WILLAMETTE FARMER

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Co-Operation.

[N. Y. Times.]

It seems to be probable that the next step in advance to be made in agriculture will be the introduction of some sort of co-operative association among farmers. At the present time agriculture is the only business in which men act singly, and confine their operations to their own resources. What would have been the position of things now had other business enterprises been limited in the same manner. There would have been no lines of steamers crossing the ocean; no telegraph companies spanning the world with their wires and cables, no railroads opening up vast wildernesses rich in every source of wealth, but destitute of associated labor and capital; no mines pouring out gold, silver, iron, or the still more valuable and indispensable coal; no furnaces to convert ores into metals; mankind, in fact, would have been only partially civilized; knowledge would have been confined to narrow personal experiences, and this great continent would have been the home of the savage, excepting a narrow strip along the sea coast in which men would still have delved, dug, plowed, and reaped by hand without the help of machines or of any civilized aids. Indeed it was an associated effort that first peopled this coast. Commerce and civilization could never have been but for association of ideas, of labor, and of capitol. Co operation is economy, developed in proportion to the effectiveness of the association. The enormous operations by wheat that is grown so cheaply in the North-west are co-operative. Associated capital procures a vast tract of land; stocks it with the most effective implements and machines; introduces an effective system of division of labor; has abundant means to carry on work until the crops are harvested and sold, and by the extent of the shipments is able to secure the very lowest transportation and at the best market. Here are present all the elements of success, and the ordinary farmer sees these enormous quantities of wheat thrown upon the market, and reducing prices to the lowest point of production. The unaided single farmer might as well put his crop into bags and haul it in his wagon a thousand miles to a market and hope to compete successfully with the railroad or the canal, as to hold his own with a combination, that can farm 20,000 acres of land, and ship 500,000 bushels of wheat in one season. The very same thing is occurring in regard to live stock. On every hand the farmer may see combinations forming with which he must compete single handed, and embarrassed by an unprofitable expenditure of his capitol, or at least a portion of it. He labors under the disadvantage of a diversity of crops, and of a constant change of employment; of a large amount of money invested in tools and machinery that could do ten times the service which he can get from them; of a small retail business which costs greatly more in proportion than it can bear; of purchases made in the same small way, and chiefly upon long credits at the highest prices; so that while his investment of capitol pays but a very low interest because it is idle a large portion of the time, his income is lessoned and his outgo is increased at the same time. Thus, he is pressed as between the nether and the upper mill-stones, ground and crushed by the force of an overwhelming competition, with the poorest means of meeting it. Is there a remedy? For every evil there is some remedy. And this is an evil that is becoming hardly felt. It seems at first sight that agriculture must necessarily be carried on under the same methods as other industries and other business. This can hardly be disputed. If this is true, then it follows that the common business methods must be applied to agriculture. We know they are not, and that the isolation of the farmer is a grievance and an injury to him. In some way he must relieve himself from that singleness and isolation of interest from which other industries have emancipated themselves. But how shall it be done?

It is scarcely possible as yet to define any system by which interests to some extent antagonistic can be harmonized and consolidated; but there are ways and means by which mutual help can be given. A notable instance of how simply men may combine for this purpose is afforded by the Russian Mennonites of Kansas. These people buy and own their costly implements and machines in common, as far as possible. A whole set of machinery—seed drills, mowers, reapers, threshers, and hay rakes—is owned by a partnership of several neighboring farmers, and a thousand dollars' worth of costly tools serves to do the same work that may be done elsewhere by 10 sets owned by as many separate farmers. Here a thousand dollars serve the purpose of ten thousand, without any difficulty, loss, or increased wear and tear, for such machines depreciate more when lying idle than when in careful use. The fact may indicate that there is a way to meet the whole case if farmers would only seek it.

Adulteration of Butter.

Live Stock Journal.

Dairy circles, as well as consumers of butter generally in this city have been very much exercised of late over the discovery that enormous quantities of a compound, consisting of about one-half to two-thirds of hog's lard to one-half or one-third very ordinary butter, is being manufactured and sold as butter in this city. If we were absolutely certain that the animal grease used in the manufacture of this stuff was pure leaf lard, as is claimed by those engaged in the business, it would not be quite so bad, but how do we know that this is the case? How do we know that the vile product of our city rendering establishments not largely used in the manufacture of this imitation? We are glad to know that the men of this region as well as our city officers are looking into this matter. Business of food adulteration seems to be a riot of late, and urgently demands at-

Corn Meal and Clover Hay.

[National Live-Stock Journal.]

"Dairyman" says he has a heard of 20 cows, which will all come in in November; and as he must reap his harvest in winter butter, he wants to know whether clover hay and corn meal will be a good combination of food for winter milk and butter, or how much meal? Corn meal and good clover hay will be a proper combination of food to produce milk, for corn is rich in starch and oil, both good for butter; and clover hay it rich in caseine or cheese, so that they possess both the carbonaceous and nitrogenious elements in proper balance. But corn meal is a heating food and must be fed with good judgment. It must not be fed alone, but mixed with a portion of the clover hay. A portion of the clover hay should be cut into short lengths, and the meal should be mixed with twice its bulk of cut clover; the clover being moistened so that the meal will adhere to the hay, and both be eaten together. If the meal is fed with three times its bulk of cut clover, so much the better. The meal being mixed with hay, both will go into the stomach together, and the meal, instead of being massed in a lump, or bolus, will be distributed throughout the contents of the stomach, will be raised and remasticated, and thus not be likely to produce a feverish state of the system. Nicely cured early cut clover is a good single food for milk, and corn meal will add other qualities so as to give some variety; but these two foods may be improved by adding others so as to give variety. If dairymen should grind half corn and half oats together, or even one bushel of oats with two bushels of corn, it would decidedly improve the ration. Oats are excellent for milk. It will also be an improvement to mix 50 lbs. of bran or wheat middlings with 100 lbs. of corn meal. It should always be borne in mind that the greater variety in the food of the cow the better—better for the health of the cow and better for the flavor of the milk and butter. If corn meal only is fed with the clover, then add 6 quart of meal, fed in two feeds, or better in three feeds, with six or nine quarts of cut clover at each feed. If bran be mixed, then 11 lbs. of the mixture per day; if oats and corn are ground together, 8 lbs will do. The cows should also have all the long hay they will eat. This ration, with good water and a well-ventilated stable will give a return, from good cows, in every way satisfactory.

Sheep at the Fat-Stock Show of 1880.

[National Live-Stock Journal.]

Though good, the display of sheep at the late Fat-stock Show was far short of what is warranted by the magnitude of the interests of sheep husbandry, and the capacity of the men engaged therein. Few new names were to be found on the list of exhibitors, and no very marked differences were observable in the number and character of the animals shown. Such differences as existed were, however, in the right direction, i. e., a reduction in the number of mediocre animals shown, and a higher standard in those brought before the public. In this far it may be considered such an improvement upon its predecessors as to warrant increased efforts on the part of both managers and exhibitors to supply through comparison and intelligent criticism a long-felt want among live-stock breeders.

The pens were mostly filled with Cotswolds and Southdowns (the latter predominating), and their grades. Both breeds presented some fine specimens, all showing careful handling and liberal feeding. In fact, some of the long wools were passed by the committees as being too fat for profitable dressing and cutting. Some interesting specimens were to be seen in the pens devoted to grades and crosses, very nearly approaching the ideal standard of a profitable feeding sheep. These are the sheep upon which the average farmer must depend for mutton production, as the demand for thoroughbred animals for breeding purposes will long keep the price of such stock above that warranted by any possible contingencies of the meat market. The grade sheep is the only one within reach of the majority of feeders which possesses to any considerable degree those characteristics of hardiness and rapidity of fattening for which the Cotswolds and the several Downs are so conspicuous. The results from using rams of Cotswolds, Southdowns, Shropshire Downs, and Oxfordshire Downs, as seen at the Fat-Stock Show, were highly encouraging to the admirers of each of those popular varieties—emphasiling all that has been said in way of eulogy in their behalf.

What the farmer wants in the shape of stock is the best he can get. If he is breeding for beef, no poor man can afford to use a mean sire and no rich man will. The same is true is he is raising milch cattle; he must not only cull out the mean milkers, but use a sire of the best milking strain to be had. For the first we have the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Devon, for the latter the Jerseys, the Holsteins and the Ayrshires. It is, moreover, possible to get a Shorthorn or Hereford bull from a good milking family, and there are to be recommended, in our estimation, as first best; because of weight of carcass when finally sent to the block. A sire, however, from the different herds mentioned, Holstein, Ayreshire or Jersey, will be of immense service to a man or a neighborhood having 40 to 60 cows to breed for milk or butter, and no township in the settled West or South ought to be without one. An exchange pertinently remarks, however, that the next thing after good blood is good feed, and then good care. Breed, feed, care, are three-thirds of successful cattle husbandry. Good breeds amount to nothing without proper and abundant food. They amount to but little with proper and abundant food, if not properly sheltered and cared for. They must have suitable pastures and soils, and the surface of the country must be adapted to their constitutions. The Shorthorn and Hereford are out of place on broken pastures and hilly ranges; the Ayrshire, Devon and Jersey are there at home. The Holstein delights in rich alluvial meads and succulent bottom grass lands. Good cattle are a necessary adjunct to good farming every where, and always accompany it. The introduction of good stock into any farming community always has a good effect by stimulating it to better effort and better feeding. It places a higher standard before the farming public. It excites a favorable emulation that works good to all beneath its influence. Good cattle are the highest type of agriculture.

CHEHALIS ITEMS.—The Chehalis river and other streams are very high.

The little steam schooner, Kate and Annie, from Portland to Montesano, broke her shaft and drifted ashore on the North side of Gray's Harbor, on the 2d inst. At the time there was a strong Southeast wind and high tides. She found anchorage on A. O. Damon's pasturage. A channel is now being dug, so as to get her off.

Managing the Flock.

Live Stock Journal.

The mode of conducting a breeding flock for profit will vary accordingly to locality and cost of food. Near the large Eastern markets, and on land upon which sheep are kept as the best compensation for the food consumed, the ram lambs of the flock will principally be disposed of at a few months old, as affording better profit at this than at any subsequent period. The forty pound fat lamb costs less in food than any forty pounds of growth added afterwards, and brings about three prices per pound. If, then, a flock of common ewes is being crossed with a pureblod Southdown or Cotswold ram, for the purpose of laying the foundation and building up an improved breeding flock, it will be profitable to keep only the ewe lambs—grade rams should never be kept for breeding, but grade ewes will be a great improvement over common ones when bred to a ram of the same blood as their sire. So, in grading up a flock towards a pure blood mutton breed, about half of the lands each year may be sold for the early market. Each generation will aproximate nearer and nearer to the pure blood until they are practically equal for mutton or wool.

It will be seen that the expense of grading up this flock over that of common breeding is hardly worth considering; that, in fact, the ram or wether lambs marketed each year will be enhanced in value much more than the cost of the pure blood ram over a common one. But while these ewe lambs are growing up to breeding age, the defective ones must be weeded out, and not permitted to breed. Only those of good form and prime feeders should be kept for breeding. The first requisite of a profitable animal is a good appetite and active digestion. A habitually mincing eater should always be discarded, whatever beauty of external form it may possess. No profit ever comes from a slow feeder. The breeding ewe, if she raises good lambs, must secrete a liberal quantity of milk, and this can only be done by a large consumption and digestion of food. The young ewes should not be bred before 14 to 16 months old; earlier breeding is not conducive to vigor of constitution. As the flock increases in numbers, greater care can constantly be given to selection of the ewes to be bred—breeding always from the best. The third cross will give ewes of a pure blood, and this can be accomplished in four years; two years more would give 15 16 blood; so that six years would grade up common ewes to fifteen-sixteenths blood Southdown, Cotswold, or other pure blood. It is not, therefore, long to wait for a thoroughly improved flock, which will, practically give all the higher blood. After the fifth cross with pure blood rams, or thirty one thirty second part of the pure blood, the rams of this cross may be considered prepotent, and may be used for breeding—often even the cross below this will be found prepotent as males. The English Short horn Herd Book admits four crosses to record as Short horns; and the same rule would hold with sheep. But we think breeding together grades of low degree tends to bring pure blood into discredit, and is unprofitable.

It Must be Stopped!

Live Stock Journal.

About forty thousand head of calves have been brought from Eastern dairy districts to Chicago within the past five months, and sold from here to go to various sections—Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, etc.! Where did these calves come from? We wish we could tell, but we cannot. It is said that they were mainly from Northern Ohio and Western New York; but how do we know but that some of them were from the pleuro pneumonia infected regions of New Jersey, Eastern Pensylvania, and Maryland? It is a disgrace [illegible] such a thing should be possible in view of the condition of things in the Eastern dairy districts. It is like playing with matches over a powder magazine; and if it shall be premitted another season, we can scarcely even hope that our Wsteern herds will escape infection. Congress must, at its next session, enable the Western States to protect themselves from this menace, by enacting some such law as is asked for in the resolutions adopted at the meeting held in this city on the 17th ult. We cannot possibly afford to have these dairy districts emptied upon up another season, in this reckless manner; and we shall upon every reader of The Journal who owns a cow or a steer to cut out or copy the petition to Congress which will be found at the bottom of the third page of the cover of this number, attach it to a sheet of writing paper, circulate it among his neighbors, and, within ten days, send it to his member of Congress, or to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington. We have dallied with this danger to long already. Let us wake up Congress with a deluge of petitons at once. Every man must work.

Something New in Entomology.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Last Sunday as Mr. Jones was returning from church with his family he discovered a new and singular looking bug in his front door step. As he was something of a scientist he was naturally pleased with the new specimen, and, forming his pocket handkerchief into a sort of cage, he pounced down on it and succeeded in capturing it.

"Bring the microscope children," he cried, "and tell your ma to hurry; I want her to look at it; I'm sure it belongs to the Hemiptera class and is a new specimen. Here, Charlie, put your eye to the ocular side and tell me what you see.

"Oh, pa, ain't it splendid? It's got four wings, eight eyes, and, oh my! ain't it a sparkler, though? Red, and green, and yellow, and—oh, it is getting away ain't it pa?"

"Then it isn't dead!" cried Mr. Jones, in ecstasy; "I wa-s-n't q-u-i-te sure whether it moved or not. Let me look! Yes! it's a terrestrial, I think, after all; it belongs to the genus Pentatoma—the antennæ have that peculiar flexible look; and yet, now that I look again, the eyes seem to indicate that it is a phytocoris, in which case it will be very destructive to your ma's plant's and we must kill it once. I'll ask Prof. Sill. It will be, in any case, a valuable addition to science. Maria, where's the chloroform?"

"Up on the clock shelf; what are you going to do with it," asked Mrs. Jones who had been giving her undivided attention to the baby.

"Kill this bug as soon as you have examined it," answered Mr. Jones in a lofty voice. "I shall present it to the Detroit scientific association—"

"Well, I guess not, Mr. Jones," broke in his wife, who was looking with much interest at the new specimen. "I paid $2 for that bug last week to wear on my new bonnet, and I must have dropped it off when I came in. It belongs to the genus millinerus, and couldn't be any deader if it been been baked for a century. Science will have to get along without it, Jones, it's already classified. Poor Jones!

A BEAR HUNT ON THE DOSEWILPS

"Tell us about some of your hunting adventures Willam," we said one Winter evening as we sat around our bright fire.

Will is a stout, young, half breed boy, whose home is on the Dosewilps, a river, which flows into Hoods Canal. Perhaps some of my readers may not know where Hood's Canal is? If they have never been on Puget Sound, or are not posessed of a large map of Western Washington, Territory it will be hard for them to realize the "magnificent distances" of these far reaching, inland seas with their many beautiful tributaries. Hoods Canal is a Southern arm of Puget Sound. It is sixty miles long, averages two miles in width, and was so called because a man named Hood was killed on its shore by Indians, a number of years ago. Its banks on either side are high wooded hills, with occasionally a valley, down which some swift stream brings its flood from the mountain depths. The Dosewilps is one of these rivers, a few men have made homes upon its banks, but there is very little open land. Wooded hills stretch out in every direction, finally rising at the North in to the Olympian Mountains. Through these woods William has hunted every since he learned to handle a gun and has had some exciteing adventures.

"It was about the middle of last September" said William, when I started out for a days hunting, I had poor luck though, and tramped the woods nearly all day without seeing anything worth shooting at. About sunset I came down to the river bank and saw that I was nine or ten miles above home, just then a little dog I had with me began to bark and looking up the river I saw a bear eating a fish, raising my shot gun I fired at him and he fell off the bank into the river, but floundered around, got out and walked away, thinking to make short work of him I stood my gun against a tree and taking my revolver in my hand followed him, I soon overtook him and fired, hitting him in the right shoulder, he gave a big grunt but ran off. The third time I came up with him he was going around a big cedar tree and I was behind another tree about eighteen yards off, as I fired he turned and seeing the smoake, run at me, I climbed up one high rock, across which grew two slender vine maples, one above the other, I walked out on the lower, one holding on the upper one to steady myself, I thought the bear would not trust his weight on them and so could not get at me, but intsead of climbing up on the rock he came around under neath the maples and rearing up seized the vines in his mouth and bent it breakin it, this lowering me so that he could get me around the knees and pull me down, then he gradually worked up to my waist aiming to get at my throat. I kept my left arm up to ward him off and let him chaw on that, after a tussle we would both be tired out and have to rest. Finall the bear made a spring and getting on my shoulder began to bite and tear my hand which I held up so keep him from my throat I had a dirk knife in my pocket but the bear had his paw on my right hand, and whenever I tried to get the knife he would roll over on me in such a way that I could not move my hand; he struck my arm with his paw once with such a force that I thought he had broken it, then he clawed my head, all the time trying to get at my throat. At last the bear got kind of worried out and I made a great effort and threw him off and got away, I then went a short distance and jumped into a pond of water and washed the blood out of my eyes. I had three deep gashes in one thigh, two on my head and my left arm and both hands were pretty well clawed up. I got my gun and went home, wading the river three times, I was burning hot and the next morning was very stiff and sore, but went out with my brother after the bear. We found him in the pond where I had washed myself. He was dead, [illegible] me I think, but I was considerably clawed up and I shall bear the marks as long as I live."

"What did you do with the skin!" we asked.

"Sold it for a dollar," was the reply. I sent it with seven others to San Francisco and got only a dollar apiece for the lot."

LUELLING.

Amendment to Assessment Law.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That section 16, of title 3 of chapter 57 of the miscellaneous laws of Oregon, relating to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 16. The assessor, after qualifying, as prescribed by law, shall immediately procure from the county clerk a blank assessment roll and forthwith proceed and assess all taxable property within his county, and shall return to such county clerk on or before the first Monday in September next following such assessment roll, with a full and complete assessment of such taxable property entered thereon, including a full and precise description of the lands or lots so owned by each person thereto named, which description shall correspond with the plan or plot of any town laid out or recorded, and said lands or town lots shall be valued at their true cash value, taking into consideration the improvements on the land, and in the surrounding country, the quality of soil, its convenience to transportation lines, public roads, mills and other advantages. True cash value shall be held and taken to mean the amount such property would sell for at a voluntary sale made in the ordinary course of business, and not what it would bring at public auction or forced sale. The county court of any county may, if necessary, by order made before the first Monday in September, extend the time for returning the assessment roll until the first Monday in October following.

To tell the Age of a Cow.

The age of horned cattle may generally be known by rings on the horns till their tenth year, after that time they give no indication of age further than that the animal has passed its tenth year. The first ring appears on the horn after the animal is two years old—soon after, as a general rule, though sometimes before that age. During the third year the ring gradually increases, and at thee years of age it is completely formed. The second ring appears during the fourth year, and at the fifth year it is complete. After a period an additional ring is formed each year. This rule is sufficiently plain and even a young farmer needs but little practice to enable him to read a cow's age on her horns. A cow with three rings is six years old; with four rings she is seven years old. No new rings are formed after the tenth year; the deeper rings, however, and the worn appearance of the horns are pretty sure indications of old age.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affection, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block,
no19m3 Rochester, N. Y.

August Flower

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap and harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

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Make from $75 to $50 per week selling goods for RALLIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay street, New York.
Send for their Catalogue and terms.

Before Buying or Renting
AN ORGAN
Send for our LATEST Illustrated Catalogue (32 pp. 4to) with NEWEST STYLES, at $51 and upward; or $6.55 per quarter, and up. SENT FREE. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 154 Tremont Street, Boston; 46 E. 14th Street, New York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

To the Farmers of Oregon!
1880.

Cheer up your hearts and let us sing,
And make the grand old city ring;
The place you sought is found at last,
And many times my door you passed.

When you come to town you often stray
To other stores out of the way,
Oh, foolish man! to me it shows,
You don't know where to purchase clothes.

Why bless you, if you only knew
Whatever worth a great deal more:
If you'll patronize the Workingman's Store

Broadcloths of the richest hue,
We're always ready to sell to you;
If you want your "blonde" to woo you dear,
You must buy your courting clothing here

The clothes are awful good to wear,
They last for months and will not tear.
For farmers and workers in the woods;
To match the work we have the goods.

Its value we prefer to give,
That we ourselves and you can live.
Our trade is square and no gouge game;
We sell to every one the same.

If we don't give value, we ask no pay,
Or make it good some other way;
Now try one suit, just for the test,
Or if not more, try pants and vest.

Now sing this song and sing it well,
And all your friends be sure to tell,
And shout these words from land to sea,
That the WORKINGMEN'S STORE is the place for me.

Workingmen's Store 29 First Street, Portland, Oregon.
T. CHAMBERS,
oct8m3 PROPRIETOR.

Is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Malaria, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For FEMALE DISEASES, Monthly Menstrations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood; and is hence one of the best BLOOD PURIFIERS. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's disease. For Diabetes, use WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. Warner & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

$100 PRESENT!
For a Machine that will Sew as Fast and Easy as this one.

This is the King of Sew Machines. It sews off a 3 foot log in 3 minutes. 30,000 in use. The cheapest machine made, and fully warranted. Circular free. United States Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

King of the Blood

Cures all disorders resulting from Impurity of the Blood, including all Scrofulous Diseases, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Swellings, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Debility, Catarrh, &c.

Nine-tenths of all chronic and temporary disorders are caused by disturbance of the circulation of the blood, which depends greatly upon the quality. If impure from want of proper food, air, light, exercise, change of scene, or from overwork, the whole system feels it. Sometimes its impurity is indicated by one of the diseases named; sometimes by a gloomy, despondent, dull, lazy feeling commonly called

"THE BLUES."

implying lack of energy, debility, and general unhappiness. Nothing is so magical in its effects as this KING OF THE BLOOD, at once a tonic and alterative, so called because it *tones* and *alters* the stagnant functions, and healthful activity results.

Numerous testimonials—the genuineness of which is guaranteed by our standing offer of $1,000—and full directions can be found in the "Treatise" accompanying each bottle. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine. D. RANSOM, SON & Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ague Mixture

Chills and Fever are permanently cured by Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture. With a little care on the part of the patient to avoid exposure, and the occasional use of JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, this remedy will be found to be certain in its operation, and radical in its effects. In many sections of the country subject to Ague and other malarial diseases it has an established character as a popular specific for these harrassing complaints, and the number of testimonials received show that its reputation is constantly increasing.

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are effectually cured by Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture. In these complaints care should be taken to follow the directions closely, and especial attention given to the liver, which should be assisted in performing its functions by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

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