertheless nnder the command of statesmen, who do not make war as gaily as newspapers. He is rather a clumsy statesman to-day who cannot gain his point without fighting.

The Babies of The World.

It has been computed that between thirtyix and thirty-seven million babies are born in the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-a-minute calculation every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a well-known hospital writer that, could the infants of a year be ranged in line in cradles, the cradles would be overflowing and at the same time extend around the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion that, supposing the little ones grow up, and the sexes be equally divided, we would have an army 100 times larger than that of Great Britain

and a wife for each soldier besides.

The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last comer in the twelfth month had a sufficiently liberal rate is passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of twenty a minute the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of this infantile host after they had been passing him at the rate of 1,200 an hour during the entire year! In other words, the babe that had to e carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping sixyear old boys and girls.

James I. a Sporting Man.

James was distinctly a "sporting" man. The fact is not alluded to in the Dedication of the divines, but we have it referred to in the issue of a writ or order to the Exchequer for the sum of £16 13s. 4d. to William Gatacre for "breeding, feeding, and dieting of cocks of the game for his Highness's recreation." This charge occurs repeatedly in the records of the Exchequer, and with a frankness of detail which proves that nobody concerned saw anything to be ashamed of in the transaction. Will the day ever come when any items appearing in the estimates of the present time-those, for instance, which relate to the pursuit of the stag and the fox-will be contemplated with worder by our descendants? Then, the King, it appears, had a favorite hound, which the Queen one day, by some misadventure, shot at and killed. Her Majesty was deeply distressed. Now we prove our King to be something vastly different from the mere "royal pedant." He bought a diamond at a cost of £2,000—the Exchequer record is our witness-and sent it to his sorrowing spouse "as a legacy from his dead dog." Could aught be more knightly, kingly, courteous? Stand down, King Arthur! Thy Guinevere never had from thee a princelier "as a legacy from his dead dog.

A Human Microscope.

John Thomas Heslop, of Birmingham, England, is a lad whose powers of vision are marvelous. He is known as "the living microscope," on account of being able to see the most minute objects clearly defined. In 1878 or 1879 he was attacked with some baffling eye trouble and came very near losing his sight forever. After the disease had reached its worst there was an instant and startling change for the better, which resulted in a complete cure of all inflammation in an incredibly short time. It was not a cure however, that brought back the old evesight like that possessed by the average genus homo. When it returned it was with extraordinary increased powers of vision. To John Thomas the most minute plant louse was as large as a rabbit, and the mosquito's bill as large as an ax handle. He could see and describe distant minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was amazingly shocked, upon repairing to the well to get a cooling draught, to see the immense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water. From that day to this water has never passed the lips of John Thomas Helsop. His drink consists of coffee, tea and milk, thoroughly boiled. The doctors say that the entire organization of the eye has undergone a structural change and that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged.

These Were Indeed Old.

Nowadays, there are plenty of octogenarians, numerous nonagenarians and occasional centenarians; but few survive their 100th birthday by more than a year or two; and should a man live to be 120 it would be necessary to coin a word by which to call him. Yet there are many apparently authentic in-stances of persons living to an age much more advanced than that.

In the time of Vespasian, Pliny, the historian, says there were found in the roll at one of the taxations 54 persons of 100 years of age, 27 of 110, two of 125, four of 130, as many more of 135, and, last of all, three men of 140. Galeria Capolia, an actress, whose age at her debut is not exactly known, appeared upon the stage 99 years after at the dedication of a theatre by Pompey the Great; and this was not all, for she was shown a third time at the solemnities for the life and health of Augustus. Galeria

was probably a ballet girl.

The great physician Galen, who flourished about the time of Marcus Aurelius, is said by his contemporaries to have lived 140 years. So careful was he of his health that from the time he was 28 he was seized with a sickness of only a day's duration. The rules he observed were: Not to eat or drink his fill, not to eat anything uncooked, and

always to carry some perfume about him.

James Sands of Horborne, in Staffordshire, Eng., whom Fuller describes in his book called "Ancient Worthies," lived 140 eears and his wife 120. He outlived five leases of 21 years, each made to him after he was married. That fact is a matter of public record.

Raleigh, in his "History of the World," says: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchequin, Munster, who lived in the year 1589 and for many years afterward, who was married in Edward IV.'s time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then. Lord Bacon tasts up her age to be 140 at least, adding withal, 'Ter pervices dentisse;' that is, she had a third set of teeth."

Thomas Parr, son of John Parr, was born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winnington, in Shropshire, England, in 1483. At the age of 80 he married his first wife, Jane, and in the space of 32 years had but two children by her. Both of these were shortlived, one living but a month, the other but a few years. Being aged 120, he fell in love with a woman of 40 by whom he had his last child. He lived to be about 152 years

In September of 1635 the Earl of Arundel caused him to be brought to his castle at Westminster. Here, as for years preceding, he slept away most of his time, never seeming to be entirely awake. The change of air and diet, neither of which agreed with him, added to the excitement of seeing so many strangers, doubtless hastened his death, which occurred on Nov. 15, of the same year, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey, among men who had

lived shorter but more eventful lives.

There is a curious story told of one Henry Jenkins of Bolton, Eng., who was once produced as a witness at the assizes once produced as a witness at the assizes there to prove a right of way over a man's ground. He swore to nearly 150 year's memory, for at that time he said he well remembered a way over that ground. And being cautioned by the judge to beware what he swore, because there were two men in court each above 80 years of age who remembered no such way, he replied: "Those men are boys to me." Upon which the judge asked those men how old they took Jenkins to be. They said they did not know, but that he was a very old man when they were boys. Dr. Tancred Robinson adds concerning him that he could remember Henry VIII. and the fight at Flodden Field, at which time he was 12 years old. He died Dec. 8, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, aged 169 years.

Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances, we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907) visiting cards were known to be in use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so conspicuously on the engagement cards of that country, says the Toronto *Times*. From ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to a professional "match-maker," who thereupon runs through a list of her visiting acquaintances, and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man, and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the day of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit, the bride's card is sent in return, and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union, the particulars of the engagement are written on two large cards, tied together with the red cords.

Put Pepper on Strawberries Nowdays.

Pepper on your strawberries?" said a dusky waiter at Dooner's Hotel, Philadel-

'What!" exclaimed the astonished guest, trying to think what day it was, lest there might be some reason for playing a joke on him. "No, thank you. What do you nean by that?"

"Well, boss," said the waiter, "all gentlemen now takes pepper on strawberries. Just try one."

The guest did as directed, and to his surorise found it delightful, and soon sprink-ed the whole saucer with the condiment.

"Do I nowcall for salt, mustard, and vin-egar?" said the guest, "I want to be up to the times."

"No, sah, take 'em jist that a-way, you'll find 'em elegant.

The guest investigated, and soon found that a gentleman from the Orange Free State in South Africa was stopping at the hotel recently and insisted on treating his berries with pepper. This set the fashion, which is rapidly coming into favor.

Most men resolve to enjoy life, but no man ever yet enjoyed life who had so re-

We honestly wish we had a pocketbook made of clouds, then it would always have a silver lining.