The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

British Columbia Ranching.

LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS—SPRING OF 1904.

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, May 11, 1904.

According to an official report received by the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, British Calumbia range cattle went into winter quarters in very fair condition, feed in the late summer having been very good, owing to the heavy rains.

The winter up to February was very fine and mild, but after this to the end of March the ranges were covered with very deep snow, in most sections a much heavier snow fall than has been known for years.

Hay was comparatively short all through the range country; there was no old hay on hand, and a good deal of the 1903 crop had been damaged with the heavy summer rains.

Speaking generally, the cattle are in fair condition and few losses have occurred. The she stock suffered most, and it may be estimated that in consequence the calf crop will be below the average.

There is no doubt that in certain sections of the country, more especially on the Thompson, the cattle business is too much of a speculation to be healthy. If the past winter had been of a similar character to the previous one, a very large proportion of the stock of that section would have been wiped out. The day is past when it is safe to go into winter with one-third or one-quarter of a ton of hay per head, per year, the reason that, snow or no snow, by the time January comes there is practically no feed left on the lower ranges. In this section a great area of the recently leased lands will be fenced in during the next year or two, and it will be possible to limit the stocking of these ranges, but it will of course take some time for them to recover unless the seasons are very favorable.

Beef is still low in price, and from present indications not likely to be better than last year, if as high. Horses are in good demand, and the heavier horses, viz., those weighing from 1150 up, are realizing good prices. Horses of this class go to the Coast, and more of them are being bred every year, mostly from Kamloops and the district south of there, and are worth at the present time more money in B. C. than they are in the North West. For this market the lighter horses and ponies have been shipped in increasing numbers.

The Can. Pac. R. R. has given the following figures of shipments from points on the main line during the year 1903. To Coast points—Horses, 140; cattle, 9184; hogs, [illegible]; sheep, 400. To points east of Laggan—Horses, 1722; cattle, 130. From these figures will be noticed the comparatively small trade in horses with the Coast. With the North West, including the shipments by the Crow Line and from Golden, not given in the above figures, probably 2300 horses were exported last year.

The proposed legislation, which was unanimously asked for by the recent live stock convention in Ottawa to assess all horses coming into Canada from other countries at a value of not less than $75 per head, will have, if enacted, a stimulating effect on our export trade to the Northwest, as their principal supply of horses is from the United States. From official figures no less than 26,000 head were imported last year.

In regard to cattle, in addition to the 9484 head given as shipped to the Coast markets, in order to arrive at the consumption of beef at these points must be added the local supply and a total supply for about four months from the Northwest, as the B. C. ranges hardly ship any beef from February to the 1st of June.

The Kootenay trade is supplied mainly from the Northwest, with the exception of the supply from the country south of Okanagan Lake and along the boundary. This will bring the exports from B. C. ranges to a figure probably between 10,000 and 11,000 head.

At the Coast the dairying business has been very good, and the price of butter high. During January and February some of the creameries were paying the patrons 32 cents per lb. of butter fat.

The improvement of the herds is very steady, and although no doubt a vast number of cows should still be weeded out, the average is a good deal better than a few years ago.

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

Dehorning Calves.

The practice of dehorning cattle is growing, and many claim it has proved a benefit, as not only are the polled animals gentler in temper, and less likely to be dangerous than those with horns, but dairy cows are found better milkers also. The dehorning of older animals by such means as the saw or the clippers has, however, so much the appearance of cruelty, that many experiments have been made in order to discover a really humane method. One of these has been made at the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick. The results of these show that the simplest and most humane way of destroying the horns of animals is to prevent them from developing when the animals are young. This can be done by the use of caustic potash, which can be bought of any druggist in the form of white sticks. The method of applying this is very simple. The hair is clipped away from the young horn, so that the potash may come in direct contact with the parts to be treated. The stick of potash is rolled up in a piece of paper, so as to leave one end open. This open end is slightly moistened and rubbed on the embryo horn for a few seconds, or until the skin begins to start, care being taken that the whole of the border, or matrix, is included in the treatment. Healing soon followed this treatment, and smooth polls resulted in every case. It was found that the best time to apply the treatment was when the calf was from three to ten days old, although the treatment was equally effective when the calf was eighteen days old.

"Intensive" Farming.

In a small western town, some years ago, there lived a man who thought that horticulture could be made profitable on a small amount of ground. This man's capital was limited. The total area of land at his disposal was a little less than one acre. He had energy and ambition, a desire to make his efforts successful. The man selected as his two main crops, strawberries and celery. One fourth of an acre to celery, and one fourth of an acre to miscellaneous garden vegetables, to be sold in the town. The problem was to handle these crops so as to secure the very highest returns for the outlay involved. No other help than that of the man himself was needed. The soil was ordinary, but was made rich by the application of stable manure.

The man developed a system which involved a shifting of crops each year. This, he gathered from what he could read, was necessary first to avoid disease and insects, and second to rest the land. Eight thousand strawberry plants were put out on one quarter of the acre, the plants all being grown in small pots so that they could be planted in the latter part of June, leaving his ground free up to that time for his miscellaneous vegetable crops.

The strawberries planted in June gave him a full harvest the following May and June, and from these plants the average yield amounted to $500 for one-quarter of an acre. His celery he planted in the latter part of July on the ground that his strawberries had occupied. This celery was taken off in October, and the ground was therefore free for the next spring for his vegetable crops. His one-fourth of an acre of celery handled in this way gave him $400 average yield. His miscellaneous vegetables grown in rotation, such as green peas, green beans, beets, lettuce, and crops of this nature, gave him $400 more, making his receipts from his three-quarters of an acre $1,400, of which approximately $400 was expended for fertilizers, necessary help, etc.—The World's Work.

Modern Farming.

The idea may prevail that the main feature of an agricultural course is to teach boys to plow, sow, reap, and to do the other familiar manual labor of the farm. Such instruction is chiefly necessary for the boy from the city, who has never handled a farm tool. What the boy needs most to study is the natural sciences which underlie all farm practices. He needs to know the laws of plant life as he may study of them in botany. He needs to know the habits of insects that destroy his fruits and vines as he may study of them in etomology. He needs to know of the composition and physical properties of the soil, as he may study of them in chemistry and physics. Therefore these four sciences have a large place in a course of agriculture. The student likewise needs a knowledge of English, history, civil government, mathematics, drawing, etc., that he may become a well rounded man—a good citizen as well as a handy man at his vocation. An agricultural course is one of the most delightful a person may follow. Some men say it is the best course in the universities which have an agricultural department, because it deals so intimately with the things of everyday life.—Sunset Magazine.

Dairy Don'ts

Don't feed milk to young calves that is not clean and warm.

Don't think skim milk from a healthy cow, properly fed, will scour your calves.

Don't think you deserve much credit for getting angry when feeding a baby calf.

Don't think the Lord doesn't notice do much better.

Don't think "Do unto others as you wish to be done by" means only folks.

Don't think "He will have judgment without mercy to him who showeth no mercy" has not a broad meaning.

Don't think the Lord doesn't notice how you treat your domestic animals.

Don't think what you believe is more important than what you do.

Don't think there is no "blood in a turnip."

Don't think because roots are nearly all water milk has much less.

Minard's Liniment—lumberman's friend

Price Cutting No Longer a "Progressive" Method.

Merchants who resort to price-cutting as a method of attracting business must learn to be patient if they are called "out-of-date," for in all progressive retailing this method is obsolete. The price cutter is a relic of retail barbarism. Once upon a time the man who was most daring in his policy of giving customers the profits of his business and making trade a dreary wilderness for his competitors, was hailed as a most enterprising fellow. To-day the man who considers his customers' convenience the most, gets both the praise and the trade and the profit. It used to be that a merchant who would grudege a few hundred dollars for attractive and convenient improvement to his store would never hesitate to lose a greater amount by eliminating profits as a drawing card. To-day it is getting to be more or less of a reproach to be known as "selling cheap" and people feel disposed to favor the man who has a bright attractive store, despatch in service, prompt delivery and general consideration. It may cost him something to provide all the things, but people like it, it gives "tone" and he makes profits. The price-cutter cannot even estimate what the loses, though he fondly cherishes the delusion that it pays. Nowadays a merchant shows that he is progressive by eschewing the old-fashioned method.

Busy People Need Health.

What a rush modern life is, drive, get there somehow. It's hard on the nerves, hard on the digestion, hard on sleep. Your blood gets thin and strength goes down hill. Busy people must maintain health, must build up. Take Ferrozone—it sharpens the appetite, forms rich, red blood, develops strength as if by magic. Ferrozone is a nerve and brain tonic that keep a rebuilding going on in the system and brings vigor and energy to those who need it. Try Ferrozone and see how quickly you'll improve. Price 50c., at druggists.

Germs in Teats.

Although milk is sterile when it is first secreted, it is difficult to obtain sterile milk from the udder, because some germs succeed in finding their way to it even before it is drawn. A few drops of milk are always left in the teat after milking, and the end of the teat remains moist. Germs from the air and bedding quickly plant themselves in this thin layer of milk and rapidly multiply. Those kinds which do not require air find the interior of the teat and milk duct a favorable abode. The milk in the vicinity becomes contaminated by the increase and when not discarded affects the whole milking. The lactic acid of some milk bacteria spread through the whole mass, having begun before the milk was drawn.

The New Plant Disease.

All admirers as well as cultivators of carnations are much concerned about a new disease that the Department of Agriculture has recently detected affecting these plants in the district of Columbia and Pennsylvania. The disease is manifested by the appearance of ringed spots on the leaves and stems. The spots are shown by the microscope filled with bacteria, which are different from the micro-organisms causing previously known diseases in carnations. A careful study of the new disease is under way.

Just What You Need

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are just what you need when constipated, when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by S. N. Weare.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Parish of Bridgetown.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. E. Underwood, Rector.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, BRIDGETOWN.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.

Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.30 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.

Week day service in Schoolroom, consisting Litany and Bible Class, Friday 7.30 p. m.; other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.

Sunday School and Bible Class: 1st Sunday in month at 3.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.

Week day service, Thursday 7 30 p. m., other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.

All seats free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.

Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bentville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 3 p. m., alternately Prayer-meeting on Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

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Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

1904. A. No. 1086.

In the Supreme Court,

Between: EDMUND BENT, surviving executor of the will of Levose Bent, deceased, Plaintiff,

—and—

GEORGE M. BENT and MARY JANE BENT, administrator and Administratrix of the estate of Ebenezer Bent, deceased, Defendants.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, at the Court House in Bridgetown, in said County of Annapolis, on

Saturday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1904,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, unless before the time of sale the amount due to the Plaintiff herein for principal, interest and costs be paid to him or his Solicitor;

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the defendants and which the late Ebenezer Bent had therein at the time when he made the mortgage herein foreclosed, and of all persons claiming or entitled by, from or under them or any of them, of in or to all those certain pieces or parcels of lands and premises situate in Granville, in said County of Annapolis, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

On the south by the Annapolis river, from thence running northerly and following the several crooks and angles of the division fence as it now stands between the lands hereby granted and land of Bernard Calnek until it strikes the lands of Sumner Wade, thence running easterly to the south-east corner of said Sumner Wade's land, thence running northerly till it strikes a certain piece of land set apart for the particular use of the Baptist meeting house; from thence running easterly to the south-east corner of said piece of land, from thence running northerly till it strikes the Post Road in Granville, from thence running northerly along the east side of the public road leading to the Bay of Fundy till it strikes opposite the north-west corner of lands of Joseph Harris, thence running westerly at right angles along said Joseph Harris' till it strikes the division line between lots No. 71 and 72 on the map of the Township of Granville, from thence running northerly along said line till it strikes the before mentioned public road and following on the east side of said road till it strikes land formerly in possession of Churchill Wade, from thence running at right angles easterly forty-two rods till it strikes lands of Robert Hoseason, from thence following the east line of lot No. 72 till it strikes lands set apart for a cemetery, thence westerly to the corner of said cemetery, thence southerly to the south-west corner of said lands, thence easterly till it strikes the division land aforesaid, from thence following the several crooks and angles of the fence as it now stands till it strikes the Annapolis River, containing by estimation sixty acres, more or less.

Also a certain piece of land on the North Mountain being a part of the rear of said lot No. 72, and lying on the west side of said lot, bounded and described as follows: On the south by lands formerly in possession of Churchill Wade, on the east by lands formerly owned by George Wade and James Withers, on the north by lands of David Milbury, and on the west by the division line of lot No. 72, containing thirty acres, more or less, being the same lots of land deeded to Ebenezer Bent by Joseph Wade bearing date April 13th, 1861, and recorded March 29th, 1862, in Libro 55, folios 33 and 34.

TERMS: Ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

EDWIN GATES,
High Sheriff for Annapolis County.
O. T. DANIELS, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Annapolis, April 25th, 1904.—5i

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30 Pairs of Men's Tan Boots, mixed sizes.
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Large Stock of Children's and Misses Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Tan and Black Dongolas, to be sold at half their value.
Ladies' Dress Goods marked 50c., will be sold for 35c. per yard.
Stock of Men's Summer Underwear, sold at cost to clear.
40 Suits of Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing going at a sacrifice. Price $3 50.

Sale begins to-day and continues until goods are sold.

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—TO—
St. John via Digby
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Boston via Yarmouth.

"Land of Evangeline" Route

On and after Wednesday, March 2nd, 1904, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—

Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 12 14 a.m
Express from Yarmouth..... 2 34 p.m
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Accom. from Annapolis..... 7 20 a.m

S. S. "BOSTON"
by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday, Saturday, immediately on arrival of the express train, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday, Friday at 2 p.m.
Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.

Royal Mail S. S. "YARMOUTH,"
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Leaves St. John, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7.45 a.m
Arrives in Digby..... 10.45 a.m
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Trains and Steamers are run on Atlantic Standard Time.

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Absolutely safe, pleasant to take and quick in action. They are not only the best, but a great deal better than any other kind. They contain no opiates or dangerous drugs and create no habit of any kind from continued use. Every sufferer should try Kumfort Headache Powders if they wish speedy and easy relief. All sorts of stores sell them, or sent, prepaid, on receipt of price. Accept only the Genuine, all others are worthless if not positively dangerous.
Package of 6 Powders, 10c.
Package of 12 Powders, 25c.
F. G. WHEATON CO. Lrd.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

NOTICE

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ROBERT H. HUTT, late of East Inglisville, County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, will render the same duly attested within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE A. WHITMAN,
Trustee

East Inglisville, January 18th, 1904.—tf

—"Whatever are you children doing?"

"Oh, we've found pa's false teeth and we're tryin' to fit them to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any!"

The Household.

RENOVATING SUMMER HATS.

Every woman of limited means should own a millinery box, where all cast off trimmings may be safely kept against a time of need, for many things can be used over again, and nearly all trimmings used in millinery can be cleaned and freshened, and sometimes a wire or straw frame of a season back can be converted into the very latest shape by bending the wire differently and adding a little fresh straw braid. Steel ornaments can be brightened by first cleaning them with sweet oil and fine pumice stone, using a small tooth brush for fine, cut work; then wash in hot suds and polish with a piece of chamois. Silver buckles may be cleaned with liquid ammonia put on with a brush and rubbed with a piece of soft flannel until they shine, and jet buckles may be brightened by rubbing with alcohol and water. A white straw hat that is only slightly soiled may be cleaned by scrubbing with moist corn meal, and if very soiled the best way to clean it is to scrub it with a paste made with lemon juice and flowers of sulphur. Brush the paste into every crevice of the straw and dry thoroughly by hanging the hat out in the sunshine' then brush the paste off with a dry brush. It is easy to lower a high crown by removing several rows of braid, or to give height to a low one by adding several rows, and a narrow brim may be made as wide as desired by adding two or three rows of fancy straw braid. A white leghorn hat that had become yellow was colored a beautiful shade of red by dissolving some diamond dye for wool in a little alcohol and applying to the hat with a soft brush; then the hat was bent in the desired shape, and when perfectly dry the hat was given a coat of thin varnish, and it looked as nice as a new one. Colored straw hats are freshened by using dye of the same color, and black or tan straw hats that have faded and lost their freshness may be restored by brushing them over once or twice with liquid shoe polish of the desired color.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

One sovereign remedy, where the wound is not too severe, is to simply tie it up in its own blood and not disturb it until it is healed. When a child I cut my cheek severely by falling upon an elder snag. Instead of closing the wound with disfiguring stitches, mother applied a plaster of egg salve made as follows: Beat the yolk of an egg with warm lard until well mixed. The wound healed rapidly and left but a slight scar. If a wound has been made by any poisonous, rusty iron or steel, inflammation may be allayed and lockjaw, mortification, etc., often prevented by holding the wound over the smoke of burning wood previously saturated with sweet oil or lard. Flour bound upon a moderate cut will stop the bleeding.

Bound upon a scald or burn it excludes the air, and thus alleviates the pain.

When a large artery or vein has been severed, a bandage should immediately be tied between the wound and the heart in the former case, and on the other side from the heart in the latter.

A knowledge of simple remedies in case of accident should form a part of every boy's and girl's education.

WHEN ONIONS ARE ODORLESS.

How many times has every flat dweller entered his home only to cry out in disgust because the odor of the onion on the turnip or something else has permeated the entire six or seven rooms?

"Let's stop having such things for tinner," he suggests to his wife. "Why it's mortifying to invite a friend to dine when one knows this sort of atmosphere is going to knock him down as soon as he enters the door."

As a matter of fact there is no need for excluding the onion or the other offending eatables. The simplest way in the world to solve the difficulty is this: Have the cook put in the cooking vessel with your onions just a piece of stale bread about as big as your fist. Somehow or other the bread absorbs odors, and you don't know onions are of your menu until you sit down at the table.

FOR THE ONION AND ASPARAGUS.

The asparagus and the wholesome onion make their spring entrance together, and remain most of the summer. In the doctor's book of household remedies both vegetables have important places. A free indulgence in asparagus is advised for kidney and liver, while the onion proves a veritable medicine chest, equal to anything from scurvy to smallpox.

While some assert that asparagus to be perfect must be eaten tepid, the majority of people prefer it hot or cool. Fashion in the last years has run to cold asparagus with a dressing of salt, pepper, oil, vinegar and possibly a few finely minced herbs to flavor,

In cooking asparagus not a scrap should be wasted. While the tough, woody stalks are absolutely impossible as a vegetable, they will afford body and flavor to a cream of asparagus soup,

—Everyone is not blessed with classic features and rare beauty, but fresh, sweet youth is delicious, like a young rosebud that opens itself out to the sun That is what early girlhood is—all charm and sweetness, and full of promise for the future. Take care of the future, girls; think what grumbles and fret and worry will bring you by-and-by in the shape of wrinkles and frowns and discontent. Keep your brow smooth and placid, and use your lips to smile.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Jokers' Corner.

SUPPOSING.

Suppose it either rained, or snowed,
or drizzled all the time,
Suppose to love was wrong, and being
hungry was a crime,
Suppose all men who look like you
were looked upon with scorn,
Now don't you think that you would
wish you never had been born.

Suppose you weren't allowed to go to
bed but once a year,
Suppose your liver and your lungs
were always out of gear,
Suppose by some magician you were
changed into a cow,
Now don't you think that you would
be worse off than you are now?

Suppose your salary were reduced to
thirty cents a week,
Suppose you had to whistle every time
you had to speak,
Suppose a lot of other woes, and then
make up your mind
That, after all, in some respects Fate
hasn't been unkind.

SOME RIDDLES.

When is a man thinner than a lath? When he is a-shaving.

When does a chair dislike you? When it cannot bear you.

Why is a whale like a water lily? Because it always comes to the surface to blow.

What is better than presence of mind in a railroad accident? Absence of body.

When does bread resemble the sun? When it raises from the yeast.

When is a turkey like a ghost? When he is a goblin.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather bed? One is hard up, the other soft down.

What is the largest room in the world? Room for improvement.

—Landlady: "I'll have to request you to pay in advance, Mr. Smith."

Smith: "Why isn't my box good for a week's board?"

—It is astonishing how stupid some men are," said Col. "Abe" Gruber to a party of friends, "My doctor told me to-day of a very stout patient, who came to him for advice about reducing his weight. The doctor drew up a careful dietary, consisting of dry toast, boiled beef, etc.

"At the end of the month the patient called and was so fat he could hardly walk. The physician was amazed, and asked the man what he had been eating.

"'Just what you prescribed, doctor."

"'Anything else?' demanded the physician.

"'Why, of course; I ate my regular meals, too. You didn't tell me to omit them!'"

—A very nervous young curate who as a rule always shaved himself, once found himself compelled to patronize a barber, having while from home forgotten his shaving tackle.

"I hope you can shave me without cutting me. I am—er—I mean I am a very nervous—er—that is, sensitive skin," stammered the curate.

"Cut you, sir," repeated the juvenile looking operator re-assuringly, flourishing his gleaming razor round the shrinking throat of the curate. "If I so much as nick you once I'll—I'll—I'll cut your 'ead off, sir, and my own 'arterwards. I can't say fair 'n that."

—The young daughter of a prominent New York financier, who had passed most of her years either in the city or at the large summer resorts, recently paid her first visit to a real country home. She was anxious to show that she was not altogether ignorant of rural conditions, and when a dish of honey was set before her on the breakfast table, she saw her opportunity.

"Ah," she observed, carelessly, "I see you keep a bee."

—Some time ago at a council meeting in the north of England, one of the members rose solemnly and said, "Gentlemen, we have been sending our lunatics to W— Asylum for a long time now, and it has cost us a great deal of money, but I am glad to make the statement that we have now built an asylum for ourselves." And he turned round, wondering at the sounds of merriment that convulsed the meeting.

—A boy, carefully reared in courtesy toward his elders, was instructed on going away to school to telegraph home "Yes," if he found everything satisfactory. He did so, and the busy father having forgotten the arrangement, and being therefore puzzled, telegraphed back: "Yes what?" The answer came: "Yes, sir!"

—"Come and dine with us to-morrow," said the old fellow who had made his money and wanted to push his way into society. "Sorry," replied said the hospitable old gentleman; the elegant man, "I can't; I'm going to see 'Hamlet.'" "That's all right," "bring him with you."

—The Kid: "Say, Wr. Editor, yestidy I sent youse a poem. 'To Maggie's Eyes'."

The Editor: "Well."

The Kid: "An' I wants youse to change it to 'Katie's Eyes.' Me an' Mag's fell out."

—"She ain't at home, sir," said the maid returning from the door.

"Are you sure of that?" demanded Mr. De Trop suspiciously.

"Faith, Oi am not, but she seems to be."

Landlady: "No; it looks like an old-fashioned emotional box."

"Emotional?"

Landlady: "Yes, one that is easily moved."

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