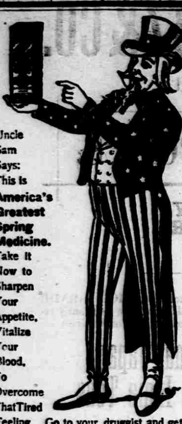

Uncle
Sam
Says:
This is
**America's
Greatest
Spring
Medicine.**
Take it
Now to
Sharpen
Your
Appetite,
Vitalize
Your
Blood,
To
Overcome
That Tired
Feeling. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it today, and realize at once the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Spring Medicine.

Paderewski, the famous pianist, was given an ovation at a recent concert in London. It had been announced that it would be his only appearance this season in that city and the hall was crowded.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Peter was probably a married man or he wouldn't have learned to be so quick at denying things.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Nearly 40 per cent of the population of Siberia are Russian exiles.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Don't commit suicide; its a crime punishable with imprisonment.

Star Tobacco is the leading brand of the world, because it is the best.

Don't mind a little thing like slander, it will rub off when dry.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his recent speech before the New Orleans Press Club said if he were to give any advice to a public man, the most valuable he could offer would be "Always be frank with the reporters of reputable papers.

Three more of our battleships, the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, are rapidly advancing toward the time of launching, and in the fall they will be ready to put into the water. These vessels were provided for by act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, the Illinois going to the Newpport News Shipbuilding company for $2,595,000, the Alabama, for $2,650,000, going to Cramps', and the Wisconsin for $2,647,950, going to the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The ships combine structurally the best features of the Iowa and the Kearsage, having the high freeboard of the former and the moderate draught of the latter.

Taking one step beyond the advanced club idea, the women of New York have organized a Masonic Lodge. The Masonesses, who use the ritual of the first woman's lodge, founded in France in 1798, and of which the Empress Josephine was a member, met in a real lodgeroom, fate and the Masons being kind to them. The principal requisite for membership in the Manhattan Mystic lodge—the name the women have chosen, is that one must be the wife, widow, daughter, sister or granddaughter of a Mason.

Not long ago the Dublin Independent published the following obituary notice: "Smit—on the 28th inst., Amy Jane Mary Smit, eldest daughter of John and Wilhelmina Smith, aged 1 day and 2½ hours. The bereaved and heart broken parents beg to tender their hearty thanks to Dr. Jones for his unremitting attention during the illness of the deceased, and for the moderate brevity of his bill. Also to Mr. Wilson for running for the doctor, and to Mr. Robinson for recommending mustard plaster."

Fabulous Wealth.

The "mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates is in too many instances a fable. The products nearer home are surer and promise more rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria and dyspepsia.

Don't presume; but if you've got to do it always presume for the best.

An Editor Says.

The editor of the Riverton, Ia., Independent writes: "I am indeed pleased to say that your medicines are the best I have ever tried for stomach troubles—one of the most horrible diseases flesh is heir to. I had been afflicted with the trouble for four years or more in an aggravated form, and during the last two years, notwithstanding I had treatment from noted physicians from different localities, I kept getting worse and worse, until life became almost unendurable and in reality a torture. Luckily, I was induced to try Dr. Kay's Renovator. After using a half dozen packages, I am actually feeling like a new person. I believe suffering humanity can be benefitted thereby, I willingly scatter the good tidings. Again, I say, I believe your remedies for "stomach troubles" are the best ever put on the market."

"Stomach Trouble" can be cured by Dr. Kay's Renovator when all other remedies fail. It renovates and removes the cause and the disease is cured. As a Spring Medicine it has no equal. For constipation, liver and kidney disease it effects a permanent cure. A valuable book sent free. Druggists sell Dr. Kay's Renovator at 25c. and $1, or six for $5, but if they do not have it, do not take any substitute they may say is "just as good" for it has no equal. You can get it from us by return mail. Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb.

Don' think because a man has a big head that it is necessarily long.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve, and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Don't believ all a man says about his neighbor or half he says about himself.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes, 20 for 5 cts.

DOCTORS DON'T DENY IT.

The frank testimony of a famous physician.

When Dr. Ayer announced his Sarsaparilla to the world, he at once found the physicians his friends. Such a remedy was what they had looked for, and they were prompt to appreciate its merits and prescribe it. Perhaps no medicine—known as a patent medicine—is so generally administered and prescribed by physicians as Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and diseases of the skin that indicate a tainted condition of the blood. Experience has proved it to be a specific in such diseases, and sores of long standing, old ulcers, chronic rheumatism, and many other like forms of disease have yielded to the persevering use of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla after other medicines had utterly failed. The testimonials received from physicians to the value of this remedy would fill a volume. Here is one leaf signed by Rich'd H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the success which your preparation of Sarsaparilla has had in the treatment of cutaneous and other diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood. Were it necessary, I might give you the names of at least fifty individuals who have been cured of long-standing complaints simply by the administration of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One very remarkable instance was that of a quite old woman who had lived at Catonsville, near this city. She had been afflicted with the rheumatism for three years, and had taken as she had informed me, more than one hundred dollars' worth of medicine to obtain relief, yet without any beneficial result. I advised her to try a bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and told her that if it failed to do her good, I would refund the money. A short time afterward, I learned that it had cured her, and a neighbor of hers similarly afflicted was also entirely relieved of his complaint by its use. This is the universal result of the administration of your Sarsaparilla. It is without exception, the best blood purifier with which I am acquainted."

There is no other similar medicine can show a similar record. Others have imitated the remedy. They can't imitate the record. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the friendship of the physician and the favor of the family, because it cures. It fulfills all promises made for it. It has healed thousands of people of the most malignant diseases that can mutilate mankind. Nothing has ever superceded it and nothing ever will until a medicine is made that can show a record of cures greater in number and equal in wonder to those wrought by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Curebook, a story of cures told by the cured, is sent free on request by the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass. Write for it.

Massachusetts is the third state to substitute electrocution for the gallows. New York and Ohio are the other two states that have adopted it.

No woman ever has such perfect confidence in her husband that she never tries to catch him in a trap.

Why is it that all the rogues manage to get into the other political party?

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Substitutes will disappoint. Ask for 1897 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to
A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass

Dr. Kay's Renovator, Guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases, biliousness, headache, etc. At druggists 25c & $1.

FAIRBANKS SCALES Omaha

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, [illegible]
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

ROOFING The best Red Rope Roofing for 1c per sq. ft., caps and nails included. Substitutes for Plaster. Samples free. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Washington, D. C. Send for 50th anniversary work on patents FREE. Highest ref'rnces.

[illegible]

Don't strike a man until you are sure he deserves it—and then be sure he is smaller than you are.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Don't think because a man is a police man that he is always looking for trouble.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabucher, La., August 26, 1895.

It is estimated that there are more than 30,000 professional cooks in New York. The chefs of the hotels and popular restaurants earn from $3,000 to $12,000 a year. It may sound strange, but it is a fact, that the great majority of Gotham's kitchen kings are Irish, and find employment in the homes of the upper middle class at salaries ranging from $18 to $30 a week. A Vanderbilt chef who received $10,000 per annum is now running a swell restaurant in London.

A wild son of ex-Governor Desha of Kentucky, was, years ago, convicted of murder, pardoned by his father and disappeared. He is now one of the most eloquent preachers in the Hawaiian islands.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain-O

It takes the place of coffee at ¼ the cost.

Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

CAMPFIRE SKETCHES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES FOR THE VETERANS.

Saved a Foe's Life—An Incident of the Battle of Gettysburg—Desertion from the Army and Navy Service Is Not Common.

The Old Navy.

The captain stood on the carronade; "First lieutenant," says he,
"Send all my merry men aft here, for they must list to me;
I haven't the gift of the gab, my sons—because I'm bred to the sea;
That ship there is a Frenchman, who means to fight with we.
And odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!

"That ship there is a Frenchman, and if we don't take she
'Tis a thousand bullets to one that she will capture we;
I haven't the gift of gab, my boys; so each man to his gun;
If she's not mine in half an hour, I'll flog each mother's son.
And odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!"

We fought for twenty minutes, when the Frenchman had enough;
"I little thought," said he, "that your men were of such stuff;"
Our captain took the Frenchman's sword, a low bow made to he;
'I haven't the gift of the gab, monsieur, but polite I wish to be.
And odds bobs, hammer and tongs, long as I've been to sea,
I've fought 'gainst every odds—and I've gained the victory!"

Our captain sent for all of us: "My merry men," said he,
"I haven't the gift of the gab, my lads, but yet I thankful be:
You've done your duty handsomely, each man stood to his gun;
If you hadn't, you villains, as sure as day, I'd have flogged each mother's son.
For odds bobs, hammer and tongs, as long as I'm at sea,
I'll fight 'gainst every odds—and I'll gain the victory!"

—Frederick Marryat.

Saved a Foe's Life.

"A most pathetic as well as one of the most heroic incidents of the war of the rebellion occurred on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg," said Judge Thomas J. Mackey of South Carolina a few evenings ago.

"Lee never intended to give battle at that point, where the Federals held vantage ground, but was drawn into the battle by a question of shoes. This last point may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true. Pettigrew's North Carolina division was barefooted and got permission to go into the town of Gettysburg and get a supply of shoes. The soldiers there met a federal force and became engaged hotly. Each side re-enforced heavily, and the battle ended with a decided advantage on the part of the Confederates, who hold the field.

"As General John B. Gordon's brigade was advancing, during the heat of the battle, he saw a federal general lying wounded and apparently dying right in the path. He dismounted, and raising the head of the wounded officer, which lay in a hollow, placed a knapsack beneath it. He then gave him some water and whisky to revive him. He inquired who he was and was answered:

"'I am General Francis Barlow of New York.'

"'What can I do for you, general?' asked General Gordon. 'Have you any last wish to intrust to me?'

"'Please take a package of letters from the breast pocket of my coat,' said Barlow, in a weakened voice.

"General Gordon did so.

"'Now,' said Barlow, 'I beg of you to read one to me, for they are from my wife and I wish her words to be the last I shall ever hear.'

"While the shot and shell were plowing up the ground, General Gordon read aloud the letter of a noble, patriotic woman to her dying husband. When he had finished reading it General Barlow requested him to tear up all the letters, as he did not wish them to be profaned by the eyes of strangers.

"General Gordon bade him good-bye and hurried forward to overtake his command. He then sent a flag of truce by messenger to General Meade at his headquarters. The messenger was informed where Mrs. Barlow might be found. On receiving General Gordon's note she hastened to her husband on the field of battle under fire. She found him, and, under careful nursing, he recovered health and strength.

"General Gordon and the brave officer whom he succored on the field of Gettysburg met again about fifteen years after the date of the incident I have related. Gordon was then a United States senator from Georgia and Barlow was attorney general of the state of New York. At a dinner given by Mr. Potter, a representative in congress from New York, a gentleman was introduced to Gordon as General Barlow of New York city.

"Gordon scanned him closely and observed:

"'Was General Barlow, the brave soldier of the union army, who was killed at Gettysburg, related to you, sir?'

"'Though not with literal fidelity to historic truth, yes, sir, very closely related,' was the prompt reply. 'I am the General Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg, and I recognize in you the General Gordon whose soldiers killed me.'

"Upon that announcement they gave each other such cordial proofs of mutual esteem as served to illustrate that no hands clasp so warmly, at least among Americans, as those that have sheathed the sword, after having drawn it in battle.

"This incident serves to emblazon the truth of General Lamar's utterance in his speech upon the death of Senator Charles Sumner, delivered in the house of representatives, when he said: 'Americans, know one another, and you will love one another.'"

Desertion not Common.

The recent arrest in Jamaica of an alleged deserter from a warship in the Brooklyn navy yard was rather an unusual event in this neighborhood. Sometimes soldiers stray from Willets Point or sailors from the navy yard, get drunk and overstay their time, but that is an offense hardly to be called desertion.

The service of Uncle Sam has become much more attractive of recent years than it was in the past. Barring the chance of getting into the command of a brutal officer, the wearer of the blue has a pretty good opportunity to profit by his enlistment. Of course the pay is small, but the soldier or sailor is "found" and has little need of spending money. The service is excellent for the health, especially in the case of men who have suffered from too much whisky.

The establishment of post schools, where enlisted men may repair the defects of their early education, is a good thing for the Tommies and Jackies. It is quite possible for an ignorant, stoop-shouldered and consumptive young fellow, scarcely knowing his A. B. C's to be turned out at the end of a term of enlistment in the army a taller, bigger, handsomer man, with a full chest, a good education, the habit of command as a petty officer and enough money saved to embark in some small business for himself.

Fortitude of Turkish Soldiers.

An English surgeon, Dr. Ryan, while serving with the Turkish army in the campaign of 1877-78, saw a marvelous exhibition of the fortitude that resists pain and sustains with cheerfulness a violent physical shock.

The surgeon's first capital operation was performed on a Turkish soldier whose knee had been shattered by a shell. He refused to take chloroform, and the surgeon took his leg off above the knee.

He never groaned nor uttered an exclamation, but smoked a cigarette during the operation. When the Turkish captain came around with his note-book to take down the name, age and regiment of each wounded man this patient answered quietly all questions, though the surgeon was stitching up the flap of skin over the stump.

At the first battle of Plevna Dr. Ryan worked all day among the wounded. In his book, "Under the Red Crescent," he records that in all his surgical experience he has never known men to exhibit such fortitude under intense agony as did these Turkish soldiers.

The recovery of the wounded, considering the unfavorable conditions under which they were treated, filled him with wonder. Their injuries were terrible, but their splendid physique, unimpaired by intemperance, enabled many of them, after a few weeks in the hospital to resume their places in the ranks.

"I never saw a private soldier under the influence of liquor during the whole time that I was in the country," writes Surgeon Ryan. "There were many of these men whose lives I could have saved if I could have persuaded them to take stimulants; but it was impossible to get them to touch alcohol, even as medicine.

"The principles of their religion forbid the use of alcohol, and the humble Turk clings so tenaciously to his religion that he would rather meet death itself than violate its precepts."

Many of the wounded lost their lives owing to their religious belief that the loss of a limb would prevent them from entering Paradise. They refused to submit to amputations, preferring to die rather than to live maimed.

Queer Way to Cross a Stream.

Travancore, except the main trunk roads, only possesses village roads, which go as the crow flies, across streams and over hill and dale. To Europeans who have to travel in this country the fording of a river is not such pleasure as it is to the natives; their clothes would no doubt dry quickly in the burning sun, but it is very possible that they would contract malarial fever, not to say rheumatism, by following the example of the natives, off whose bodies the water runs as easily as off a duck's back. The illustration shows the bishop of Travancore and Cochin while on tour, being carried across a stream by his coolies; his fellow-missionary is awaiting his return. "With our arms embracing the necks of the two front men, our legs carried behind by two others, with two more aiding as supports for fear we should break in two in the middle, we were carried across really deep places like logs," was the description given by one of the travelers.

Lincoln Feared His Wife.

At a recent dinner in Boston a former resident of Springfield, Ill., told a story of Lincoln, which is sufficiently characteristic of the man, as the country remembers him, to be unlike most Lincoln anecdotes in being true. The relater said: "The fire hose company of Springfield was very proud of its well-equipped fire apparatus, and, desiring to secure some extra supplies, subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions, and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving $50 to the brigade, and she'll say: 'Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your $20."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Lincoln's Spontaneous Wit.

From the San Francisco Argonaut: A delegation of preachers from Chicago once waited upon President Lincoln to urge the issuance of the emancipation proclamation. The spokesman urged the claim with ecclesiastical dignity by saying:

"The Lord sends this commission to you, President Lincoln."

"Perhaps so," he replied, "but isn't it strange that He should send His message by way of Chicago?"

To another delegation urging immediate action, he said: "If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?"

"Five," replied the spokesman.

"No," said the bothered president, "it would only have four. Calling the tail a leg wouldn't make it one."

When sick with the varioloid he told the doctor that he was "glad that now he had something to give which the office-seekers did not want."

To Insure Attention.

"Did you ever make the embarrassing error of mistaking a guest for a waiter?" "Me? No. I find it a good plan, though to mistake the head waiter for a guest."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I wish that I could acquire a reputation for being bright," said Willie Washington. "There is nothing easier," answered Miss Cayenne. "All you need do is to say you have heard it before whenever any one else says anything clever."

A man resembles a ball of twine when he is wrapped up in himself.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

The Hen or the Incubator.

Whether a farmer shall use a hen or an incubator for hatching his chicks will depend largely on the volume of his operations. If he keeps only a dozen or so hens it certainly will not pay him to depend on an incubator, but if he expects to raise several hundreds hens a year, as we believe every farmer should, it will be advisable for him to secure an incubator as soon as he can. Incubators can now be purchased very cheaply, and the investment will be a permanent one, for it is probably true that so far as one man's life is concerned incubators never wear out. An incubator will pay for itself many times in the course of ten years. Not only so, but it will save much labor. And, while buying, it is better to get a large machine. A big flock of chicks is not so hard to look out for as a number of smaller flocks, as one can readily imagine who has had much to do with sitting hens.

The comparison of the hen and the incubator shows that much of the preponderance of testimony is on the side of the incubator. Who that has had to look after a dozen sitting hens has not wished that all of the hens could be combined into one big hen and that all of the chicks could be put into one flock? This is one of the most valuable things about the incubator. One can raise from one to two hundred chicks at a time and have the work all in a bunch. Another advantage is that the lice can be finally exterminated. In fact if a man begins right and takes care of his poultry as he should there is no reason in the world for ever having a louse among the poultry, if all of the chicks are raised in incubators. This alone is a consideration of vast moment. When we use hens for sitting it is generally impossible to exterminate the lice. At least, even if they can be exterminated by extraordinary methods, they seldom are. Some time ago the Farmers' Review sent out inquiries to its readers as to the cause of losses in the poultry yard. The replies showed that more chicks were lost from lice than from all other causes combined. Thus the incubator removes at one stroke the greatest cause for mortality among chicks.

Probably the second greatest loss among newly born chicks is being trodden to death by the old hen. We sometimes hear people say that no one can care for a chick as an old hen, but the fact remains that the hen is so stupid that she will stand on a chick till the life is gone, even though the little one keeps up a constant peeping as long as it can. Instinct does not take the place of intellect. The writer has frequently lost the larger part of a brood through the stupidity of the old hen. This is especially true of heavy hens for mothers. With some of the heavy birds it is no unusual thing to go out to their nest every morning and find "another dead chick." So we believe that it will pay the farmer to substitute his own intellect for the instinct of the hen. This he can do in the purchase of an incubator.

Of course, like all other things, the running of an incubator must be learned, but this is not a difficult thing to do, provided one will listen to the advice of those who have run them for many years. It is not at all necessary for one to learn entirely in the dear school of experience. The main point in an incubator is to keep the temperature right, and to see that when the chicks come into the brooder they have enough heat to enable them to make a continuous growth.

The Air of the Stable.

Too little attention is paid to the air of the stable. Yet there are two reasons why the air should be kept pure. First, for the purpose of preserving the health of the cows; second, that milk drawn in the stable may not be polluted by the bad air. In the spring and summer and fall it is an easy matter to thoroughly air the stable in day time. Open all the doors and all the windows, letting in the sun as well as the wind. The work of the latter will be the more effective if care has been taken to keep the manure cleaned out, and if arrangements have been made to have the urine run off into tanks below or outside of the barn. The less the air is allowed to be polluted by these means the easier will it be to keep the whole inside of the stable clean and sweet smelling.

One of the greatest obstacles to pure air is the usual system of handling the manure. That is, a hole is cut in the side of the barn through which to throw out the droppings. The pile on the outside accumulates from month to month, and by spring has become a source of foul smells that penetrate into the stable through all the cracks, windows and doors. The manure pile against the side of the barn is a relic of barbarism, and must be banished, both for the sake of cleanliness and that it may no longer be an offense to the eye. Once dispose of the manure question and it will be possible to keep the barn in a condition that will make clean milk the rule and not the exception. If we are to have clean smelling barns, it will be also necessary to have clean cows, for when cows are so badly kept that their flanks are plastered with filth, we cannot hope to accomplish a permanent good by opening the doors to the pure air. Stinking cows will shortly again make bad the air that has been but recently purified. Clean cows may be had by constructing the platforms where they stand, so that they will keep clean, and by building stalls in such a manner that the cows will be compelled to stand straight.

It will cost something to arrange the cow stable so that the air can be kept pure, but it will save money that would be spent in doctoring the cattle. It will also save now and then the life of an animal. Recently, on a big dairy farm in Illinois, a very fatal disease broke out, resulting in the loss of scores of good animals. Investigation showed that the trouble had begun with filthy stables, and that cleanly methods were not introduced till it was too late.

Excellence in Beef Cattle.

(Condensed from Farmers' Review Stenographic Report of meeting of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.)

Prof. C. F. Curtis of Iowa spoke on practical excellence in beef cattle. Last fall a railroad man in Iowa had made the statement that there were 80,000,000 bushels of corn stored along the railroads in that state that could not be marketed at a profit. Things have changed some since then, but there is little doubt that something like the same conditions exist now in Kansas. Within his memory there had not been a time when the outlook for cattle raising was better than at present. He then gave an illustrated talk on the different breeds as beef producers. As we have previously reported this talk, we will omit it now. The subject of gains in beef per pound of feed was discussed.

Q.—In your experiments at the Iowa experiment station is it not shown that cattle having the same breeding and the same age differ greatly as to the comparative gains they can make on the same food?

A.—Yes, sir; there are differences, but those differences are more influenced by the manner of feeding than by the breeding of cattle. We have found that a coarse-bred animal will make more gain than a fine-fleshed animal.

Q.—What advantage do you find in the Shorthorns over the Herefords?

A.—Well, we have made some experiments and have not found much difference. Sometimes our experiments have been in favor of one breed and sometimes of the other. I do not think that we have carried our experiments far enough to be able to say for a certainty which is best.

Mr. Norton—You spoke of that three or four year old Hereford steer gaining more rapidly than some steers of another type. Did he not eat more?

A.—Yes, sir; the big steer is always able to make a better gain than a small one, but it costs more.

Q.—Will it pay to buy Mexican steers for feeding?

A.—I would not advise it as a general thing.

Q.—Is their any difference between the Herefords and Shorthorns as to their grazing qualities?

A.—I am not prepared to express an opinion.

Mr. Potter.—I think there will be more money lost in going to Mexico and other places for feeders than we are likely to make up for some time. They will put these cattle and their expensive feed together and lose both.

Professor Cothell, being called on, said that he agreed with Professor Curtiss as to the amount of gain certain animals would make, but that there was an immense difference in individuals as to the use they could make of the same food, even when such animals were of the same breed.

A Member.—Some years ago some of the farmers in my vicinity bought some Texas cattle for fattening purposes. But with the Texas cattle they bought also the Texas fever and it worked general havoc. Many of the farmers that bought those cattle had been getting along well, but some of them lost so heavily through the fever that they went out of the cattle business altogether. That experience should be a lesson for all.

Mr. C. M. Beeson spoke on the possibilities and probabilities of Western Kansas. Western Kansas is now being used for purposes which nature intended it. Nature designed that part of the state as a grazing region. But the immigrants from Illinois and Ohio had in their mind's eye the pleasant homes they had left, with orchards and grain fields, and expected to reproduce the same conditions in Western Kansas. But the lessons of experience, though costly, are never forgotten. And the attempt at farming with grain as the only resource has been proved to be an expensive failure. The possibility of success in Western Kansas has been changed into a certainty.

Some Suggestions About Mold.

In the Produce Review Mr. Geo. Stillson says about storing tubs as below: I have just been reading your remarks regarding moldy tubs. I find the greatest trouble is where they are stored before and after packing. Many creameries are infected with mold, and thoroughly seasoned tubs stored in or near them soon become infected. Besides not one cooling room in fifty is clear from it. If stored in there but a short time tubs are infected. Steam will not kill the mold when once in the wood. I don't believe anything but fire will exterminate it. I find many unused cooling rooms filled with tubs when not in use, which I always discourage. There are very few cooling rooms that are good for anything but to keep flies away from articles. A good ice cooling room made by Stevens, the butchers' supply manufacturer of Toledo, I think would be good for creameries. It is the best dry air meat cooler I have seen. I am glad to see you ventilating the subject, but I don't think you give force enough to the storage room where tubs are kept before and after filling. Many store them in cellars, damp and musty, unfit for use. Dry storehouse or loft is preferred.

Dirt in Milk.—Quite apart from the numerous micro-organisms which may be contained and thrive in milk—and from some of which, despite the greatest amount of care, the liquid can never be totally protected—there are other bodies which frequently find their way into what may even then be commonly called "pure" milk. The following substances, for instance, are stated by Professor Grotenfelt, of Finland, to have been found by him in unstrained milk fresh from the cow: Particles of skin, small pieces of wood fir leaves and shavings, parts of insects, linen and woolen threads, cobwebs, and other substances which may easily float in the air. The commoner impurities, however, are small particles of manure, which more commonly fall into the milk during the process of milking, the amount generally varying with the state of cleanliness of the hind quarters of the cow.—The Dairy World.

Air-Washed Milk.—Our personal practice for some years in preparing milk for bottling showed conclusively that the passing of a current of cold, pure air, washed in the way suggested from every particle of dust or impurity, did have a good result, which was proved by the fact that milk so air washed, as we might say, kept sweet in the equally well prepared bottles for four days longer than the unaerated milk. This practical evidence of the advantage of proper aeration and cooling, by pure, cold air, goes to show that if well done, in a scientific manner, the aeration of milk is useful for this purpose at least; and if so, it may well be believed that it will be found useful for the butter maker.—Country Gentleman.

Handling a Colt.—In handling a colt, its instincts and tendencies should never be lost sight of, such as kicking, striking and running away from anything it conceives to be dangerous. Its faculties of seeing, smelling and hearing are very acute, and are given it for self-preservation, which is the first law of nature. The experienced trainer will be patient, and not require too much of a colt at the start, but gradually bring him in contact with all imaginary dangers, until it learns from experience that they are harmless. No thoughtful or intelligent person will ever abuse a colt for being afraid of anything, for it simply intensifies its fear and makes matters werse.

Two Sides to the Game.—An old farmer said the other day that every cow should be fed and cared for according to what she earns. An old German who heard him, said: "Vell, der cow she understand dot game yoost so vell as you. She gif yoost 'cordin' to what she git.—Hoard's Dairyman.

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS ABOUT "CHANGE OF LIFE."

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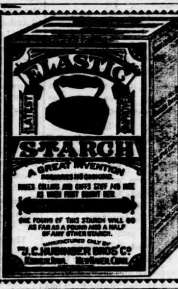

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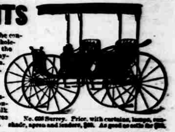

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