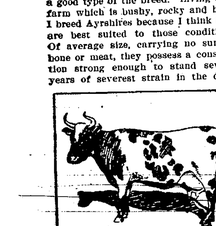
SUCCESS IN DAIRYING.

Henry Dorrance, a successful Connecticut dairyman, tells as follows how he established his dairy and is making it pay:

"The first aim in establishing my dairy was to collect a herd of cows bred for profitable production by several generations. If one cannot afford to buy a full herd of pure bred cattle the best thing to do is to purchase a few pure bred cows with satisfactory official records and of the breed best adapted to one's business and to fill out the herd with grades of the same breed.

"The next and most important selection is the bull. Never be penny wise and pound foolish in this. Whatever practices such economy will surely have reason to regret it sooner or later. The bull should be out of a cow admitted to advanced registry (or with an equivalent record) and should be a good type of the breed. Living on a farm which is bushy, rocky and hilly, I breed Ayrshires because I think they are best suited to those conditions. Of average size, carrying no surplus bone or meat, they possess a constitution strong enough to stand several years of severest strain in the dairy



TYPICAL PURE BRED AYRSHIRE

without breaking down and often give over ten times their weight in milk in a year without overfeeding.

"I keep only the heifers from my very best cows. Inbreeding may be sometimes advisable, but the animals must be very carefully mated, as two animals closely related bearing the same defects would be more liable to transmit the defect than their more desirable qualities. Some think a heifer should not deliver her first calf under three years of age. I think the longer she goes without developing the milking tendency the less of that tendency she has to transmit to her offspring. Of course she should not be brought young as to retard her growth. I consider two and a half years a suitable age for the heifer's life work to begin.

"As a result of the above policy one of my cows earned me in one year $200 in 305 consecutive days. A great factor in attaining these results is a twenty-five cent spring balance continually hanging in the stable by which I ascertain the earnings of each cow and can weed out the less profitable.

"I am particular to have each cow milked by the same man, as far as possible, and to have the cows put up in the same place each time, the object being to keep the cows undisturbed by change of surroundings. These little details are important in the handling of the naturally nervous dairy cow.

"Four things I consider indispensable in feeding my herd—first, bulk; second, a large per cent of protein; third, succulence; fourth, palatability. To furnish bulk in the grain ration I depend upon wheat bran, which also helps to prevent indigestion and the fevered condition of the blood that causes garget and other diseases of the udder. In supplying protein I have been very successful with cottonseed meal and have never had trouble with diseases of the udder if it was fed with wheat bran. It is essential to have a good quality of cottonseed meal, a cheap grade being dear at any price. Roots and silage supply succulence. These two feeds ought to be the mainstay of the dairyman. I prefer rutabagas, which are cheaply, easily and quickly grown, planting them July 4. I can cut a crop of hay and raise rutabagas on the same land as a sec- [illegible] the flow of milk.

"Like any other machine, a dairy herd should be run to the limit of its capacity to realize the greatest profit. After a cow has had her fill of other feeds she still will make room for a daily peck of turnips, which helps at the pail and in the digestion and assimilation of other food. An occasional change of food is appreciated by animals as well as people. I have noticed many times an increased flow of milk after changing the feed for a short time. The feeding should be regular and the heaviest ration given at night, when the cow is quiet and has a longer time for assimilation.

"When the herd is at pasture in summer remember that an hour in early morning is worth two at night. Watch the cows the first hour after you turn them out. You will see them eating. Look any time during the last two hours of the afternoon, and most of them are lying down. I have seen this when the pasture was so short the cows had to be fed in the barn. In short, good cattle, good feed and good care make good profits."

Feeding Calves Skimmilk.

A good order to follow in feeding the skimmilk calf is as follows: Start with new milk as it is given immediately after calving; feed new milk for a short period. Gradually add skimmilk to the new until the skimmilk is fed as a whole food. Supply the loss of fat by using farseed meal cooked so as to form a jelly, adding gradually until a tablespoonful is used at a feed. Never overfeed the calf.

CREOSOTING FENCEPOSTS.

An Experiment by the United States Forestry Service.

An investigation in the preservative treatment of fenceposts conducted by the United States Forest Service in co-operation with the University of Minnesota has recently been completed. There are many agricultural sections of that state where much of the land is unfenced, and in such localities it is difficult to obtain good posts, since the only common trees are willow and cottonwood, and these do not make durable posts when used in their natural condition. The need for information on the best method of preserving fenceposts in that region or elsewhere, therefore, is urged by the department of agriculture.

Much land now lying idle is well adapted for pasturage were it fenced. It is evident that the erection of a durable and comparatively cheap post would give great impetus to the work of fencing and would result in the more intensive utilization of the land. It is believed that the creosoting of the native woods will provide such a post.

Considerable data on the best treatment for each of a number of different species was obtained in these experiments, and the feasibility of creosote posts was clearly demonstrated. Detailed advice on the work will be given to all who request it of the forest service at Washington.

As a result of the interest aroused by this work there has been formed in one locality an association of about twenty-five farmers for the purpose of creosoting their fenceposts. Through such an organization the preservative treatments can be more cheaply accomplished than by individual farmers because of the saving in the initial cost of the apparatus and the cost of the creosote. If the plan proves feasible other associations will doubtless be formed.

Early Onions.

Onion sets should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The bulbs will stand frost without injury. If the ground was plowed in the fall all that is necessary is to harrow the ground over well, then work off and stick the onions in just deep enough to completely cover them with the fine earth. Set out in fifteen inch rows two inches apart in the row if the crop is to be worked with the hand cultivator and twenty inches apart if the horse cultivator is to be used. Onions require a deep, finely pulverized, rich soil. Spread the manure along the drill rows and where the shoots appear sow a little high grade phosphate along the rows. One bushel will sow twenty feet of the row. For family use the White Portugal and the Silver Skin are the best two kinds, as they are of mild flavor, close grained and a beautiful clear white. For the market plant the Yellow Strassburg and the Red Danvers. These two kinds are hardy and rapid growers and are mostly grown by the German truckers for bunching when half grown and also for selling in midsummer. The truckers raise a crop of onions and a crop of cabbage or celery from the same land each season. The manure given the onions will carry the second crop through.

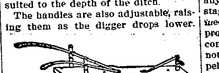
Homemade Ditch Digger.

A complete homemade ditch digger may be made by following the description here given.

The bed piece, five and a half inches long, is cut out of a hard plank two and a half inches thick, bolted at each end and in the middle to prevent splitting. The rear half is nine inches wide and the front half six inches wide.

The diggers are made of steel bars two and a half inches wide, three-quarters of an inch thick and twenty-four inches long. They are fastened to the plank by a right angle turn and bolted. The two rear diggers are held firmly by a rod with nuts inside and out, the points being spread out so that the bed piece can easily drop into the space when the ditch is two feet or more in depth. The front digger is the same size, but set in the middle. All are held firmly by brace rods and sharpened like the flat end of a pickax. A wheel is set under the front end to steady the movement and is braced backward. An adjustable draw iron is placed above, through which the rod may pass at any height suited to the depth of the ditch.

The handles are also adjustable, raising them as the digger drops lower.



THE DIGGER EQUIPPED.

In hard subsoils one will save the cost of this simple device in digging seventy-five rods of ditch. In our hardpan sections of the east, where always need drainage, one does not feel encouraged to dig ditches with pick and shovel when more than half the energy is required to loosen the dirt. With this machine the toughest subsoil when dry handles as rapidly as loose sand.

Diarrhea in Fowls.

For white diarrhea in fowls the following is recommended: A teaspoonful of castor oil, followed by five grains of rhubarb and ten grains of carbonate of soda or a grain of opium. During the attack and for a little time after its abatement the bird should be fed on soft food and have no green vegetables. For young chicks half a teaspoonful of olive oil is preferable to castor oil, and boiled rice should be fed.

Kings of the Air

Orville and Wilbur Wright, Famous Aeronauts, Who Are to Be Honored by the Aero Club of America and by Medals From Congress—Though Courted by Kings and Lionized in Europe, They Care Little For Fame and Publicity.

BY JAMES A. EDGERTON.

WHEN a few months ago Wilbur Wright went to France and [illegible] started to Fort Myer [illegible] the world knew little about them except that they were a mystery. [illegible] that they belonged to a bunch of inventors who were trying to fly and that some people said they had succeeded. Now they return the lions of Europe, the courted of kings, themselves the acknowledged kings of the air. They are met in New York with a reception such as is given only to the most eminent political leaders or to homecoming conquerors. Their own city of Dayton, O., is to have a two days' fete in their honor, at which the governor of the state and other high dignitaries are to attend. The Aero Club of America is to present them with a medal, the president of the United States officiating; congress votes them another medal on behalf of the whole nation, while the newspapers from ocean to ocean teem with their praises. This is climbing some for a humble United Brethren bishop's sons who [illegible] were running a bicycle repair shop in a small inland city. The bird of fame has a delightful way of lighting where it listeth, and those on whom it descends are as liable to be plowboys, rail splitters and mechanics as they are to be the pet children of fortune decorated with long lists of university degrees.

The Wrights are entitled to all the honors they are receiving, and more. It will require future ages to fill the due measure of their fame. Whatever they have accomplished has been by their own efforts. The few attempts previously made to navigate heavier than air machines were of little help to them. They had to test every step of the way by practical experiment; they had to learn to fly by flying. After the wonder is accomplished it looks comparatively simple, but it was anything but simple in the trying out stages. The chief difficulties were not mechanical, but scientific. The great problem was that of balance, the overcoming of air currents. Here they had nothing to guide them and were compelled to build up a science of air resistances, to model and remodel motors and propellers, rudders and wings, to learn the details of gliding flight and to perfect their machines until equal to all demands. One of the great secrets of their success is a contrivance for shifting the angles of their planes as does a soaring bird. Contrary to general belief, however, they gained no ideas from birds until they themselves had flown. Then they could see the reasons for the maneuvers of the feathered folk and gained valuable hints. One does not learn to ride a bicycle by watching some one else do it, but once having done the trick the methods of another become intelligible

MEDAL FOR THE WRIGHT BROTHERS FROM THE AERO CLUB. REVERSE ABOVE. OBVERSE BELOW.

When Taft Presents Medals.

The date for the presentation of medals by President Taft to these two famous Americans is June 10. The Dayton reception is June 17 and 18. The brothers do not take kindly to the last named festival of praise. They say they are too busy. Besides, they seem to care little for fame and are averse to publicity. The real reason may lie still deeper. Through the long years when they were working in comparative poverty to perfect their invention their Dayton neighbors and neither appreciation nor money to assist in the work.

During the months of June and July the brothers will complete their experiments at Fort Myer, where Orville was making a series of tests at the time of the fatal accident that killed Lieutenant Selfridge and injured the inventor himself. These are the only flights that will be made in America. After about, three months in their own land the inventors will hasten back to Europe to conduct flights before the German emperor, the king of Italy and others of the crowned heads of Europe, most of which crowned heads have been completely turned by the world beating feats performed by these modest and quiet Americans.

The Wrights and the Kings.

A correspondent for a New York paper has described the honors showered on Wilbur Wright by the kings and his own indifference thereto in this imaginative way:

"The Wrights are a furore abroad.

"Now, how are the Wright brothers affected by all this adulation, by this adoration for a sublime success enough to make an ordinary mortal's head swim?

"Can you not come to us and perform your miracle in Berlin?' writes the kaiser.

"'We cannot,' answers Wilbur Wright. Note the Siamese we. 'We do not like your climate.'

"'We invite you to Italy,' writes the king of Italy. 'My people will give you an earnest welcome.'

"'We are too busy just now to make visits,' declared Wright frankly."

Not to spoil a good story, but in the interests of truth, it must be said that the Wrights have promised the kaiser to visit him, that Wilbur Wright did go to Rome in response to the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel and that he was at least decently affable when visited by King Edward of England and King Alfonso of Spain. Why should he not have been? It was but one monarch meeting others, the king of the air greeting his brother rulers of the earth.

It is even averred that "le grand Wilbur," as the French call the elder brother, grew quite chummy with the king of Spain. Poor Alfonso wanted to fly, but his mother and prime minister would not let him. So he had to content himself with looking on wistfully and sitting in the machine to chat with the inventor after the wonderful flight was over. Poor kings! There are some things that even they are denied.

As for Edward VII., he went all the way from Biarritz to Pau to see the American genius and his invention. And the great Wilbur was gracious enough to make two flights.

The king followed them, as he himself expressed it, with bated breath.

"You must come to England," he said cordially. "I hope you will come soon. It is all very wonderful. I am astonished and delighted."

The reception to Mr Wright by the king of Italy took place at Rome by special invitation and is thus described:

"The king, who spoke in English, seemed to be very much interested and asked many pointed questions concerning the Wright aeroplane and its flights. The king was astonished at bearing Mr. Wright's record flight, 151 miles in 2 hours 20 minutes, and the two flights made in Rome on Monday, one of 1 hour 10 minutes and the other of 1 hour 5 minutes, the longest flights made in Italy. The king was much pleased when Mr. Wright said he was willing to make a flight with the king as his passenger, and the king, speaking of his youthful efforts in Vienna to get a start on the stage, said:

"'It was the afternoon of a special performance of the pupils of my friend the actor. There were numerous visitors. One of them stood next me. Afterward he came to me, touched me on the arm and said:

"'And so, my boy, you want to be an actor. I am Herr Forester, manager of the Burg theater. I will give you a month's instruction. If you do well, you will be engaged.'

"I told him that I could not get away from the bank during business hours.

"'Well,' he said, 'I walk to the Kursaal every morning at 6 o'clock to drink the waters. You may join me, and I will give you your lesson as we go.'

"So, with the freshness and quiet of early morning on the streets of Vienna, we would walk to the Kursaal. I reciting and Herr Forester correcting, illustrating the proper method and laying down rules. His colleague, Laube, also took the waters and often accompanied us. They would discuss fine points in the actor's art and did not always agree. I was discussed only three times. These two clever minds, striking fire against each other, taught me much.

"As the day of the test rehearsal drew near I became nervous about it and redoubled my efforts to acquire fitness for the stage. In my room, until late at night, I would practice accent, intonation, gestures and dramatic action. I thought of nothing else. Upon that rehearsal I felt that my destiny depended.

"Well, the day came, and I played my part, tremulously at first, but with growing confidence. Out of the forty who competed, I was selected for the stock company."

The following anecdote illustrates the firmness to which, in a large measure, Heinrich Conried owed his success. Once upon a time, in the days when a certain well known theatrical man, now dead, reigned at a minor playhouse, the manager and the millionaire proprietor of his theater strayed on the stage while Heinrich Conried, then stage manager, was superintending a rehearsal of a comic opera. The intrusion of the two men was disturbing. The chorus giggled. The supers became restless. Finally there was a moment's pause. Then the stage manager, without preface, gave an order, "Ladies and gentlemen, you will go back to your dressing rooms."

The theatrical manager and the millionaire in surprise asked Heinrich Conried why the rehearsal had stopped.

"It will stop," he said, "until the stage is clear. During rehearsals this is my territory and nobody has a right to invade it. When you retire we will go on."

The visitors retired.

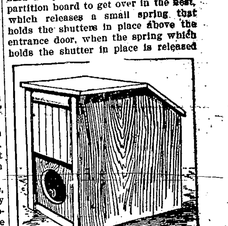
Garden

TRAP NESTS FOR HENS.

Clever Contrivance Which Gives Air Layers Privacy.

The trap nets described in this article are self regulating. When once set they require no more attention through the day. The hen when she wants to lay enters nest at the lower opening. The door close automatically behind the hen, which prevents any other hen or anything else from bothering her while on the nest.

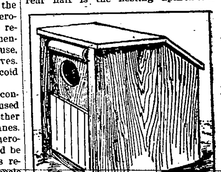
There is a partition about [illegible] inches high which divides the interior into two equal apartments. The hen on entering the box or reception apartment, the first time in search of a nest is as sure to want to see what is over behind the partition as daylight and dark come. In fact, she is bound to do a piece of seclusion and a little darkness. On seeing the nest over behind the partition she jumps upon the partition board to get over in the nest, which released a small spring that holds the shutters in place above the entrance door, when the spring which holds the shutter in place is released



TRAP NEST—ENTRANCE OPEN (PATENT APPLIED FOR).

and the shutter lowers and closes the entrance door. The weight of the shutter in coming down carries an elevator board up in the reception apartment to about on a level with the partition board. This elevator board is always down when the entrance door is open and always up when the entrance door is closed. When the hen has laid and is ready to come off she sees the screened opening above the entrance door as the only place of exit—in fact, thinks she came in at this opening—and when she steps on the elevator board to come out at screened opening, as she thinks she will, her weight carries the elevator down and brings the shutter up, when the little spring catches the shutter and she walks out where she came in, leaving the nest open for the next hen.

The upper opening is screened and serves to give ventilation and light. The nest, or box, is 12 by 24 inches and 24 inches high. The front half of the box is the reception room, and the rear half is the nesting apartment.



TRAP NEST—ENTRANCE CLOSED.

Used as a trap nest, it is like the night watchman's clock—it forces the one who looks after the eggs to be on time or the hen will lay and be gone without his knowing which hen laid the egg.

It is interesting to see how hens take to the nest. Those outside see the hen on through the screened opening and will stand around, sometimes three and four at a time, waiting to gain admittance, not offering to find a nest elsewhere. The box seems to offer just that seclusion and protection that suit their fancy.

Agricultural Legislation in Mississippi.

At a recent session of the Mississippi legislature a number of acts were passed with a view to promoting the agricultural interests of the state. Among these was an act authorizing each county in the state to build an agricultural high school and pledging a state support fund of $1,000 annually for each school meeting certain specified conditions. Fifteen counties have already located schools. The first of these was Noxubee county, which has voted a tax levy of 1 mill upon the taxable property of the county for the support of the county agricultural high school at Mashulaville, an inland village twelve miles west of Macon. This school will have an income of $1,000 from the state, $1,000 from the public schools merged into it and $5,000 from the county, making an annual income of $7,000.

The legislature also authorized boards of supervisors to appropriate money for premiums to boys engaged in corn growing contests. Such contests were organized in five counties last year and in twenty-three counties this year, with over 3,000 boys engaged in the work. There are also about 500 girls organized in home culture clubs. Exhibits are first held in the home counties, after which those taking prizes are shown at the county fair.

Treatise on Chickenology

True Account of One Who Has Had the Hen Fever and Has Reformed—An Insidious Disease, Cured Only by Dr. Experience, Declares a Sorrowful Victim.

BY R. C. LAMPSON.

THE chicken fever, like the mumps and measles, is one of the diseases with which most men sooner or later become afflicted. There are few things that can be figured out with pen and paper to give more sure results than an imaginary investment in feathered bipeds. The only cure for this chicken delirium tremens is a thorough fumigation and about three years with Dr. Experience. The net results in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, where the patient goes in on a commercial scale, are a lot of enthusiasm at first, a little amusement as the chickens pop off their shells, some success for the first year or two, an undreamed amount of hard, disagreeable work, a final brood of discouragement and a plant abandoned to lice or another sucker who has read all the poultry catalogues and can see "just where you made your mistake."

During the last few years there has been a regular poultry craze. The period of high prices of food products, and especially of chicken yard eatables, has turned the city man's attention countryward. "If a hen will lay—" But what's the use? Just cut off the "if" and you'll solve the greatest problem in the hen culture "biznis." Failing to cut off the "if," just wring the hen's neck.

"But there certainly is money in the business," said a city man to me. "I pay 40 to 50 cents per dozen for fresh eggs a month old and young broilers from 25 to 50 cents a pound. There must be money in it."

"There is," I replied. "That's just the trouble. The money's in it, all right, all right. But it'll take another John D. to get it out."

The symptoms of the hen fever are easily distinguished, and if you are already inoculated probably you will give scant attention to this little treatise on chickenology. There is something so peculiarly enticing about the first dreams of the opium eater that the warnings of millions of others who have traveled the same path go unheeded. There is no one so expert in the fowl enterprise as the man who has a few well developed biddies in a new house and on new land. It takes only seven nights' work pouring over poultry papers and fanciers' catalogues and a few days in the natural laying season for the most inexperienced man to pose as a "know it all" in the society of Cut-cut-ca-docket-ville.

This story goes on little or nothing, but it cost me $1,435.72; hence I have a right to tell it.

Likes a Change of Scene.

The first thing to remember is that, no matter how much you may know or think you know about chickens nor how much practical experience you may have rubbed into the skin, there will always be new conditions and new problems in the management of fowls will always work the [illegible] methods employed this season by which you are successful will prove utterly inadequate next time. For this information you can thank me. You'll never find it out from reading any poultry paper nor from the supply house catalogues. A hen likes a change of scene, she likes new scratching ground, and unless your neighbor keeps a garden Mrs. Hen will be quite miserable. Give her a new house and a new front yard every year and many of the poultrymen's troubles will disappear. But how many of us have a forty acre farm or can afford a new hen palace every spring?

Do not think because a few hens pay that fifty times as many would pay just fifty times as much. Had not the fire occurred the chicken receipts would have been larger, but I guess the fire was a good thing anyway, as the larger the chicken receipts the larger the expense without any increase of the ratio.

It would not be fair to the chicken business, however, not to say that many of my best laid plans were overturned because of the fire. I had got a good start and much ready money as I could sold most of my choice young stock which I was rearing to fill the laying pens for the next year, with the result that the later stock did not mature in time to lay during the next winter, and after carrying them over until early spring I took advantage of the high price and sold them.

Later in the summer, finding I was not quite bankrupt, I reorganized the chicken business and enlarged the plant in accord with the needs that experience seemed to demand.

I tried fall hatches, but found that not only did the eggs fail to incubate as well as in the spring, but the chicks that did break through the shell lacked vitality. Of course I knew fall chickens were more difficult to raise but who would have thought the average hatch would be less than 20 per cent and the death rate of those which pecked through their limestone castles would be 95 per cent?

The same conditions of poor hatches during the fall continued during the spring and was not confined to my experience alone, but was a general condition throughout the country, showing that fertility of eggs and vitality of embryo depend on conditions for which the chicken raiser is not always to blame. Instead of hatching 1,000 per month, as I had expected, I was getting 400 to 500 chickens. When winter came there were about 1,200 sickly looking incubator babies in the big brooder house.

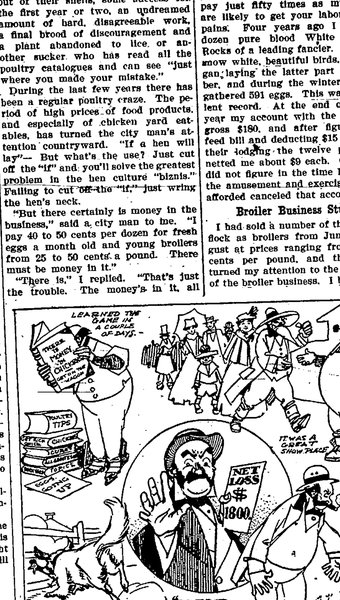
Ravages of a Neighbor's Dog.

The troubles doubled when my handy colored hired man became sick. There is an old adage about a colored man loving chickens, and my colored man certainly loved to care for those chickens. But I might as well end this part of the story right now. A new green black boy came to care for the poultry and to help end the business. What chickens didn't die under his unskilled care disappeared in other ways. Rats, which had not troubled me before, took a full hundred in a single night, so that out of 4,000 hatched in nine months less than seventy-five broilers ever reached the market. I did manage to raise a few by the old hen method and also raised about seven billion lice. A neighbor's fine bird dog visited the yards on several nights and before he was detected disposed of about 100 of the finest chicks. I now have 150 chickens left in all conditions (except those required by the marketman), and the price has dropped from 38 cents for broilers, live weight, to 7 cents per pound. The chickens eat their heads off every three months, figuratively speaking. If they would do so literally there would be no kick coming from me.

My third year's experience in getting poor out of chickens shows receipts of $723 and expenses of $1,675.13, or a net loss for the year of an optimistic disposition and $772.13. In my second row my accounts for the past two years I find the plant has cost me $1,800. It cannot be sold for over $400. My total loss from this experiment in "trying to beat Dame Nature" was $1,435.72.

If you should ever get the idea into your head that you can apply the rules of geometrical progression to the chicken business, just remember that one hen in a few years at that rate would have such a lot of grandchildren and great-grandchildren that there would be "Standing Room Only" signs shown at all the newspapers in the land.

Old Dame Nature is a wise old girl. You can fool her part of the time, but sooner or later she will fool anybody who thinks he can fool her wooden nutmeg for a steady diet.



EXPERIENCES OF A CHICKEN RAISER HUMOROUSLY PICTURED

[With apologies to the author.]

AUTOMOBILE HOSPITAL.

New Humanitarian Device Is For the Kaiser's Army.

Germany for some time has had automobile mail vans, fire engines, passenger omnibuses, delivery wagons, freight trucks and field artillery.

The very latest, however, in the motor vehicle is the automobile hospital. Such a humanitarian device, or, rather, a set of them, has recently been completed for the kaiser's army and will be tried at the autumn maneuvers in September.

They are designed to move with the firing line more expeditiously than is possible for the ordinary ambulance corps, and a dozen wounded men can be transported comfortably and quickly to the field hospitals in the rear.

Equipped with a complete set of medical and surgical appliances, they will be employed on a genuinely warlike scale at the Wurttemberg maneuvers.

Freak Fashions in Berlin.

During the past winter season German women in Berlin have been making unheard of attempts to set new fashions and have invented all kinds of weird freaks in their efforts to be different from the society women of other countries. One of the most striking innovations has been jeweled hankiets. The novelty was first tried at fancy dress balls, and it was found that the effect of flashing jewels on a slim, silk cased ankle was decidedly fetching. The snake form of ankle is the mode affected. Another freak fashion now frequently to be seen consists of gloves of gold or silver thread.

Kills To Stop The Fiend.

The worst foe for 12 years of John Hayo, of Gladwin, Mich., was a running ulcer. He paid doctors over $400.00 without benefit. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve killed the ulcer and cured him. Cuts, Lacerations, Boils, Felons, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Infallible for Piles, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Corns. 25 cents. at

Brundage Drug Co.

EAT THEM LIKE CANDY.

No other remedy can be compared with Rexall Orderlies for the easy, pleasant and successful treatment of constipation. You may have back the money you pay us for them if they fail to satisfy you. Eat them like candy any time of day or night. They don't gripe or cause any annoyance whatever. Two sizes, 10c. and 25c.

J. D. CHEESMAN, Andover, N. Y.

Prizes in Lace Curtains.

[illegible] elaborate showing [illegible] styles. Nottingham, Irish Point, Brussels Net, Ginny. Prices 69c. up. Regular 25c. per yd. Curtain materials by the yard in figured and fancy nets, 25c. per. yard up.

Rockwell Bros. & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.

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Three doctors were operating on a man for appendicitis. After the operation was completed one of the doctors missed a small sponge. The patient was reopened, the sponge found within and the man sewed up again. Immediately the second doctor missed a needle. Again the patient was opened and closed. Then the third doctor missed a pair of scissors. "Gentlemen," said the victim as they were about to open him up again, "for heaven's sake, if you're going to keep this up put buttons on me!"—Success Magazine For May.

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