

FARM MATTERS.

Curing a Kicking Heifer.
To cure a kicking heifer tie a rope around one hind leg down near the foot, and then take a slip hitch around the horns. Now make her kick to the other side. One dose was enough for the one I had. For a calf I would put on a screwing with a ring on the side to slip the rope through. Hitch first around the neck and then a noose around the nose.—V. T. Landwell, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Use Plenty of Whitewash.
The value of whitewash in the poultry yard cannot be overestimated; in fact, we might say that it is absolutely necessary to the successful raising of poultry. Now that the hot summer months are at hand, our first duty should be to look after this part of the work. It may be applied with a brush, or if preferable, with a spray pump, which can be had now at small cost.

In either case, the work must be diligent. Every crack and crevice should have a coat, and even the roosts and nests must be overlooked. Dry time should be sprinkled over the yards where the fowls stand, the unslacked being the best. If a teaspoonful of crude carbolic acid or an equal amount of kerosene be put in each bucket of whitewash, we will have but little trouble with mites. Attend to the work now, and we will not see our fowls die when midsummer has arrived.—Home and Farm.

Look Before You Sprayer.
Injury to plants by insects falls under two heads, first, where the plant itself has been eaten, second, where the juice has been sucked out, leaving the tissues. Insects causing injury of the first class are called biting or chewing insects, such as grasshoppers, caterpillars, cabbage and army worms. They have well developed jaws for cutting and chewing plants. They can be destroyed by using poisons such as the arsenites. The insects of the second type have long lance-like beaks which they insert into the tissues of the plants sucking out the juice, causing the plant to wither, wilt and die. This class includes all the soil insects, plant lice, squash bug, horstquill and terrapin bug, etc. The external application of arsenical poisons to plants would have little or no effect upon this group, as the poison does not enter the cells of the plants. Materials are used to act externally on the bodies of such insects either as a contact or to smother or suffocate them by closing their breathing organs. Insects do not breathe through their mouths, as do higher animals, but through small openings on either side of their backs, called spiracles. By spraying anything of a caustic or oily nature over the body, these spiracles are closed and the creature is destroyed.

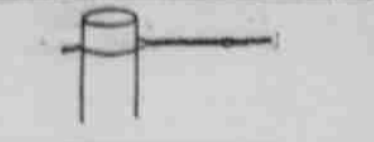
These remedies apply especially to insects which feed upon the exterior of plants or pass the greater portion of their lives in an exposed position, where they can be readily reached by one of the methods mentioned. Insects of both classes at times feed upon plants both above and below the surface. The white grub or root borer is a common example, the former being a biting insect, while the latter is one of the sucking group. Both other insects like to straw, grain, seeds and manufactured products of the mill, where neither arsenic nor irritants can be used. In such places the fumes of various gases are employed for their destruction. Farmers should carefully consider the nature of the insect before applying any remedy.—American Agriculturist.

A Safe Chicken Coop.
In the illustration is shown a good arrangement for protecting half-grown chickens from hawks and cats. The wire netting is two feet high, and the side and end boards may reach any height. The coop at the end gives protection at night and during the day.

Profit in Dairying.
The work required on a dairy farm never ends. Every day and Sunday the dairyman must rise long before daylight, in order to feed and milk his cows before starting off with his cans, and if he is progressive he will cool the milk as soon as he leaves the stables. He must also begin milking early in the evening, and he will seldom finish his work until long after dark. There is also the cleaning of the stalls, the preparing of the cut food, the handling of the manure and other details. The business is such as to demand careful attention and incessant work. The dairyman might be well paid if he received all of the profit, but such is not the case. The dealer who handles the milk usually has a share of the profit, which depends upon circumstances. It is frequently the case that the farmer receives but two cents a quart for milk when the consumer is paying eight cents per quart, although where the farmer serves the milk he secures all the profit, but the bulk of the milk that is sent to the large markets is from a distance, the additional being a necessity. When all the facts are considered there is less profit in dairying than is generally supposed, considering the labor involved, yet it is the dairy farmer who is the most successful—a fact which is due to the labor he performs. If the farmer devoted as much of his time and labor to his crops as to his dairy business he would find larger profits in crops.

One of the principal causes of loss to dairy farmers is that they do not supply their best cows. The large majority of those who contend to fill their stalls with cows that produce milk below the average in quantity, especially if the cows are fresh, but they give but little heed to improvement. In fact, the improvement is an impossibility on farms where the dairymen have their fresh cows, and it is this system of buying fresh cows that causes business to be done. We found one of the best of dairymen at Lake Umbagog as long as he went on the market to produce fresh cows to replace those that die off. The only way to secure larger yields is to breed the best cows by keeping the better calves. This means that the farmer must not feed a calf until it becomes old enough to produce milk, and that it just what they object to, as they consider the keeping of the calf to maturity as so much wasted time and labor. But if they will compare the value of the calf as a future producer with that of an unimprovable one they will soon learn that but a few years will pass before their milk yields are doubled and the cost of production greatly reduced.

When the time requires for a well-bred heifer calf to become a producer is estimated, it may be noticed that there is not a great loss of time in raising a heifer calf. Some dairymen come to believe that one year and six months is the best time to raise a heifer calf, and that the calf should be sold at that time. It is better, however, to raise the heifer until she is a year and six months old, and then to sell her at that time. This is a better plan, as the heifer will be a better producer when she begins to milk, and she will be a better producer for a longer period of time. It is better to raise a heifer calf for a year and six months, and then to sell her at that time, than to raise her for a shorter period of time and to sell her at that time. This is a better plan, as the heifer will be a better producer when she begins to milk, and she will be a better producer for a longer period of time.



THE ROSE IN THE WIRE.

should be stretched loosely at first, as they must be twisted. This must be done all along the line at once. Least some of the posts be drawn out of place. A number of men can twist them tight, by means of sticks about six feet apart, successive sticks being turned in opposite directions. The wires should be twisted until they are firm enough to resist untwisting, when they ought to be drawn tight if done properly. When done the holes left by the sticks in twisting will serve as rings for the hitching straps.—A. Franklin Shull, in New England Agriculturist.

Most Colossal Swindle.
DETAILS OF THE HUMBERT-CRAWFORD \$10,000,000 HOAX.
A Safe in Paris Supposed to Contain 150,000,000 Francs, When Opened is Found to Hold Only \$400 and a Little Jewelry—Crucially True Mad.
Details of the colossal hoax which for the last two weeks has occupied the attention of Paris to the exclusion of almost everything else are at hand. On the pretence of a fortune of \$24,000,000 locked up in a safe the perpetrators of the fraud have been able to borrow in the last twenty years sums aggregating a total amount of \$0,200,000. When the creditors became impatient the famous safe was opened and found to contain securities amounting to about \$400, a little jewelry and some worthless papers.

The story begins in Nice in 1877, and the principal actors are an American, one Robert Henry Crawford; Theresé d'Aurignac, now Mme. Humbert; her husband, who is a son of a former French minister of justice; two brothers and a sister of Mme. Humbert, several lawyers, and last, but not least, two nephews of Robert Henry Crawford, both New Yorkers and both millionaires. Concerning the existence of the Humberts and the d'Aurignacs there is no doubt, but no one seems ever to have seen or to have heard of Crawford or his nephews, although the latter have been parties in innumerable suits contested in the French courts over this fabulous fortune.

According to the legend that has grown up, in 1877 Henry Robert Crawford died in Nice, leaving his whole fortune of 120,000,000 francs to Theresé d'Aurignac, who had nursed him during his last illness. She was the daughter of a linen draper in Toulouse, and shortly after the fortune had been left to her she married Frederick Humbert, whose father was minister of justice in De Freycinet's cabinet, in 1882. But before she had time to enjoy her windfall two nephews of the deceased Crawford appeared—Robert and Henry Crawford, of New York—claiming with them another will made on the same day as the one which left all to Mme. Humbert. This will provided that the fortune should be divided into three equal parts, to be given to the two nephews and to the younger sister of Mme. Humbert, Marie d'Aurignac, with the condition, however, that an annuity of 300,000 francs a year be paid to the elder sister. But the nephews were rich already, and generous, too, so they proposed that the fortunes be united and all made fair by one of them marrying Mme. Humbert. When they discovered she was already married they proposed the union of one of them with the younger sister, Marie, who at this time was a child in school, and the offer was rejected. Then an arrangement was made by which Mme. Humbert was made trustee of the entire fortune, to hold until her sister came of age. She was to have an allowance of 365,000 francs a year, and the rest of the fortune was to be locked up in a safe and not to be disturbed. A few years later when Marie d'Aurignac came of age she refused to marry either of the brothers Crawford, and since that time, a matter of twenty years ago, French courts have never been without a Humbert-Crawford case.

Curious Facts.
The earliest known reference to insanity is found in Egyptian papyrus of the fifteenth century B. C.
The owl's wise look is the result of a physiological oddity, his eyes being fixed immovably in their sockets; so whenever he passes his eyes from one object to another he must move his head.
Some of the oldest trees in the world are to be found in Great Britain. The tree called William the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor Park, is supposed to be 1200 years old. The famous Beaulieu and Winfarthing oaks are at least two centuries older.
An Eskimo baby is born fair, except for a dark round spot on the small of the back, varying in size from a three-penny-bit to a shilling. From this centre-head of color the dark tint gradually spreads till the tottering Eskimo is as beautifully, and as completely, and as well-colored as a well-smoked meerschaum pipe. The same thing happens among the Japanese.

Wasn't His Hat, Anyway.
Mr. Weddle, visiting his wife's relatives up in Maine, fairly had to go to church that Sunday. He did not want to go, but his wife thought it would do him good, and would be apt to preserve the harmony of the family. The sermon was long and powerful, and Weddle, gently and solemnly, as he did not know his wife did not suspect that he had gone to sleep along side of her, and gave herself up fully to inspecting the bonnet of the woman in the pew in front.

An Emotional Sister.
Finneas, tenth Earl of Donalduid at his death Vice-Admiral in the English navy, left in his "Autobiography" of a "Season" of an incident on board the ship, on which he served as midshipman. The port of the ship was a harbor, the operation of the boatman, whose cabin the Earl occupied to indicate exactly.

Lighting and Warnings.
An electrical storm is said to have occurred at the time of the lightning which struck the tower of the cathedral at St. Louis, Mo., on the night of the 10th of the month. The lightning struck the tower of the cathedral, and the tower was set on fire. The fire was extinguished, but the tower was damaged.

He Was Just a Plain Brute.
"George," exclaimed Mrs. Younghusband, with a radiant smile, "baby has a tooth."
"Has he?" was the response, in a tone which betrayed no emotion.
"You don't seem surprised."
"I'm not surprised. All babies have first teeth. If ours didn't have any I'd manage to work up some excitement, perhaps."
"I thought you'd be ever so pleased and happy about it."
"No; I don't see that it's any occasion for special congratulations. The baby has my deepest sympathy."
"What for?"
"For having the first tooth. He has just struck the opening chapter of a long story of trouble. Pretty soon he'll have other teeth."
"Of course he will."
"Every one he cuts will hurt him. Then his second teeth will come and push these out. That will hurt him again. Some of the new ones will grow crooked, likely as not, and he will have to go to the dentist and have instruments adjusted to them to pull them into line. Then he'll cut his wisdom teeth. They will hurt a lot. After that he'll have to go to the dentist and let him drill holes and hammer until his face feels like a great palpitating stone quarry. I shouldn't like him to go through life without teeth. But I must say that I don't see any occasion for the customary hilarity over an event that means so much in the way of sorrow and humiliation."

Compliments Too Tentative.
He is the most gallant of the junior members of the diplomatic corps, but his gallantry is always Teutonic, ponderous and, at times, almost overpowering. So is his English.
"Ach!" he exclaimed, as he entered a well-furnished function last week, "I've arrn in de breissance of de enemy, de hostle enemy. Ve shall neffer durn oah packs to de enemy. Ve haff purnet oah priches behind us. Ve must face de hostle foe."
"Under the circumstances," laughed his charming hostess, "I think it will be well for you to face the foe."

A Good Idea.
Bacon—What's his business?
Egbert—Why, he's a drummer for automobiles.

No Hair?
"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling—once."
Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time.

RIPANS
For six years I have been a very sick man, suffering from indigestion, headache and pain in back and stomach, all caused by a stomach that refused to do its work. A friend advised me to try Ripans Tablets. The results have simply been wonderful.



A Reasonable Explanation.
"It's very funny," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring should be so much bigger on the top of the basket than they are at the bottom."
"Miss," said the honest farmer, "it comes about this way. 'Paters is growin' so fast just now that by the time I get a basketful dug the last ones is ever so much larger than the first ones.—Till-Bits.

Ferry and Thrust.
"I'm so sorry I was not at home when you called yesterday," gushed Mrs. Hipperkrit, who, to tell the truth, was at home.
"I was so afraid you would be," replied Mrs. Crasher, who had seen Mrs. Hipperkrit through the window.

Merrill's Foot Powder.
An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, N. H.

AT SHAKESPEARE'S HOME.
Stratford-on-Avon.
"I am finishing a tour of Europe; the best thing I've had over here is a box of Tetterin I brought from home."—C. H. McConnell, Mgr. Economical Drug Co., of Chicago, Ill. Tetterin cures itching skin troubles. See a box by mail from J. T. Shurtz, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

It is natural that the medical student should be quite a cut-up.
We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CUREN & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Wills Pills
Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hazleton, Md.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
SORE THROAT
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by all Druggists.

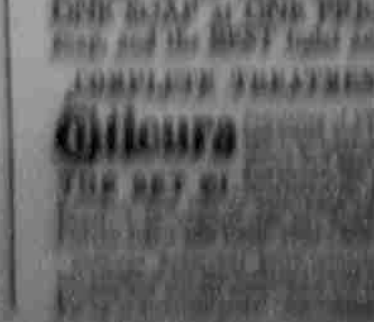
ADVERTISE IN THIS IT PAYS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION
The man who is puffed up with pride is the one who can scarcely contain himself.

To Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Hands, and Hair Nothing Equals

Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP, valued for its purifying and beautifying the skin for cleaning the scalp of dandruff, scales and humors, for the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, eruptions, and chafings, in the form of lozenges for soothing irritation and inflammation, or for less or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for rheumatic weakness, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. The other merit of Cuticura is its complete safety and purity. The other lozenges or lozenges used for the same purposes is to be compared with it. It is the only soap that is so pure and so safe. It is the only soap that is so pure and so safe.



MRS. IDA L. ROSER
Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

Wills Pills
Send your name and P. O. address to The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hazleton, Md.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
SORE THROAT
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by all Druggists.

ADVERTISE IN THIS IT PAYS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by all Druggists.

CONSUMPTION
The man who is puffed up with pride is the one who can scarcely contain himself.

To Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Hands, and Hair Nothing Equals

Cuticura SOAP