The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Leading Cereals and Their By-Products of Agriculture.

THE USE AND VALUE OF MILL FEEDS.

Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, July 28.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed. In this connection it may be said that numerous experiments have been made in Europe and America in order to ascertain the money value of various feeds according to the nutriments they contain, but the results have been so conflicting that Prof. Henry concludes, in his standard work "Feeds and Feeding," that at present it is impossible to state the value of one feeding stuff in terms of another from calculations based upon the nutriments contained in each. The value to the farmer of these purchased feeding stuffs depends largely upon the sort of roughage and grain with which they are to be fed. Mill feeds are so subject to adulteration that several American experiment stations devote a great deal of attention to making and publishing analysis of the various brands. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

WHEAT.

Wheat is a suitable food for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock, wheat is considered worth about ten per cent. less than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses not at hard work. On account of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas, and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not always clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill and are not satisfactory for feeding. Middlings are especially useful for feeding pigs, along with skim milk or corn. The lowest grade of flour, frequently known as "red dog," usually contains the germs of the wheat, and on account of its high protein and fat content is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of low grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades and cannot be fed at a profit.

CORN.

Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beet, spirits, etc., and consequently has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is well suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the corn and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on account of its concentrated nature should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal or corn oil cake also a valuable feed. Corn bran is relatively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the market, but they vary greatly in composition and value and should be bought only under a guaranteed analysis.

OATS.

The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust, and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain. Oat hulls are of little value for feed, but are often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal.

BARLEY.

Barley is a first class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept and are rich in protein and fat, ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are a cheap and excellent feed for cows, but they are not greatly relished and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

PEAS.

Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

OIL CAKE.

Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein content makes it valuable for feeding in moderate quantities to dairy cows, along with corn silage.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

Cottonseed meal is a by-product in making cottonseed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or calves. Good cottonseed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to dairy cows.

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

Poultry in the Summer.

The successful breeder of poultry will tell us that there is work and plenty of it for every month in the year; that his or her success is the result of constant care, wise planning, unremitting vigilance and hard work, says Mattie Webster, in the "Prairie Farmer." At just this time one finds the work for the fowls very trying, and the temptation strong to slight or entirely neglect the many duties necessary for the comfort, growth and health of the flock. The farm wife who has taken up poultry culture in its broadest and most profitable phrase finds it almost impossible to give the time and strength required to insure the growth, health and most perfect development of the birds, because of the many household duties that must be attended to. When the work inside is done, the poor, tired housewife feels far more like resting the little time to spare in the hot afternoons in some shady spot than like work in the poultry yards. And it is just this lack of time and strength that is the reason of so many unprofitable flocks of farm poultry. Why not give up trying to carry on your frail shoulders all the burdens of house, family, poultry raising and dairy, hire the sadly needed help and make the fowls pay for it? Their increased profitableness because of your better management and their better care will much more than pay your help. Then you will gain health and strength because of work out of doors.

FILTH BREEDS INSECT PESTS.

These hot days that are so trying to us are conducive to the breeding of lice and mites, and unless one fights them unceasingly the poor birds will be so infested with them that their life will be made miserable and sickness and loss will surely be the consequence. While the warfare against these pests must continue all the year, it needs to be waged with furious energy during the summer months. Filth is the breeding place of lice and mites, so as a preliminary work the poultry houses and brood coops must be thoroughly cleaned. It is not enough to merely remove the droppings from the poultry buildings; this is good as far as it goes, but a more thorough cleaning is necessary. The perches, dropping boards, nest boxes and any other appurtenances within the house should be so put in that they are easily and quickly removed and then taken outside to be cleaned. Under the perches, in cracks or holes in the wall and in corners of nest boxes are the hiding and breeding places of the red mite, the most deadly of insect life to our birds. The droppings should be removed at least once a week, and twice a week is better, and every two weeks the perches, dropping boards and nest boxes cleaned and painted or sprayed with some lice killer. The poultry houses will be much more easily kept free from mites and lice if they are well cleaned and whitewashed early in the spring, before biddy's torments have commenced active work. The fine condition, good health and profitableness of the matured stock, and the vigor, growth and rapid and perfect development of the chicks will be the reward for time and labor spent to secure to them clean homes.

No stock responds more certainly or noticeably to good care than does the poultry. Having given the birds clean, sweet homes, prepare for them a dust bath, where they can rid themselves of the lice that are hiding in their feathers. Dust, coal ashes and lime mixed and to which has been added a little sulphur and a few tablespoonfuls of good insect powder, should constitute this dust bath. If there is a breeder who, like myself, is so unfortunate as to have no trees or bushes to afford shade for the fowls, a shade of some kind must be made. Four stakes driven in the ground with old pieces of carpet or any other available covering stretched across it will be a comfort that the birds will show their appreciation of by constantly resorting there during the heat of the day.

THE SUMMER DIET.

While not so much time is spent in the summer season in feeding the fowls because of the supply nature provides for them, the water vessels must be filled frequently with fresh, cool water and should be daily washed out. Skim-milk is one of our very best articles of diet for poultry, old and young, and should be freely supplied them, but not a day should pass that the vessels in which it is fed are not scalded thoroughly. If one has a few late broods of chicks they will need care to keep them free of the large head lice that will surely prove their death if they infest the chicks. Many complain that they cannot raise June chicks, that the little things either sleep their life away or else peep, peep so pitifully until death releases them from their misery. In every instance of this kind that has come under my observation lice has been the cause. A frequent dusting with insect powder will insure freedom from lice.

The early broods are large enough now to leave the brooder or mother hens and should have low perches put in their brood houses and be taught to roost on them. This will be a little hard to do, but patience and perseverance will accomplish it. After the chicks have gone into the houses for the night and the rounds are being made by the brooder to see that all is all right for the night, a few of the larger chicks should be picked up and placed on the perches. Perhaps several times the process will have to be repeated, but after a few have been induced to roost on the perches the others will soon follow suit of their own accord. If chicks are allowed to roost all huddled together in the corner on the floor of some tight brood house, they will not grow so rapidly nor keep in such good condition as if they used the low perches to roost upon. But my tired farm sister exclaims, "What a lot of work. I could never find time for it." It is work, but what is there worth having that does not demand labor and time? If you hope and expect to make your farm poultry profitable, you will have to find time to give them the right management and care. In this work as in all other, "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

One of the Vilest Diseases.

Is catarrh, which first attacks the nose and throat and finally spreads all through the system. The one sure cure is fragrant healing Catarrhozone which is sent by the air you breath direct to the root of the trouble. Mr. T. Y. MacVicar, of Yarmouth, suffered for years from catarrh and says, "In my long experience with this loathsome disease I never used any remedy that relieved and cured so promptly as Catarrhozone. When my nostrils were so stuffed up that I couldn't breathe I found a few inhalations of Catarrhozone was sufficient to clear away the mucous. I am perfectly cured by Catarrhozone and free from the disease entirely." Use only Catarrhozone. Complete ourfit $1.00; trial size 25c.

How Do You Approach a Difficulty.

It makes great difference how you approach a difficulty. Obstacles are like wild animals. They are cowards, but they will bluff you if they can. If they see you are afraid of them, if you stand and hesitate, if you take your eye from theirs, they are liable to spring upon you, but if you do not flinch, if you look them squarely in the eye, they will slink out of sight. So difficulties flee before absolute fearlessness, though they are very real and formidable to the timid and hesitating and grow larger and larger and more formidable with vacillating contemplation.

Why Do Women Suffer.

Such pain and endure the torture of nervous headache when a quarter buys a bottle of Nerviline, which never fails to relieve. Just a few drops of Nerviline in sweetened water cures nervous or sick headache, relieves heart palpitation and makes you feel better immediately. Nerviline can't be beaten for quickly curing stomach and bowel troubles and should be kept in every home. It's good to rub on for external pain and excellent for inward use. Sold in large 25c. bottles.

—Labor, if we would but perceive it, is one of the greatest of earthly blessings. It rewards with health, contentment of mind, cheerfulness of spirit, and sound, refreshing sleep, few of which blessings of life are long enjoyed by those who do not daily, in one form or another, labor.

—Great occasions do not make heroes or cowards—they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly, as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, or we grow and wax weak, and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.

Valuable Time Saved

Slight injuries often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation, and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by S. N. Weare.

—When thou wished to give thyself delight, think of the excellence of those who live with thee; for instance, of the energy of one, the modesty of another, the liberal kindness of a third.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

Consumption and Sulphur.

A German physician recommends to consumptives the sulphur treatment. This consists in the patient living in rooms where one or two drams of sulphur are melted daily on a hot stove. The first ten days there will be felt increased irritation and cough. These soon decrease, and improvement is rapidly felt, and complete cures are often effected if the disease is not too far advanced.

Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by S. N. Weare.

—The Rothschilds have made known their intentions to give $20,000,000 for the purpose of providing cheap and healthy dwellings for the Parisian working classes.

—It is far better to be innocent than penitent, to prevent the malady than invent the remedy.

If a buyer pays 35c.—or even 40c. a barrel more for

Royal Household Flour

than he would pay for ordinary flour, what does he get?

HE gets a flour that makes from 60 to 75c. worth more bread. He gets a bread that no other flour will produce. He gets a flour that is good for pastry as well as bread, a flour that is used in the Household of English Royalty. : : : : : :

Orange Meat
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Red-rite Speaks for itself
Red-rite Cures Sick Headache
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☞ Special care exercised in handling our stock.

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NOTICE

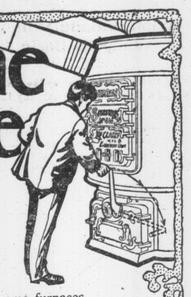
All persons having legal demands against the estate of John Aldous, late of Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, gentleman, deceased, are required to render the same, duly attested, within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

The probate of the will is dated the 4th day of July, A. D. 1904.

CAROLINE ALDOUS, Executrix.
EDWIN RUGGLES, Executor.

Bridgetown, N. S., July 4th, A. D. 1904.—1m

Sunshine Furnace



Easy to Shake.

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

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McClary's

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MID-SUMMER SALE!

For Men we are selling Suits at 25 per cent. discount.
Pants in Oxford fine worsted from $1,25 to $2.50.
Hats and Straw Hats we are selling off at cost.
We have a very large stock of Shirts which we are offering at cost.

FOR LADIES

We are clearing our summer goods. Good Black Sateen Underskirts from 89c up. Also, a very large stock of Skirts and Shirt Waists which we will sell for 25 per cent. discount. A large stock of Cottons and Muslins to clear below cost.

A very large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes which we are offering at the lowest prices.

We will sell all our goods, the best qualities at the lowest prices, to make room for Fall Stock. Come and examine our Goods and get your Bargains. The Sale will continue until August 15th.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

COHEN BROS. - Bridgetown, N. S.

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DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY
—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
St. John via Digby
—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after SATURDAY, June 25th, 1904, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown

Express from Halifax	11 59 a.m
Express from Yarmouth	2 17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond	4 30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis	7 20 a.m

Boston and Yarmouth Service

S. S. "Boston" & "Prince George," by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., daily (except Sunday) immediately on arrival of the express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, daily (except Saturday) at 2 p.m.

New York and Halifax Service

S.S. "Prince Arthur" leaves Pier 14, E. River' New York, on Saturday at 11 a.m. arriving at Halifax early on Tuesday. Returning leaves Halifax at 7.30 p. m. Tuesday, arriving at New York on Friday morning. Steamer calls at Yarmouth both ways.

Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S.S. 'Prince Rupert,'
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves St. John	7.45 a.m
Arrives in Digby	10.45 a.m

Leaves Digby after arrival of express train from Halifax.

S. S. "Prince Albert" makes daily trips between Kingsport and Parrsboro.

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Package of 4 Powders, 10c.
Package of 12 Powders, 25c.
F. C. WHEATON CO., Ltd.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

FINEST and FRESHEST
—LINES OF—
Meat & Fish
always in stock.
Wm. I. Troop
GRANVILLE STREET.

The Household.

HIS MOTHER MADE HIM.

A wealthy business man not long ago, made a visit to his native town, a thriving little place, and while there was asked to address a Sunday School on the general subject of success in life.

"But I don't know that I have anything to say except that industry and honesty win the race," he answered.

"Your very example would be inspiring, if you would tell the story of your life," said the superintendent. "Are you not a self-made man?"

"I don't know about that."

"Why, I've heard all about your early struggles. You went into Mr. Wheelwright's office when you were only ten—"

"So I did! So I did! But my mother got me the place, and while I was there she did all my washing and mending, saw that I had something to eat, and when I got discouraged told me to cheer up and remember that tears were for babies."

"While there you studied by yourself—"

"Oh no, bless you no! Not by myself! Mother heard my lessons every night, and made me spell long words while she beat up her cakes for breakfast. I remember one night I got so discouraged I dashed my writing book, ugly with pot-hooks and trammels, into the fire, and she burnt her hands in pulling it out."

"Well, it was certainly true, wasn't it, that as soon as you saved a little money you invested in fruit and began to peddle it on the evening train?"

The rich man's eyes twinkled and then grew moist over the fun and pathos of some old recollection.

"Yes," he said, "and I should like to tell you a story connected with that time. Perhaps that might do the Sunday school good. The second lot of apples I bought for peddling were speckled and wormy. I had been cheated by the man of whom I bought them and I could not afford the loss. The night after I discovered they were unfit to eat, I crept down cellar and filled my basket as usual.

"They look very well on the outside," I thought, "and perhaps none of the people who buy them will ever come this way again. I'll sell them, and just as soon as they are gone I'll get some sound ones.

"Mother was singing about the kitchen as I came up the cellar stairs. I hoped to get out of the house without discussing the subject of unsound fruit, but in the twinkling of an eye she was upon time.

"Ned," said she in her clear voice, "what are you going to do with those speckled apples?"

"'S—sell them," said I, ashamed in advance.

"Then you'll be a cheat, and I will be ashamed to call you my son," she said promptly. "Oh, to think you could dream of such a sneaking thing as that!" Then she cried and I cried, and I've never been tempted to cheat since. No, sir, I haven't anything to say in public about my early struggles, but I wish you'd remind your boys and girls every Sunday that their mothers are doing far more for them than they are doing for themselves. Tell them, too, to pray that those dear women may live long enough to enjoy some of the prosperity they have won for their children—for mine didn't."—Youth's Companion.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

The 1904 exhibition will, for one thing, have a domestic department on new lines, conducted under the auspices of the National Council of Women, under the superintendency of Mrs. Charles Archibald. This department will include a daily programme of demonstrations of various kinds; short talks to the women every afternoon on subjects such as the "Care of the sick," "Home hints for mothers," and "Industrial occupations for women," like bee-keeping, poultry-keeping and dairying. Then there will be the "Old Colonial Home," a suite of three rooms furnished with real old-fashioned furniture; in the kitchen weaving and spinning going on, and elsewhere a representation of a 'tucking' or "milling" party. New prizes are offered in this department, including those for the "best inventions" by Nova Scotia women. With the "Old Colonial Homestead" will be an exhibition of kitchen utensils and antique furniture, while plate and China will be shown. The domestic department will strive to do full justice to the home industries of Nova Scotia women, whatever form they may take, and make them a matter of great interest to exhibition visitors.

—Sitting correctly is even more important than walking correctly. Most women are seated hours and hours every day, and to know how to sit properly, and how to keep the lungs open while sitting is essential.

Narrow-chested women who sew, or read, or remain seated most of the day, should study to obtain a suitable rest for the back. The chair should be straight backed, yet it should be built so that it supports the back without tiring it.

It is harder to sit straight than to stand straight, because one is less accustomed to doing it. But it can be done. Practice sitting up straight every day for an hour, and it will soon become second nature to you.

—If the hair is kept quite clean, the scalp massaged when necessary, and, if it is regularly and properly brushed and dressed in a becoming prevailing mode, a girl has done much to make herself lovely.

Orange Meat
An Ideal Breakfast

Jokers' Corner.

THEY WERE QUITS.

"Because I am a railroad man," said George Gould, "railroad happenings and incidents interest me. My friends aware of this, bring me whatever odd railway news they come upon. Thus I heard the other day of a good revenge.

"It seems that, at a suburban station, a train was starting off one morning when an elderly gentleman rushed across the platform and jumped on one of the slowly moving cars.

The rear end brakeman, who was standing by, reached up, grabbed the old man's coat tails and pulled him off the train.

"'There,' he said sternly, 'I have saved your life. Don't ever try to jump on like that again.'

"'Thank you,' said the old man, calmly. 'Thank you for your thoughtful kindness. It is three hours till the next train, isn't it?'

"'Three hours and a quarter,' said the brakeman.

"The long train, meanwhile, had been slowly gliding by, slowly gathering speed. Finally the last car appeared. This was the brakeman's car, the one for which he had been waiting, and, with the easy grace that is born of long practice, he sailed majestically onto it.

"But the old gentleman seized him by the coat, and with a strong jerk pulled him off, at the same time saying grimly:

"'One good turn deserves another. You saved my life; I have saved yours. Now we are quits.'"

BETTER THAN STANDARD OIL.

When Mr. Wm. Rockefeller had appendicitis Dr. McBirney, of New York, was called in to perform the necessary operation.

After his conversation Mr. Rockefeller received the doctor's bill in due course, and, drawing a check, went to pay the account in person. In the conversation which followed appendicitis was naturally their main theme.

"You told me," said Mr. Rockefeller, "while I was sick, doctor, that everybody in the world had a vermiform appendix."

"With a few exceptions, I believe that to be the case," answered the doctor.

"And that sooner or later," pursued the oil magnate, "every one would have to be operated on, either to cure or prevent the disease."

That is the generally recognized opinion among the medical fraternity," was the answer.

"Well," said Mr. Rockefeller, rising, "if you will pardon my saying so, it seems to me that you have a better thing of it than has the Standard Oil Company,"

—A curious and amusing mixture of early piety and worldliness came to light in a city school room one day when the teacher had asked the children to write on their pads of paper something about the profession or occupation in which they would like to engage when they became men and women. One little girl wrote briefly but effectively, "I would desire to be a lady rider at a circus if it was the Lord's will." Another little girl with equally mixed ideas wrote, "Missionary, but if not that, milinary or clerk in candy store."

—The editor of an English paper recently received a fine chicken, which he, supposing it to be a token of appreciation from a discriminating reader, took home and enjoyed for dinner. The following day he received this letter: "Dear Editor—Yesterday I sent you a chicken in order to settle a dispute which has arisen here. Can you tell us what the chicken died of?"

—A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr X.—This woman wants washing."

Very shortly afterward the answer came back:

"Dear Sir—I dare say she does, but I don't fancy the job."

—Didactic Mamma—Now, Charlie, don't you admire my new silk dress?

Charlie (with emphasis)—Yes, mamma.

Didactic Mamma—And Charlie, all the silk is provided for us by a poor worm.

Charlie—Do you mean dad?

—"You may not believe it," said the Standard Oil magnate, "but I really do love the poor. I'm always glad to see them and to do what I can to aid—"

"To their numbers," interrupted the man with the cold gray eye. "Yes, we all give you credit for that."

—Mrs. Housekeeper—Delia, I don't want you to be entertaining that policeman in the kitchen any more.

Delia—But Miss Edith is in the parlor most ave the toime, ma'am, an' Oi don't think Mr. O'Flynn would enjoy her society, her bein' strange to him.

—Her Father (sternly): "Young man, can you support a family?"

Young Man (startled): "Why—er—I only wanted your daughter."

—"How do you like my painting?"

"Oh, the colors are exquisite! What a pity we can't have such tints in nature."

—Teacher—Now, Johnny, what does the busy bee teach us?

Johnny—To keep away from the hive.

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