Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

We invite contributions, criticism and questions bearing on agriculture or horticulture and will be glad to answer the latter, or will undertake to have them answered by experts. We want to make this a helpful corner of the Monitor and one not only for the farmers but what will be of greater benefit, one by the farmers. Ed.)

Hustle in Haytime.

When the time arrives for harvesting the hay crop I find it best to push it along as though business were driving. Those who are always looking for rain are also always late about finishing their haying. We are apt to have many cloudy mornings followed by pretty good hay weather during the rest of the day. I long ago learned that a little shower, or even a longer rain, does little injury to cut grass before it has been wilted or much dried.

If I have a field of grass that is grown and ought to be cut, and I had reason to expect a spell of rainy weather, I would choose to cut it and let it lie waiting for hay weather than have it stand uncut. In what farmers call "catching" weather I would prefer to mow in bad weather so as to have every hour of good weather for drying the crop. Mowing in good weather seems like a waste of time under such conditions.

AFTERNOON MOWING.

When mowing was all done with scythes it was necessary to cut the grass early in the day when the dew was on it, because it cut so much easier, and also because the scythes would keep sharp longer. Hand-mown grass always fell in swaths, which could not begin to dry till spread out and shaken up so the sun and air could act upon it. Under such conditions it often took most of the first day to dry the water off the grass and get it wilted enough to put in heaps for the night. Partially dried hay always cures to considerable extent in the cock by the slight heating of the mass. Much heating of course injures the quality. The second day the hay seemed to cure much faster, but it generally required two days drying, because of the outside moisture to be got rid of.

Now with the modern machine for handling grass and hay I find that hay can often be made as well in one day as formerly in two days. The mowing machine, unlike the scythe, works best in grass that is free from dew or other moisture. I therefore have made it a practice to do my mowing in the afternoon between four o'clock and dark. Cut grass is not injured by dew or rain unless it has dried enough to absorb water in place of the sap that has dried out. Water does no more injury on grass just after being cut than just before. At four o'clock the drying part of the day is pretty much over, and soon the dew will begin to show dampness. In hot weather the teams can work with more comfort in the early evening than in the middle of the day. Some seasons I have cut nearly all my grass in the evening, thus saving the whole of the following day for drying the hay and carting it in. The mowing machine leaves the grass spread out so that the night's dew is readily dried off early in the forenoon. The first operation after the dew is off is to go over with the tedder and lighten up the grass so the air will come to all parts of it. One accustomed only to the older methods of hay making would be surprised at the short time required to dry machine-cut grass in good drying weather. I have hung a few spears of grass under the seat of my machine when beginning to mow and at the end of a forenoon found them completely dried out. The old rule for testing hay to see if dry enough to cart in, was to take a wisp of it and see if it would break in two by violent rubbing and twisting. Modern farmers have learned that hay can be overdried as well as underdried. With grass cut in the evening during good hay weather it will be ready to cart directly after noon, provided the tedder has been used faithfully during the afternoon.

USE THE TEDDER.

I do not think the tedder is appreciated as it should be by many farmers. I would about as soon think of dispensing with the mower and horse rake as with the tedder in grass that was heavy enough to need tedding, and unless it were as heavy as to need it I would plow the land and put it in shape to bear grass of that kind. If a farmer has no tedder, or neglects to use one as much as he should, it may be necessary to let the hay stay out one night in heaps to cure, but there is always a risk to run on account of bad weather. To avoid such risk I have always aimed to cure my hay as rapidly as possible. One should remember that hay is curing all the time it is being pitched upon the load and pitched off again in the barn, and also for some time afterward. It is not best to have it brittle enough to break when beginning to cart to the barn.

A THREE HORSE OUTFIT.

With a large amount of haying to be done I like to have three horses to do it, a pair for the mowing machine and hay cart and a single horse for the tedder and rake. A boy can handle the single horse and do as much work as a man. Where the crop is heavy, so there is little travel to get a load, I like to let the horse and rake gather the scatterings after the team. I have not forgotten how hard I had to work when a boy at raking after the cart with a small hand rake, especially when the wind was blowing the scatterings all about the field. The large drag rakes are a great improvement for that kind of work, but the boy and horse will keep up to the carting still easier. In cocking up hay to stand over night I always want to rake up the scatterings with the drag rake or the horse rake.

THOROUGH CLEAN WORK.

Some farmers never mind the scatterings, but I think that hay that is worth raising and cutting ought to be worth saving. A mowing field ought to look as neat after the crop is removed as a village lawn, and being on a larger scale it will look even better to the eye of a neat farmer. A neighbor seeing one of my mowing fields just as the last load of hay was being carried away, said: "Why, Chevver, it is worth a dollar every time you look at that field." It was a reclaimed swamp, all in orchard grass, and the new growth started since cutting made the entire field look as handsome as a well-kept village lawn. Some farmers are very careless about the use of a mowing machine. The knives should always be in good working order, and the team should be so driven as to cut clean and not leave little spots or strips standing uncut. The waste may not be much, but it leaves such a slovenly looking field as any one ought to be ashamed of. A person careless in one thing is apt to grow more so. If careless in little things it is easy to slide into a habit of being careless in larger ones.

HANDLING CLOVER.

The methods I have described for making hay quickly and cheaply do not apply to the curing of clover. The best part of clover is the blossoms and leaves, and if treated as we would treat the grasses many would be broken off and wasted. I would always cut clover when free from dew, and would let it lie undisturbed till well wilted. I would avoid handling it when the leaves were dry enough to break off. In fair weather it should be pitched into small heaps to remain a day or so, and then two heaps put into one, and so on till the whole is cured sufficiently to haul to the barn. It may require nearly a week if the yield is heavy. In the meantime the new crop will have started, so in making up the heaps they should be placed on new spots to avoid injuring the new growth more than is necessary.

USEFUL HINTS.

In unfavorable weather haycaps are of great help in caring for hay (whether it be clover or the other grasses. Squares of ordinary sheeting forty-eight inches wide are large enough and not more costly than one can afford. They will sometimes save enough to pay their cost during one storm. Many a time I have got up in the night and covered a few tons of hay to save it from wetting by an unexpected thunder-shower, and by so doing saved a deal of work the next day. Hay that is nearly dry is most injured by rain. In stowing away hay in the mows care should be taken to have the mows settle level and equally solid over the whole area. It is at the sides that most care is needed in the trending and settling.

My own haying season began when the winter rye was just heading out, usually early in June, and continued through the summer and fall till the third crop of orchard grass was ready for the mower in October. In curing heavy green rye and oats, and, even heavy millet, I would cut with the dew off and then let the crop lie untouched till it had had time to get rid of a large portion of the sap by evaporation through the leaves. After a day or two, dependent on the weather and the condition of the crop, I would carefully turn it bottom side up with rake or fork and let it lie another day before putting into heaps. The last day out the tedder may well be used constantly, for now it will help greatly in the curing process. The first day or two after cutting it is of little use. The object in teddering is to keep the straw up in the air, but when very green it will lie close to the damp earth in spite of the tedder. Having is hard work at the best, and we should plan to waste as little labor at it as possible consistent with doing good execution. My last word shall be—begin haying early while the feed value is all in the grass.—A. W. Cheever in N. Y. Tribune.

A. G. Ruggles of the State Experimental Station, University of Minnesota, on the Life and Destruction of Aphids.

A citizen of Bear River, finding his trees being injured by numbers of small insects, had a number of them sent to Mr. A. G. Ruggles, teacher at the State Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota, and well known in the Valley in connection with his recent position as San Jose scale Inspector in this province. His reply was kindly handed to the Telephone for publication, and will be found interesting to farmers and fruit growers:—

The specimens sent arrived in bad condition, but from their remains and your description, I am quite certain they are nothing more or less than ordinary plant lice or aphids. Perhaps if I give you a little of their life history you can more readily explain to the good people of Bear River the method of combating them. It is very simple when you know how and then keep at it. One dose will not do; it requires at least three.

LIFE HISTORY.—You have perhaps noticed in the fall or in the spring, many tiny shiny black eggs on the twigs of apple or cherry, etc. Perhaps you did not recognize them as eggs, but they were. These eggs hatch in the spring into small green plant lice or perhaps into black forms with wings, the green ones never have wings. Now if the lice could be kept to the number which hatch in the spring there would be no real menace from these little beggars. But here comes the rub—there are about thirteen generations of them during the growing season, and the wonderful part of it is that no eggs are laid until fall. Instead of eggs the young are born alive and this too without the usual process of mating. In the very lowest form of animal life you will remember that reproduction takes place by a process known as budding. A similar process seems to go on in this insect, although so much higher up in the scale of life. Have you ever noticed that besides the green insects there would be several little black fellows with wings? In the first part of the season there will be very few of these winged forms, but as the season advances there will be more and more. This is another very interesting point. It seems that winged or wingless forms can be produced at will. When the food plant upon which they are becomes of no more use as food, the next generation will have wings and thus can fly to new feeding grounds. These in turn bring forth living young, winged or wingless, depending on circumstances. The last generation in the fall are winged and are true males and females. After mating the females lay the eggs as I told you and before winter the adults are all dead. It is therefore from these eggs that all the mischief of the summer comes. Can the eggs be fixed?

Although the story I have been telling you is very wonderful, what I am going to tell you now is perhaps even more so. If you look at one of the insects carefully you will see that on the upper part of the abdomen near the end there are a pair of small projections. These are called "honey tubes," but incorrectly so. It was supposed, and you will still find it in every text book on entomology, that the "honey dew" came from these tubes. The "honey dew" is a secretion that exudes from these insects, but instead of coming from the tube it comes from the anal opening of the abdomen. Now ants are very fond of this secretion, and it is this that they are after, and not the eating of the plant lice. In fact, ants very seldom do damage by eating anything, and never have been known to do so in this climate. The ants take care of the aphids as a farmer does his cows. If you watch the ants some day, you will see one go to an aphid and gently stroke it with its antenna, whereupon the plant louse will exude this "honey dew." Notice carefully, and you will see the ant greedily lap up the liquid. Some species of ants actually build a covering over their "cows" and keep them confined here until the pasture gets bare when they move again. The ants will also take care of the eggs by taking them into their nests for the winter. And, so I could keep on telling you the really wonderful things these insects do.

Do you see now that you have two species of insects to combat, both the ants and the lice?

FOR THE LICE.—The Lime-Sulphur Salt compound will kill the eggs, but there is only one man in Nova Scotia that uses that that I know of. For the lice themselves spray forcibly with a kerosene emulsion (1 part of the stock to 10 of water). Or if the trees are small make a strong soap-suds to which a little tobacco-water has been added, and immerse the infested twigs in this solution. You understand that these insects are sucking insects, and therefore must have a contact poison used against them. An internal poison like Paris green would have no effect whatever.

FOR THE ANTS.—First find the ant hill; not the small one, but the large mound. Make several holes into it with a stick and into these holes pour half a cup full of Carbon Bisulphid, cover with a blanket, etc., to keep in the fumes, and leave for several hours. The more the better. This can be bought at any drug store, in two pound cans (more or less). Carbon bisulphid is very inflammable, therefore no lights of any kind must be brought near it when using. If CS_2 can not be got, dose the ant hill thoroughly with kerosene.

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There is just one cure and that is plenty of food for the blood and nerves, which is best supplied in Ferrozone, than which no blood builder, nerve tonic or strength producer is better. Ferrozone promotes healthy digestion, which results in improved nutrition. The blood grows rich and red, furnishes stability to the entire system, and the store of nerve force and energy increases daily. A rebuilding of the constition, new spirits, health and strength, all come from the use of Ferrozone. This marvelous renovator is sold by druggists for 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.20. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

A Long Story in Brief.

The 'Wichita Beacon,' Kansas, puts much in little, thus:

"The distiller, from the bushel of corn, makes four gallons of whiskey (with the aid of various harmful products and adulterations). These four gallons of whiskey retail for $16.40.

"The farmer who raises the corn gets from twenty-five to fifty cents.

"The United States Government, through its tax on whiskey, gets $4.40.

"The railway company gets $1.

"The manufacturer gets $1.

"The drayman who hauls the whiskey gets fifteen cents.

"The retailer gets $5.

"The man who drinks the whiskey gets drunk.

"His wife gets hunger and sorrow.

"His children get rags and insufficient food."

A Well-known Albany Man.

About eighteen months ago Mr. W. S. Manning, of Albany, N. Y., widely known in trade circles as the representative of the Albany Chemical Co., was suffering from a protracted attack of diarrhoea. "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," he says, "and obtained immediate relief. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to those similarly afflicted." Sold by S. N. Weare.

—Very few young men realize that before the age of twenty-five the fixtures and frame work of their characters are formed for life. Yet it is most always true. Let the years from eighteen to twenty-five be devoted to pleasure, idleness and dissipation, and the thoughts of that period will give the tinge to the whole life thoughts. The vicious and corrupt things will tinge the heart with a darker hue long after the memory has forgotten the cause. The idle, vulgar joke and the obscene speech will leave their footprint that will render the tongue awkward and silent when the heart filled with wisdom would have spoken words of truth and soberness.

Ringing in the Ears.

This is an unfailing sign of catarrh, and is not checked will ultimately result in deafness. The simplest remedy is Catarrhozone, which if inhaled a few times daily, prevents the catarrhal condition from spreading. Catarrhozone quickly stops the ringing in the ears, head is clear, and gives permanent relief to catarrhal deafness. For catarrh in any part of the system, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung or throat troubles, Catarrhozone is a specific, and is guaranteed to cure or your money back. Large size $1.00; trial size, 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cure Constipation

—The authenticity of King Edward is quoted, in opposition to the cropping of dogs' ears, as seen in a letter written by Lord Knollys, which declares:

"I am desired by His Majesty to inform you that it affords him much satifaction to hear that every description of cropping and docking is expressly prohibited by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, and that he hopes it will bring all its influence to bear against the continuance of such a cruel and unnecessary practice. It would give His Majesty much gratification to learn that the good example set by you had been followed by all similar societies in the United Kingdom."

To Cure a Cold in One Day,

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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Imported 1899 by J. W. Akin & Son, of Scipio N. Y., is entered for registry in the French Coach Horse Stud Book of America, and his recorded number is 721.

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DESCRIPTION: Jet black; weight 1280. Perfect disposition. Fine roader.

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TERMS: Season, $10.00; warrant, $15.00.

CHAS. E. DeWITT.

Bridgetown, May 6th, 1903.—3m

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OLIVER S. MILLER.

Bridgetown, Oct. 9th, 1902.

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Please bear in mind that these are not ordinary headache powders composed of drugs which soothe you and dull the nerves. They do not jeopardize your health.

They are formed of natural vegetable remedies which seek the root of the trouble and, by removing the cause, effect a cure.

Anybody can take them without fear of ill after-effects.

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Bridgetown, Feb. 18th, 1903.

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Because the STANDARD does not break thread when run backward. First stitch perfect without holding ends of threads.
Because the STANDARD makes less noise than other machines owing to the rotary motion and being ball-bearing.

I can sell THE STANDARD at low figures.

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—Brighten smooth silverware by rubbing it with oatmeal.

—To broil salt codfish soak the fish to remove the salt, dry with a cloth, broil over a clear fire for ten or fifteen minutes. When cooked pour melted butter over it and serve hot.

The Household.

WHEN A MAN GETS HOME.

It is commonly supposed that a man's conduct during the day depends on whether or not he enjoys his breakfast, says Home Chat. It is said that at the breakfast table a cheerful bearing and a joyful demeanor on the part of the feminine part of the family are most effective in putting the man of the house into the right sort of humor for the day. There are other views, however, on the subject, and one of them comes from a woman whose experience in her married life has been of a kind to discourage any wife.

She disagrees with the accepted view as to the potency of good humor in the morning.

"The most important moment of the day to a man is piece of mind," she says, "is the ten minutes that follow his return from the work of the day. At that time one word may change his whole state of feeling.

"He comes home usually tired. Work or the vexation of business through the day has frequently brought him to a point of fatigue or nervousness at which a very little thing may decide what his mood will be for the rest of the evening.

"Of course, the particular disposition of every man tells here, just as it does everywhere else. But my rule will hold good for the average man.

"The most important thing for the tactful woman to do is to wait until she sees some signs of his temper before she makes any decided move. Don't above all things, tell him that the plumber has just sent in a terrific bill merely for making that little alteration, or say that stupid Mrs. Jones has been at the house all the afternoon talking about the new house her husband has bought and showing off her sables, as if she were the only woman in the world that had them.

"Don't talk much in the beginning on any subject. Conversation taken tentatially on any subject is likely to upset anybody who is a little tired after a day's work, and who wants quiet enjoyment of home.

"The woman who follows this advice is going to find her evenings pleasanter than if she jumps at the beginning into the heart of things, especially disagreeable things. A little tact during the first quarter of an hour after the return home is worth all the early morning cheerfulness in the world."

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

The densest sea fogs and the humid summer air of the mountains may make be indifferent to the girl who possesses a certain secret about making the little sugar curls that Barrie so likes to write about.

It is a simple and prosaic recipe. Take the white of an egg, dilute it one-third with water, beat it a little and put it in an air-tight bottle. At night saturate a comb with the mixture and pass it through the air until it is well moistened. Divide it into strands and wrap it around on long kids.

This must not be done carelessly, or the hair will eventually present a jumbled, crinkled appearance, very different from the symmetrical waves which are to be desired.

Herein lies another secret. Each strand must be tightly twisted as a cord before it is wrapped around the "kid," for this way the weaves are made of the same size.

An excellent drying lotion for damp hair is made of ½ ounce each of powdered bicarbonate of soda and borate of soda and 3 ounces each of bay rum and rose water.

After moistening the hair with this mixture, it can be curled easily if put up on "kids." Or the tongs may be used if despatch is necessary. The use of tongs once or twice a day is not harmful. Heat the tongs just enough so they will not scorch paper. An atomizer is convenient to use in moistening the hair, and either the lotion or a perfume can be used.

After twisting each lock about the tongs, hold them until you can count 50. The tongs are not too hot, the hair is not too damp, and the pressure is steady and hard.

The hair dries under this firm treatment, and the result is a nice, even wave that will stand a good deal of moisture.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To strengthen a weak throat gargle daily with salt and water, for several months.

A paroxysm of coughing may often be arrested by taking a teaspoonful of glycerine in a little hot milk.

For local applications to boils and carbuncles the best thing is water almost hot enough to scald (applied frequently with a hot cloth). It must be hot.

Onions should be extensively used in the diet, as they are excellent for the nerves. They are also useful for coughs, colds, influenza, insomnia, constipation and for stimulating the appetite.

For relieving hoarseness try the following mixture: To the white of an egg add the juice of one lemon and a teaspoonful of sugar and take a teaspoonful at frequent intervals until the voice is clearer.

If you cut your finger, don't tie a rag around it. Let water run on the finger till it feels numb with cold, and then sprinkle a little salt on the place. It will ache for a minute, but the bleeding stops at once, and the pain is only momentary.

CANDY.

A little pure candy after lunch or dinner is not only uninjurious, but it aids digestion. Between meals on an empty stomach it is simply pernicious and would eventually ruin the stomach of the strongest person. Mothers who let their children eat candies and other sweets between their meals certainly err from ignorance, for they would not willingly let them do a thing that would ruin their health. The fact that a child has a strong constitution does not insure her against chronic dyspepsia when she is growing.

TEACHING YOUNG CHILDREN.

It is a positive fact that one hour a day, even less in the very beginning, devoted to teaching a young child at home will enable him at the end of a year to outstrip his little playmate who has been forced to spend five hours confined in a classroom crowded to its fullest with children kept at an unwavering dead level. In addition to this, his lessons will be of unfailing interest, because they are presented more intelligently and are exactly measured to his capacity.—Household.

—Better than baking pie crust inside the tins and pricking to prevent puffing is to turn the tin upside down, fold the crust over it and bake thus. Turn the crust upon a plate and fill with lemon or any soft filling desired.

—Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

Jokers' Corner.

THE POOR WHITE TRASH.

When Booker T. Washington was asked by a Southerner recently to prove to a Northener audience that that section was really responsible for the introduction of slavery into the American colonies. Mr. Washington said he was reminded of the story of an old colored man who had a pig which he sold one morning to a white man for three dollars. The white man drove off with his purchase, but on the road the pig escaped and found its way back to Uncle Zeke's cabin. A little later another white man came along, and Uncle Zeke sold him the same pig for another three dollars. On the way home with the pig the second purchaser encountered the first returning in search of the escaped animal. After some wrangling they decided to go back and refer the question to the old darkey. "Uncle Zeke," said number one, "didn't you sell me this pig at nine o'clock this morning?" "Sho' I did, massa." "But, Uncle Zeke," said number two, "didn't I pay you three dollars for this pig at twelve o'clock?" "Sho' you did, massa." "Well then, who does the pig belong to?" "Sakes alive," said Uncle Zeke, "can't you white folks settle dat question between yo'selves?"

HER PROPOSAL REJECTED.

(Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.)

There is a small town up the State that boasts a female preacher, and the lady's duties are many. One day she may visit the sick, another attend a funeral, and the next baptize a baby. One afternoon she was preparing the sermon for the following Sunday, when she heard a timid knock at the parsonage door. Answering the summons she found a bashful young German standing on the step and twirling his straw hat in his hands.

"Good afternoon," the preacher remarked, "What do you wish?"

"Dey say der minister lies in dis hods, hey?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yess? Vell, I vant to me kit married."

"All right; I can marry you,' she said.

The lady's hair is beginning to silver, and the German glanced at it. Then he jammed his hat on his head and hurried down the walk. "What's he mutter?" she cried after him.

"Von gits no chance mit me," he called back. "I don't vant you; I haf got me a girl already!"

A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Henry Guy Claton, whose stuttering is famous, tells a story of the late William Travers, whose stuttering was notorious. It is said that Travers once got in line at the window of a railroad depot and, when his turn came began:

"Gi-gi-give me-me-me a t-ti-ticket for—for—for"——

"Oh! get down to the foot of the line!" impatiently yelled the busy ticket seller. "Perhaps by the time I've waited on the rest you'll know what you want."

Travers meekly retired, and, when he reappeared at the window ten minutes later, he said

"Just s-s-send m-m-me by—by ff-freight."

"What do you mean? why do you say that?" asked the ticket seller.

"Well, you s-s-see," explained Travers, "I can't express myself."—Argonaut.

KILLED THE KID.

The Sunday School lesson for the day was "Joseph sold into Egypt," and the teacher of the infant class asked a bright little boy to tell the lesson story. He went on with it all right until he said, "His brothers murdered a little child and dipped Joseph's coat in the blood."

"What!" gasped the teacher.

"That's what my lesson paper said," persisted the boy.

"So did mine." "And mine," added one child after another.

"Let me see it," said the teacher, and the children passed up a regular shower of pink lesson papers.

"There see," said the boy. "They killed a kid and dipped the coat in the blood."

This actually happened in Northern New England, where the children are not familiar with goats.—Exchange.

—A Galveston turkey has returned from a business trip to the interior of the State very much disgusted. "Didn't you receive any orders to pick cotton?" asked a friend.

"Yes, sich as they was. A man offered one-third oh de amount I picked, an' when I looked at de field I saw for myself dat when it was all picked it wouldn't amount to one-third, so I left for home."

"You was in luck he didn't fool yer."

"You bet I was, Sandy. My rufnette was all that saved me. I tell yer all, send yer chilen to school."

—An old lady travelling on the train from Halifax persisted in asking the conductor at every station it "This was Shubenacadie," and appeared very anxious to know when she would reach there. Finally when the train arrived, the Conductor came along—all smiles—and offered to assist the old lady off; but was then informed that she did not want to get off, but was told by the doctor when she got to Shubenacadie to take a pill.

"Strange about giddy young girls, isn't it Sally?"

"How so, Willie?"

"Why, there's a girl in town who used to boast that she was kissed by President Grant when she was a baby, but she now declares it was President Hayes who kissed her. In a few years she will be claiming that President Roosevelt kissed her when she was a mere child."—Roller Monthly.

—Smith—"The papers speak enthusiastically of your daughter's singing at the musicale last week." Rogers—"Yes I am surprised they should all speak so flatteringly. What does the Planet say?" Smith—"There's nothing in the Planet about her." Rogers—"That's queer. I certainly sent the same notice to the Planet that I sent to the other papers."

Merchant—Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith?

Boy—No, sir; he was out, and the office was locked up.

Merchant—Well, why didn't you wait for him as I told you?

Boy—There was a notice on the door saying "Return at once," so I came back as quick as I could.

—"Mamma," said Bennie, as there came a brief pause in the conversation on the part of the callers, "Isn't it time for you to ask me what I learned at the kindergarten today? If you don't do it pretty soon, I'll forget what you told me to say."—Chicago Tribune.

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