



DOCTOR McCREW
(50 years old.)
Office over
215 N. 14th St.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST

In the treatment of all forms of DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF MEN.
25 Years' Experience. 14 Years in Omaha.

VARICOCELE cured quickly and permanently. The most natural and scientific treatment that has yet been discovered. IT NOW REQUIRES BUT A FEW DAYS to cure Varicocele, without cutting, pain or loss of time. CHARGES LOW. I positively guarantee a cure.

SYPHILIS in all stages and condition cured, and every trace of the disease is thoroughly eliminated from the blood. All appearances of the disease quickly disappear. No "BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or face. A cure that is permanent for life.

WEAKNESS of young and middle aged men. LOSS OF MANHOOD from Excesses or Early Vices, Night Losses, Stricture, Hydrocele, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Gleet.

CURES GUARANTEED. CHARGES LOW.

Treatment by mail or express free from public gaze. Free Consultation. Send for free book on DISORDERS OF MEN.

Hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12. P. O. Box 386. Office over 215 N. 14th Street, between Farnam and Douglas Streets, OMAHA, NEB.

HALF RATES VIA Omaha & St. Louis R. R.
St. Louis and return, September 30th to October 5th.
Kansas City and return, September 25th to October 5th.
To most all points South, Sept. 4th and 15th.
All information at
Omaha & St. Louis R. R. City Ticket Office,
No. 1416 Farnam Street, Paxton Block or write
Harry E. Moores, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Neb.

Farmers and Poultrymen!!
You can not afford to be without **LAKE'S LICE EXTERMINATOR.** Save your Hens from Lice, Fleas and Scabs. Keep your Cattle free from Flies, and Poultry from Cholera, Coups, Scaly Leg, etc. If your dealer does not keep it, send 75 cents for a gallon.
LAKE CHEMICAL CO. 1913 GRAND AV. Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE.

You Pay Nothing Until Cured.

Facts Stated by My Former Patients.

If You Are Afflicted With Rupture Don't Fail to Read them.

My Guarantee is Valuable Because You do Not Pay Me One Cent Until You Are Well.

I present to the readers of this paper a few testimonial letters and names of former patients whom I have cured of rupture, believing that the afflicted would rather correspond with some one who has been cured than read what I might say about myself. They can more fully investigate and convince themselves as to the merits of my treatment. I could use this entire space singing my own praises, but believe the statement of those I have cured will be more satisfactory to the afflicted. I will ask you to write to any or all of them. If you are satisfied with what they say about my reliability and methods of treatment, write to me or call and see me. Remember that in all cases I guarantee a cure and do not accept one cent of money until you are well. Consultation by mail or in person is entirely free. I will be pleased to correspond with you regarding your case.

DR. ERNEST HENDERSON.

Wants to Add Letter to List, Hoping to In- fluence Other Sufferers—Bad Case of Rupture and Other Troubles for Years—Cured in Three Weeks—Did Not Take One Cent of Pay Until Cured.

McPherson, Kans. June 8, 1899.
Dr. Ernest Henderson, Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Doctor:—I want to add my testimonial letter to your already large list, hoping to influence some sufferer to go to you.
I had a bad case of rupture for years, and suffered greatly. I went to Dr. Henderson and was cured in three weeks. I cannot say too much for him. I know he can do just what he says he can do. The doctor does not ask one cent of pay until the patient is well. This is the best guarantee he can possibly give to any person afflicted as I was. I will answer anyone who wishes to know more about my case.
Very truly yours,
A. R. OLSON.

SEND FOR MY TREATISE ON THE CURE OF RUPTURE. SENT TO YOU FREE.

Desires to Add Testimonial—Case a Bad One—Permanent Cure in Short Time—Would Not Be Back in Same Condition for \$1,000.

Dr. Ernest Henderson,
My Dear Doctor:—I desire to add my testimonial to those you have cured of rupture. My case was a bad one and you made a permanent cure in a short time without pain and I never lost a day from my work. I cannot say too much for your cure and would not be back in the condition I was for a thousand dollars. I thank you and would recommend your rupture cure to anyone. Use this if you wish. I am, truly, thankfully yours,
FRED HARPER 201 Indiana Ave.

I GUARANTEE A CURE OR RECEIVE NO PAY FOR MY WORK. YOU PAY WHEN CURED.

DOCTOR'S MISTAKES
Are Usually Buried Six Feet Under Ground, But Here Are Two Exceptions.

When, after suffering two years with what was called appendicitis, Mr. Boland, 219 No. 19th street, Omaha, was told by the leading physicians and surgeons of Nebraska that he would have to undergo an operation and have a part of his anatomy removed, he formally bid farewell to the world and he knew, for he had known of others who had traveled the same dangerous road. Just before he submitted to the operation he met a friend who suggested that he try the new treatment—"Magnetic Osteopathy." He said he would not take the treatment, but would consult with Prof. Kharas and see what he would do later. Prof. Kharas, as the originator of this new science of curing diseases without drugs, feels the responsibility of "life and death" cases, so he examined Mr. Boland carefully—told him he had no appendicitis at all. His trouble proved to be simply a nervo-muscular stricture of the small intestine (duodenum). The professor so accurately described the difference between the actual existing condition and an appendicitis condition that Mr. Boland saw he had been humbugged by the medical and surgical practitioners, and took a week's treatment, costing him \$5, at the Kharas Headquarters in Omaha. He is now sound and well and hard at work. He is loud and enthusiastic in praise of Magnetic Osteopathy and the Kharas System. He realizes that he would probably have been a "buried man" if he had followed the advice of the surgeons, for they very much dislike to have their mistakes come to light, and when they chop into a man's "works" and see that they were "off" there is only one way to prevent the world from knowing the result—"The patient failed to rally from the operation as we expected," etc. Every day we read of their mistakes!

Miss Kit Distelhorst was expecting to go to the hospital for an operation the following day, when a relative suggested that she see Kharas. She did. The operation would have cost her \$200, besides, had it been successful, the loss of two very important parts of her anatomy, and the surgeons gave her very little hope for recovering from the operation at all. As a result of her coming to Prof. Kharas she is now sound and well. She took six weeks' treatment, spent \$30 and is, as she aptly expresses it, "all in one piece yet." This mention of her name is made with her express consent, and she will gladly inform any inquirer of the truth of the statement who will write her at her home, 2011 Cass street, Omaha, Neb. A long list of testimonials and positive proofs may be had by writing Prof. Kharas, 1515-17 Chicago street, Omaha, Neb. Literature free.

CURES all Kidney Diseases, Backache, etc. At Drugists, or by mail. \$1. Free book, advice, etc., of Dr. B. J. Kay, Saratoga, N. Y.

COUNTRY PUBLISHERS COMPANY OMAHA, Vol. 3—No. 38—1900

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Indianapolis Journal: "Henry is as ridiculous." "What's the matter now?" "He says I ought to have 'God bless our home' or 'Love your neighbors' engraved on this blank plate I wear on the back of my belt."

Detroit Free Press: He—How do I know that your love for me will last? She—What do you expect me to give you—a written recommendation from the last I loved?

Philadelphia Press: Ethel—I'm terribly disappointed in Laura. Edith—Why? Ethel—Oh, when she heard I had gossiped about her she talked awfully about me.

Somerville Journal: Hicks—I broke my wife's favorite vase this morning. Wicks—Tough luck, old man. Hicks—Yes, but there's one good thing about it. I know what to give her for a Christmas present.

Buffalo Express: "Hello, Jasper," exclaimed Spenders, stopping his rich uncle's valet, "how's your uncle this morning?" "Well, sir, he says he thinks he needs a change of hair." "So he's sent for the doctor, eh?" "No; his lawyer."

Detroit Journal: Such was her extreme misery that the wife fell into the vermacular. "You are not the only shirt in the laundry," she cried, bitterly. The man, her husband, shrugged his shoulders. "I'm not a shirt at all," he retorted. "If I were a shirt you wouldn't have done me up so nicely. Now she cursed the day that she was born."

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store and buy an article that has achieved universal popularity, like Cascaret's Candy Cathartic, for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an axe to grind. Don't stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for CASCARET'S is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has made for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the CASCARET substitute! Remember CASCARET'S are never sold in bulk, but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

Ingulf Herald. (I think this is the name you gave it) filling the scrotum. I am glad to say that I never had any trouble retaining it after the first treatment and that I am now a well man. Thanks to God and yourself. Your treatment was painless, and did not stop me from my work. A cure was made in less than a month. I certainly will do what I can for you and my suffering fellows, and most heartily recommend all ruptured to take your treatment. You may use this letter if you desire. I beg to remain all yours, as ever,
C. C. Stock Yards or 410 Landis Court.

CONSULTATION BY MAIL OR IN PERSON FREE. WRITE TO ME ABOUT YOUR CASE.

Suffered With Bad Case for Over Five Years—Could Not Stand it Any Longer—After Reading of It—Wrote to You—To Take Treatment—Paid for With Pleasure—Will Gladly Write to Others About Case.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3, 1900.
Dr. Ernest Henderson, City:
My Dear Doctor:—It is with pleasure I inform you that I am entirely cured of a bad case of rupture, for which you treated me first about two years ago. I suffered with a very bad rupture for over five years—many names were used but I could never retain it with the aid of a truss. As the rupture was constantly getting worse, and the pain so great, I could not stand it any longer. I was much discouraged. After reading your advertisement over a day or so again, I concluded to try your treatment, and to my surprise you cured me in less than four weeks. I am glad to say, after such a long time of suffering, I am absolutely sound and well. I paid your fee with pleasure, and still feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude which I hope to pay by inducing other sufferers to go to you for treatment, thereby doing a kindness to them and to you.

I will gladly write to anyone about my case. I almost forgot to say that I considered your offer of "receiving no pay until a cure was effected" as the best guarantee you could give, and that is what first gave me confidence in your treatment. I am, as ever,
Respectfully your friend,
J. S. HAMMICK,
19 East Sixth Street.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN CURED OF RUPTURE, AND ARE SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM MANY I HAVE CURED. IN WRITING THEM PLEASE ENCLOSE A STAMP FOR ANSWER:

- Mike Gaynor, 21 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kas.
- A. R. Olson, McPherson, Kas.
- Robert J. Brock, county attorney, Manhattan, Kas.
- M. Kent, 401 Orchard St., Chicago, Ill.
- Oscear Dillon, 901 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.
- H. McDonald, Denison, Kas.
- B. F. Dobbs, 1920 N. 17th St., Kansas City, Kas.
- A. Young, 2416 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- J. S. Hammick, plumbing, 19 E. 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- Thos. Baffo, Kansas City, Mo.
- W. C. Peak, grocer, 21 Central Ave., Kansas City, Kas.
- M. S. Welch, care Goodlander Milling Co., Ft. Scott, Kas.
- Dr. T. F. Parker, 1517 Brooklyn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- Herman Bagull, Kansas City, Mo.
- Wm. Lynn, Ransom, Kas.
- M. G. Hartzell, 719 Felix St., St. Joe, Mo.
- Fred Harper, 201 Indiana Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- William Wetman, 410 Landis Court, Kansas City, Mo.
- Reed P. Pfeiffer, Sedalia, Mo.
- R. J. Wood, merchant, Greenwood, Jackson county, Mo.
- Chas. T. Hummer, 424 Edmond St., St. Joe, Mo.
- Will B. Castor, 11 N. Spring Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Fred Finns, 67 Cherry St., Kansas City, Mo.
- E. R. Demore, Kansas City, Mo.
- E. B. Griffith, 207 Lyceum Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
- Thomas McMahon, 704 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.
- E. W. Dement, restaurant keeper, 109 E. 18th St., residence 1012 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.
- Child 13 months old.
- G. F. Shaw, assistant county surveyor, Independence, Mo.
- Washington Baker, Hill's Summit, Kas.
- William Higgins, 117 Car Ave., Armourdale, Kas.
- W. L. Gray, Stanberry, Mo.
- W. I. Wingate, Amity, Mo.
- Earl Maxwell, Valley Fair, Kas.
- C. Sandy, 726 Kansas Ave., Kansas City, Kas.
- James McMockin, 622 Tullis Court Kansas City, Mo.
- Frank Craig, 15th and Toppling Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SEND FOR MY TREATISE ON THE CURE OF RUPTURE. SENT TO YOU FREE.

Lutheran Minister Cured After Suffering Six Years—Tried Many Trusses but They All Failed—Upon Advice of Rev. F. Pfeiffer, of Sedalia, Mo., Tried Dr. Henderson, the Rupture Specialist, of Kansas City.

The cure was complete—Has Dispensed with Trusses—W. A. Answered Letters From Those Afflicted Who Wish Further Particulars.

This is to certify that I have taken Dr. Ernest Henderson's treatment for rupture and that I find it entirely successful. I have examined a number of patients that he has treated and I find that a permanent cure has been made in every case. I have watched his treatment for some time, as I have been in this line of business myself, having been an expert truss fitter for a number of years. I believe this is the most rational treatment of the kind that will be successful in every case. I would most heartily recommend anyone with a rupture to consult Dr. Henderson.
Very respectfully yours,
JACOB WEITZEL, Independence, Mo.

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Dr. Ernest Henderson,
My Dear Doctor:—I desire to add my testimonial to those you have cured of rupture. My case was a bad one and you made a permanent cure in a short time without pain and I never lost a day from my work. I cannot say too much for your cure and would not be back in the condition I was for a thousand dollars. I thank you and would recommend your rupture cure to anyone. Use this if you wish. I am, truly, thankfully yours,
FRED HARPER 201 Indiana Ave.

I GUARANTEE A CURE OR RECEIVE NO PAY FOR MY WORK. YOU PAY WHEN CURED.

No Trouble After First Treatment, Which was Painless—Did Not Interfere With Work and Cured in Less Than One Month—Recommend Treatment to All Rupture Sufferers.

Dr. Ernest Henderson, 703 W. 9th St., City.
My Dear Doctor:—I write you unsolicited, to advise you that I have made a permanent cure of my rupture—which was, as you know, a large direct

LADIES' COLUMN.

LOVE CHANGES NOT.

All things in life we may not know, Nor how each soul is tempted; We only know that this is true— From blame we're not exempted. But this I know, whatever they say, Or faults with you they're finding, One smile that plays upon thy lips Like rainbow hues is blinding.

And when you gazed with those dear eyes, Where love shone sweet and tender; You sealed for life her who adores, In all things your defender! If e'er your bark be roughly tossed Or fortune's smile may falter, I'll pray their wheels will be reversed, For love can never alter.

And thus I hope to ever be Some joy or inspiration; Although I may not be the one To win the declaration! It still will be so sweet to know, With love's great sorrow shading, In loving you I loved thee last When life's last sun was fading.

—Kate Gregory.

FURNISHING NOTES.

The newest furniture for the porch is made of old hickory in very substantial and comfortable forms. This furniture, it is claimed, is almost indestructible. Something new and airy in summer window drapery is colored mull. This material is full a yard wide and fast in color.

Madagascar cross-stripe curtains have recently been selling for about \$1.50 per pair. These curtains are light in weight and very decorative in effect.

Something dainty and cool looking are the ruffled organdie bed sets in delicate colors on white grounds. Window curtains come to match them; both are of the finest quality and would dress the bed and windows in a guest chamber very acceptably.

India rockers are picturesque and delightfully comfortable for the porch as well as for the house. Their frames are made of bentwood; the seats and backs are composed of red and yellow splints gayly interwoven. The bentwood gives restful curves to the back and sides of these chairs.

Housewives may now find bargains in this summery curtains to make look cool and inviting during the hot season of late August and early September. There are ruffles, with insertion and wide ruffles, edged with pretty laces; fancy muslin curtains with lace stripe and coin-spot design and ruffled borders.

DON'T.

Don't forget to fight the little red mites so numerous in the hen house at this time of year.

Don't keep the old hen through the moulting season; if she is two years old she has outlived her usefulness.

Don't forget to keep the young chicks well fed and growing from the start.

Don't have the perches high off the floor, thus you save many cases of bumble foot.

Don't starve the laying hen; keep her well supplied with good food.

Don't let her depend entirely on her own resources, even if you must buy feed.

Don't forget to supply fowls with plenty of fresh, pure water.

Don't let their grit boxes get empty. Don't allow the oyster shell sacks to ever become entirely empty.

Don't send dirty eggs to market. Don't use egg shells to clear the coffee; it is a nasty habit.

Don't sell eggs that you cannot guarantee to be perfectly fresh.

Don't sell sick fowls for any use. Don't sell by the pound corn covered up in a chicken's crop.

Don't forget to have good warm houses for the poultry this winter.

Don't neglect anything about the poultry or houses and you will make poultry raising profitable.

OUR COOK BOOK.

English Biscuits—Beat four eggs five minutes in half a pound of sugar, with the grated rind of a lemon; whisk it quarter of an hour until light, then put in pound of flour with a little rose-water, and bake with sugar over them. One may use baking powder if afraid to bake without.

Scripture Cake—One cupful butter, three and one-half cupfuls flour, three cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls seeded raisins, two cupfuls figs, one cupful water, one cupful sliced and blanched almond, six eggs, one tablespoonful of honey, a pinch of salt, spices to taste, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Chop raisins and figs, flour well, and add salt. Beat ingredients together thoroughly.

Beef Loaf—Three pounds of beef, ground fine; three eggs, one and one-half pints of dry bread or cracker crumbs, one pint of milk, salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly, roll in crumbs and bake one and one-half hours. Serve cold, cut in thin slices.

A NEW GRAPE JELLY.

Take the grapes, Concord or any other, when they are only just turned enough to make the jelly of a clear red color. Wash, drain and put on to scald with a small quantity of cherry leaves. When sufficiently scalded, or so that the skins are broken enough to let the juice out, but not enough to cook the juice, take off and strain. Do not squeeze if clear jelly is wanted. Heat the juice, skim, add sugar in proportion as for other jelly, and make as you do other jelly. The cherry leaves give the flavor of cherries, which, I think, is finer; and then it adds to the variety of jelly.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

The large loose waves so essential to the low, fluffy, half-parted pompadour style of hair dressing can be made by wetting the hair and tying broad bands of tape around it.

One of the most stylish gloves for wear with light gowns is old-fashioned looking of soft thin kid, with no stitching on the back and only one pearl button.

Children's shoes, like those of their elders, have the broad, comfortable toe and the heavy sole, the little girls' shoes being made on the same lines as those of their brothers.

Some of the cold weather street bolero and Eton jackets of black, royal blue, Russian green and Grenat velvet or velours de Nord will be finished with long pointed revers and Robespierre hood of otter, seal, mink or other costly fur.

Natty French jackets of covert cloth are made with loose fronts without dart seams, double-breasted and finished with three graduated circular shoulder capes, the roll of the lining showing like a silk or satin piping at the extreme edge of each cape.

Real laces are being used to a remarkable extent, Cluny Arabian, point d'Alencon, Irish point, point de Flanders and renaissance taking the lead. Batiste laces are also much worn as trimming for cloth or silk, designs copied from rare old laces being embroidered on ecru batiste.

Ostrich feathers are already showing themselves in the millinery establishments in all colors, and they can be found to blend with the soft shades of the handsome new cloths. It was prophesied early in the spring that they would be popular and it is probable that they will be—certainly an effort is being made in that direction.

Long chains are still popular, but they are hung with odd pendants and charms. Turquoise matrix is much used in this kind of jewelry and an opaque stone of malachite green is also a favorite. Fresh water pearls in their irregular shapes lend themselves readily to odd and original designs and make particularly attractive pendants or drops on curiously wrought chains of gold.

Apparently this is to be a season of buckles. They are steadily growing larger and more popular and are much more beautiful, from an artistic point of view, than ever before. Antique designs are first favorites, particularly the Egyptian in dull metal and opaque stones. This fad for the odd and the unique extends through all the field of jewelry and the demand is bringing some work that is wonderfully beautiful and original.

Very smart looking tailor costumes of military blue bourette cloth have made their appearance with their new extension front boleros trimmed with rows of narrow flat gold braid and expensive gold buttons flecked with blue enamel. Suits in delicate silver-blue faced cloth have short double-breasted Eton jackets with revers, facings and added girdles of soft Persian satin in beautiful color blendings. Other costumes have vests of pale cameo pink or doe colored cloth braided very elaborately in brown soutache and fastened with buttons of old bronze and French gilt.

The name of the new bolero is legion. Instead of waning in favor its autumn varieties are almost past counting, and its new effects, strictly and minutely chronicled, would fill a small volume. It appears in models of every beautiful fabric, from lace, net, silk, crepe de chine, sheer wool, etc., to velvet, brocade, panne, watered silk, French velours and so on through the glowing fall exhibit to fur of every costly description. The bolero and the Eton models complete elegant costumes for visiting, for the promenade, for day functions, and in the preparing of elaborate evening toilets.

The skirts of some of the smart autumn dresses of light wool are shirred several inches below the belt, after being slightly gored on the front and side breadths. The back breadths are box-plated, and the lower part of the skirt is laid in horizontal tucks of graduated width, beginning with one about two and a half inches wide at the extreme edge of the skirt. Sometimes the tucks are stitched in with silk of a color contrasting with that which forms the skirt, and very often there is a taffeta or surah waist the exact shade of the wool fabric, pindotted in silk, the color of the machine stitching. The effect is very pretty in gray and cherry red, blue and old rose or fawn color with Persian maude dots and stitching.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

Empress Eugenie has been staying in Paris in the strictest incognito, but is expected to return shortly to her country place at Farnborough Hill, Sussex, after an absence of nearly seven months.

Beatrice Harraden, while trying to regain lost health on her California ranch, has taken up carpentry and has become skilled in the use of the saw and plane. She has also become proficient as an orchardist and in other work upon her grounds.

Rebecca Lynn is tollgate keeper at a bridge over the Delaware river. The other day a crowd of thirty railroad laborers attempted to pass without paying their way. When Miss Lynn showed a revolver and pushed it under the leading rowdy's nose they all changed their minds.

Mrs. T. Di of Idaho City will vote as an American citizen at the fall election. Being born in that state, Idaho's woman suffrage law took her in, while her husband, a native of China, is barred from the franchise. Mrs. T. Di received a common school education and is a constant reader of the American dailies.

FARM NEWS NOTES.

FEEDING COWS ON PASTURE.
It has been very definitely determined that no kind of feed nor any amount of feeding will increase the richness of the milk of a cow. One cow will give, say, 3 per cent milk and another milk that tests 4 per cent, and no device of the feeder can increase or diminish the per cent of butter fat in that cow's milk. Whether she gives a quart or six quarts the milk will be the same in its percentage of butter fat. The only thing we can do to make a cow produce more butter is to so feed her that she will give more milk. As the milk does not change it follows that the more milk a cow gives the more butter she will produce and up to a certain limit it is profitable to feed a cow so as to stimulate the flow of milk.

We have never found it of any advantage to feed cows grain, whole or ground, when the pasture is plentiful and fresh in the spring, as grass is the perfect feed for a dairy cow. But when the pasture gets short and dry and the days hot, with the flies bad, we find it profitable to give them all the nice, sweet clover hay they would eat once a day, and with this about four pounds of wheat bran. This with plenty of water that is fresh and cool will keep up the milk flow during the hot weather as well as anything we have ever tried. We let the cow stay in the field and in the shade until about 5 o'clock when we bring them up and put them in a shed on the shady side of the barn and feed them their hay, or green stuff.

When we milk in the evening we put the cows in the stable, which is kept dark, and feed them two pounds of bran. In the morning we feed the same quantity of bran and give them a bucket of freshly pumped water at the same time.

Then they eat until the sun gets too hot for comfort, when they retire to the shade and lie there, sometimes until they are brought home in the evening. We have our cows come in in the fall, so they will go dry about the beginning of September and come in again about the middle of October. This gives the calves a chance to get a start before cold weather begins and gives us fresh cows for making butter about the time the price gets best in the fall and through the winter.

THE UNIVERSITY FARM BUILDING

The new university farm building is a two-story brick structure, one hundred and eight feet long by fifty-five feet wide. The exterior is of plain brick, but the lines of the building are pleasing.

It will house the agricultural experiment station and a portion of the school of agriculture not already housed in the dairy building on the farm. The first floor is for the use of the experiment station and the remainder of the building is to be devoted to the school.

Connected with the building is a greenhouse arranged so that students can be taught tree setting and pruning during the winter months, when most of the farm boys find it most convenient to attend the school. In the basement of the building and connecting with the greenhouse are the horticultural work rooms, where budding and grafting are to be taught, and where spraying machines and other horticultural implements can be examined.

Upstairs are the various laboratories and class rooms. In the soil laboratory students will study the properties of soils as affecting crop production. In the entomological laboratory they learn the life history and habits of destructive insects, so that they may be able to combat them successfully. Similar practical results are attained in the botanical and chemical laboratories.

The first floor is devoted to the offices and laboratories of the experiment station. This is the institution supported by the government, which is working out the problems of the farmer and making it possible to teach agriculture in a practical way. The scientist is here brought directly in contact with practical farm operations and tests all theories before advocating them. The erection of this building last year marked a new era in agricultural education in Nebraska.

HOG PROSPECTS.

Those who are in position to judge do not anticipate large supplies and bad breaks in the hog market before the opening of the winter packing season, November 1. Reports from all over the country indicate that numbers of hogs to be finished this summer and fall are not large. In spite of a big crop crop ahead it is very likely that the winter season will open with hogs well above the prices of last year; and moreover that prices during the coming winter will average well. A bumper corn crop usually means very cheap hogs, but this condition promises to be modified next winter by an excellent demand for provisions. Definite calculations are impossible at such long range; but there is every indication of a healthy hog market next winter, at prices comparing favorably with values of corn.

LOW PRICED CATTLE.

Those who read the representative sales of cattle in market will note that a good many sell at comparatively low prices. Reason is that there is no place for which they are especially wanted. They are not fat enough to make desirable killers nor good enough to make salesmen as "in-betweens," and that very aptly describes them. Stuff of this kind must always sell at comparatively low prices. There is no special demand for the "misfits" in any kind of live stock.