

HOSPITAL ROMANCE

Having been ordered by the head nurse to report to Dr. Bronson, I did so. While waiting for him to speak to me a middle aged woman and two girls came in. The younger of the girls was to be operated upon on the following day and was to be my patient. From the moment I met Elizabeth Townley I admired her.

The following day at 2 Miss Townley was brought to the operating room, and as she lay there, consciousness gone, her face like marble, save a pink spot on either cheek, her hair curling in little damp rings around her sweet face, I fancied myself her lover and thought how easily one could love her—aye, and die for her! I wondered if the doctor had the same thought, but when the work began in earnest we were all too busy to indulge in "sentimentalism."

When at last it was over and consciousness had returned and the intense anxiety of surgeon and nurse was over I found time to look at the doctor. Ah, the old restless look had almost completely faded from his eyes, and in its place was an expression of rest, not unmingled with determination. After this I studied both patient and physician. I rarely saw them together, but I knew by the doctor's face whenever he came from his little room that he was refreshed and strengthened for his work. But Beth was clever and wise, and she often declared herself heartless and "unimpressible," but I thought if she were heartless it was because she had already given her heart to Dr. Bronson.

All through the bright spring days he bought her wild flowers, and after making his evening rounds would read to her, while she in turn played little melodies on her guitar or amused him greatly by relating some of her school-day pranks.

She was the life of the lower floor, and many a lonely heart was made glad by her merry laugh, her cheery "Good morning" or a bunch of blossoms from her abundant supply.

Sometimes Dr. Bronson would give a low laugh of contentment and suppressed happiness and I would wonder, "Did she charm away that old look in his eyes?" But how? She had scarcely seen him ere it vanished.

So the days slipped—nay, rippled—by on the tide of that sweet, low laughter and music of contented voices. Gradually Miss Townley became able to move about in her wheel chair. Dr. Bronson seemed to be growing melancholy and the old restless, longing look came creeping back. He would wheel her up and down the halls and then leave her by the open door, where the sweet spring's breeze came floating in, and go about his duties still watching her with a loving care that seemed pathetic to me, for I felt that there was a story to his life that no one knew and which still withheld its sequel.

One night there was a fearful storm. The wind blew a perfect gale and hurled the sheets of falling rain against the window panes. The thunder dropped its heaven forged bolts in quick succession, while the lightning kept the scene brilliant as day.

Dr. Bronson was in and out of the wards all night, but he went oftener to Beth's room to ask:

"Are you nervous in this frightful storm?"

She would answer softly, "Oh, no," and then having no excuse to remain longer he would pace the halls nervously, while the fury of the storm steadily increased. He thought once bitterly:

"Oh, if she would only show some sign of fear or distress that I might go to her and do something just to be near her!"

Here he was interrupted by a tremendous crash. It seemed as if heaven and earth were clasped in close embrace and were swaying and rocking in the furious blast.

With one bound he was at Miss Townley's bedside. She lay there white as marble, her forehead cold and her lips blue. The corner of her room next the street was blackened and burning.

Seeing that no time was to be lost, he gathered her in his strong arms and carried her to the ward across the hall and laid her down and sent at once for me.

In the hour that followed Dr. Bronson hung over Beth, using every means to save the life that I saw had become so dear to him.

The fire did little damage, and as soon as the storm rolled away to the east, its mutterings growing fainter and fainter, we saw Beth's pale lips grow pink, her eyelids quiver and then slowly lift and the eyes rest on the doctor's anxious face.

"Thank God!" came quickly from his lips, and he knelt beside the little, low bed and bent his head on her outstretched hand. Is it unmanly to weep? Some say it is, but the noblest tears I ever saw were those that fell from Dr. Bronson's eyes. They were the spray from an ocean deep and fathomless, the ocean of his great love.

The next day she was taken home. The west wing of the hospital was closed for repairs, and the patients were moved to another floor, and I saw little more of Dr. Bronson.

Then one day a thick envelope came for me, and upon opening it I read these words: "Mr. and Mrs. George H. Townley announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Walker, to Dr. Philip Heron Bronson."—Chicago News.

A Variable Item.

"How much will it cost me to go abroad?"

"Well," answered the steamship agent, "that depends on whether you play cards on the boat or not."—Washington Star.

DOCTORING A HORSE.

How Medicine May Be Given the Animal Without Injury.

In giving liquid medicines to a horse, says the Horse World, have the medicine in a stout bottle with a sloping shoulder—an ordinary "pop" bottle does very well—and do not add any more water to it than is necessary to properly dilute it, as a very large drench is difficult to administer. Next get the horse in a good position so that he has to take his medicine. If the construction of the stable permits it, back him into a single stall, throw a rope over the beam at the back, make a noose on the end of it, pass it under the nose band of the halter and place it in the horse's mouth below the upper jaw.

Now raise the horse's head until the medicine will run back in the mouth. Don't put it too high or the horse will have difficulty in swallowing and there is danger of the medicine going the wrong way. You can easily keep the head in this position by holding the rope in one hand while you pour in the drench with the other. Pulling out the tongue and squeezing and thumping on the throat are quite useless as inducements to the horse to swallow and may cause coughing. Should coughing occur the head should be released at once, even if the medicine is lost, as otherwise it might get into the lungs.

This is a much better and more humane way than putting up the head with twitch, and a drench is usually given without any difficulty.

Grain For Breeding Males.

At mating time some grain for the males to keep them in good condition without fattening them is very important. If the male runs down from lack of nourishing food either the progeny will be weak and lacking in vigor or the breeding may be entirely prevented. The best of all grain foods for keeping the male in vigor is oats, given whole to rams and as ground meal to boars. Rye is sometimes used to bring the sow or ewe in heat, as the ergot which it usually contains has a stimulating effect. But for the same reason it should be kept from animals after they have been bred, as it may cause abortion.

THE HORSEMAN

The time to teach a colt to back is when he is a colt. A good way to do this is to put a halter on him, lead him out of the stall, take hold of the halter close up to the chin, then gently but firmly push back, saying over and over again: "Back Back!" He will soon take the hint, and a little practice will make perfect.

Heavy Horses Profitable.

Heavy horses are more profitable each year in spite of the gasoline engine and the more common use of steam. Well bred, heavy horses, serviceably sound and well broken, sell readily from \$150 to \$200. Farmers hesitate to buy light horses for farm use, and after one has had experience with a good heavy team he will never go back to light horses for farm work, no matter how much heavy stock costs. Horses weighing 1,300 to 1,600 pounds are of inestimable value on any farm. Here is a suggestion for farmers who can raise a few colts each year. Raise none but the best. See that they are heavy horses of the popular breed in your own community. In many places Percherons are favorites, while in a few sections Shires and Clydes are wanted. In many places Belgians and Suffolks are becoming popular. These latter are compact, very heavy and are giving a good account of themselves wherever introduced.—American Agriculturist.

Briefs For Breeders.

A change of work often means a rest to the team, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Be very careful of the colt during his first year's work.

The scrub horse, like all scrub stock, falls to pay big profits.

The excessive use of the whip brands the driver as a brutal man.

Clean the collars often. Dust and sweat make them rough and sticky.

Take the shoes off your horses and give them a vacation on good pasture.

Have plenty of light in the stable. From now until next June you need a lot of sunshine.

The suckling age is a period of rapid growth. See to it that the colts are not stunted at that time.

A low standard of horsemanship cannot appreciate the fine points of a horse's disposition.

To go two or three miles at too rapid a gait is harder for a horse than to go five times as far if properly driven.

The government has made an appropriation of \$50,000 for reclaiming and perfecting Morgan horses as a distinct breed.

Ignorance of his real nature more than downright abuse is the cause of much of the ill treatment given the horse.

A good farm mare and a Percheron or Clydesdale sire should produce a colt that will shape up into a ready seller at three years old.

THE BREEDING PEN.

An Expert's Views as to the Qualities to Be Perpetuated.

In the making up of the breeding pen there are a number of very important factors to be dealt with if success is to be expected, and I will point out a few of the more important ones to be dealt with, says Rev. C. E. Petersen in American Poultry Advocate.

No birds should be used which are not sexually mature, healthy and in full vigor, as only from healthy and mature stock can a healthy progeny be expected.

If immature birds are used the progeny will suffer, which is proved yearly by the markedly higher death rate among the chicks hatched from such immature stock birds.

Stock of advanced age should not be used either, as, for reasons that are obvious to the observer, no good results can be expected.

There is no need for me to explain that the chicks are in everything essential the creatures of their parents and of their ancestors; that it is on the whole predestined by the nature of the germs from the combination of which the chicks emanate what they are to be.

This is good and sufficient reason why the utmost care should be used in the selection of breeding stock and information as far as is possible obtained as to the ancestry of the birds to be used in the breeding yard, for by no means everything that is given us is good. The parental germs themselves may, to begin with, be possessed of inherited deficiencies, or they may have suffered by injuries which affected the parental body, or they may have been imperfect because of the immature or advanced age of the parents.

All kinds of malformations are hereditary and should under no circumstances be permitted in the breeding pen, however slight, as the tendency in every instance is to exaggerate these deformities.

I said all kinds, whether inherited or acquired, as the last kind will in time become hereditary, and even if in other respects the bird should be desirable leave it out of all consideration for breeding purposes, as the result in a very few generations will prove disastrous.

Equally unsuitable for procreation are specimens whose physical development is not complete or whose sexual character is imperfectly marked.

Remember that potency is just as much hereditary as any other faculty and is indeed of the greatest importance, as this particular faculty is the rejuvenator of our strain.

And wherever a bird proves himself strong in this particular and gives evidence of continued strong potency for several generations such a bird should be treasured and his strong potentiality bred into the strain.

"Stuffy" Houses Cause Catarrh.

A writer in American Poultry Advocate, in answering the inquiry of a correspondent whose flock is suffering from acute catarrh, very sapiently observes: Unless you handle the affected birds carefully acute catarrh will run into the roup stage. I have met many cases of this character caused by too little ventilation at night. Close, hot, stuffy houses and coops are behind many of these cases. The gospel of fresh air is doing much to prevent catarrh diseases in our birds. Increase the amount of air supplied your birds. Do this by removing windows—making openings if needed—and cover with wire netting to keep out vermin. Get the chicks into large coops with wire front. Let all birds out of the houses in the early morning so that they may pass more time in the pure outdoor air. Add one-hundredth of a grain of arsenite of antimony to the day's drinking water of every five birds and then add just a film of kerosene oil to each vessel. This is medicine enough.

How to Confine Leghorns.

The usual method of keeping Leghorns is to confine them in yards having fences about six feet high and with reasonable yard room they will rarely fly over, especially if there is no post top above the wire for the birds to alight upon. Fowls almost never fly directly over a fence, but fly up on to the top of it and then fly down. Taking advantage of this habit, it is easy to stretch a couple of strands of wire above the fence posts with slim stakes to support them. When a bird flies up to light on the post top the wire prevents, and the attempt is rarely repeated.

Sanities in Serpentine Hares.

The most common disease and perhaps the worst that the Belgian hare is subject to is snuffles. In the treatment of this disease aim to build up the system, says a writer in American Poultry Advocate. Give food that is extra nourishing, put a little tincture of iron in the drinking water and the animal will probably be able to throw off the disease. If you feed a mash put a spoonful of flaxseed in it, and if it is simply a case of sneezing and discharge from the nose resulting from a slight cold nothing more in the way of treatment will be required. It will be well to spray the nose with lukewarm water to which a little salt has been added. After spraying wipe dry.

The Slate Turkey.

The slate turkey is of American origin. This fowl when right is nearly blue in plumage color, the shade resembling that of the blue Andalusian, the female being much lighter in color than the male. The standard calls for a plumage color slaty or ashy blue, sometimes dotted with black. The standard weights are: Cock, 27 pounds; hen, 18 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock, less than 25 pounds; hen, less than 15 pounds.

CUT GREEN BONE.

It Is Unquestionably the Most Valuable Food Used For Poultry.

It isn't hard to see why fresh cut green bone has given such phenomenally successful results to poultry raisers the world over, says a writer in Western Poultry Journal.

It simply is the most available food product that has yet been discovered to supply fowls with the elements most difficult to get from grain and most needed—to make bone, to make muscle, to make feathers, to make eggs, to maintain health, vigor and vitality.

That's why green bone doubles the egg yield.

It contains more than four times the egg producing value of grain.

That's why green bone makes eggs more fertile.

It tones up the entire system and fills the head of the flock with vim and vitality.

That's why green bone makes stronger, livelier chicks at hatching.

Bone fed hens lay eggs with life and vitality in them.

That's why green bone develops earlier broilers and earlier layers.

It promotes growth and the development of bone and muscle by providing abundant material for making bone and muscle.

That's why green bone makes heavier market fowls.

It gives a good framework to start with and helps lay on heavy flesh.

That's why green bone makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage.

It gives a tone to the entire system of the fowl that nothing else will.

The Molting Period.

The best care should be taken of our fowls to keep them in good condition during the trying period of molting. It is a great drain upon their vitality to grow a new coat of plumage. Too often the needs of our fowls are totally ignored during this really critical season because they have dropped off in egg yield, says American Poultry Journal. It is best to select such fowls from one's flock as you desire to retain for breeding and market the balance before they begin to shed their feathers. We are too apt to look on time spent on our fiddles getting their "new clothes" as lost, not giving due credit to them for the long months of faithful service given in filling the egg basket and hatching and rearing our young birds. In consequence when eggs grow scarce we call into use the hatchet, and not infrequently the most useful members of our flocks lose their heads because of the ragged condition.

Farmers and Poultry.

The farmer has a real grievance against the poultry fancier in that he has done all of his crossing and in-breeding of fathers, daughters, uncles and aunts without any regard to practical utility, says Farming. Whether the hens from which he has been breeding were producing sixty eggs a year or 200 made no difference. His whole aim has been to breed out a fine flight feather or two or to create a better comb or eyes of a better tint at a sacrifice of everything else. The result is that when a farmer goes into the market to buy thoroughbreds with his money in his pocket ready and willing to pay for the best stock he not only often pays for qualities he does not need, but actually pays a premium for something that has been obtained at a sacrifice of the very qualities which he does need. There are a few men, however, raising thoroughbred stock that is "bred to lay" or to meet certain market demands, and those are the men that should be patronized.

White Holland Turkey.

The white Holland turkey is said to be a native of Holland. This breed of turkeys as described by the American standard of perfection is far and away a larger and much more beautiful fowl than the common white turkey of Holland.

The standard weights are: Cock, 26 pounds; cockerel, 18 pounds; hen, 16 pounds; pullet, 12 pounds. Disqualifying weights: Cock weighing less than 20 pounds; hen, less than 12 pounds. The plumage is pure white throughout; shanks and toes, white or pinkish white; eyes, hazel; head, rich red, changeable to bluish white.

Bad Habits in Poultry Culture.

There are a few bad habits in poultry culture. Among those none are so injurious as lack of exercise, overfeeding, overcrowding and the presence of insect vermin, says the Feather. The union of these four destroys many that might otherwise be prosperous flocks, and this can be traced to either the ignorance or neglect of the attendant. Either or all should be blamed upon the caretaker. In this day of poultry enlightenment no one can present a reasonable excuse for ignorance, and there cannot be any possible excuse offered for carelessness or neglect.

Delaying Pullets' Maturity.

You can keep pullets back from laying by moving them from one place to another as soon as they show decidedly retarding combs. A poultryman who wants to get large size on his Barred Rock pullets follows this plan each season, with the result that he holds them back an average of about a month, he thinks, and when they do begin to lay they lay larger eggs than do small pullets and keep right along at the laying.

Belgian Hare Flesh For Fowls.

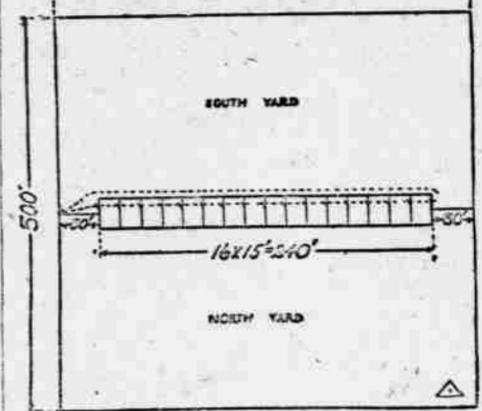
Nothing is so good for a meat food for fowls and growing chicks as Belgian hare. Boll thoroughly and when dry run through a meat grinder. Nothing in the world can equal this food for winter egg getting. Five does and a buck will supply the needs of a good sized poultry plant.

SENSIBLE YARDING.

Plan Recommended by a Well Known Agricultural Authority.

A style of yarding recommended by Professor James E. Rice of Cornell College of Agriculture and shown herewith consists of a long or continuous house 240 by 15 feet, divided into pens 15 by 10 feet, there being sixteen pens or fewer, the same proportion, of course, being maintained. This is a most convenient arrangement, says L. E. Keyser in Poultry Success. The yard is 300 feet each way, containing 90,000 square feet or pasturage for 800 or 900 fowls. There are a little over two acres in the yards. A method followed with similar yards is to confine the fowls to the north yard about Aug. 1. Then the south yard is plowed and about Sept. 10 sown to rye and grass seed, or clover may be sown on the rye in the spring. When the rye has made a good start, say the middle of October, the hens are turned on it and allowed to run there until confined to the house for winter.

In the spring the north yard is plowed and planted to corn, which is cultivated in the usual way. After the last cultivation and the corn has reached a considerable height, which will be about the 1st of July, the hens are allowed to run in both yards. The corn affords them shade, and they walk in the soft earth, eat the lower leaves and suckers and keep the corn well cultivated. They will get some of the lower ears, but on the whole the crop will be about as large as if the hens did not occupy the yard. They will not have been able to stamp down the rye, and some of this grain will ripen. If the hens do not secure it all, it may be cut and used for winter litter. In September the hens are again confined to the south yard, the corn in the north yard is cut, the land plowed and sown to rye, and the following season the south yard is planted to corn. This gives a constant rotation of crops on the land, which keeps it sweet and at the same time affords considerable food for the fowls.



LOCATION OF HOUSE AND DOUBLE YARDS.

These are Enrolled.

The following are enrolled at OAC for the special short course in dairying: John Stewart, Victoria, B. C.; Fred McKendree, Klamath Falls; Everett McDonald, Dayton; Willie Redburg, Oreton; Claus Christianson, Toledo; Willis Cady, Alfred Smith, John Belloni, Alvah Custer, John S. Taylor, Coquille; Ben D. Graf, Hillsboro; Peter Madsen, Corvallis; Joseph Thornburg, Astoria; Rasmus Anderson, Portland; Emil Dallenback, Portland; Peter Rice, Mapleton; Albert Weddle, Sweet Home; Mrs. F. Day, Walport; Leonard Hicks, Astoria; John McCloud, Chemawa.

In the short course in agriculture the following are in attendance: Philip E. Linn, Estacada; Clarence Bavin, Astoria; William Hyde, Brookline, Iowa; Harry Salgard, Hillsboro; Harold Rumbaugh, Albany; Jacob Kieseling, Ione; P. K. Skinner, Newberg; Joseph Albert, Salem; Floyd Scriber, La Grande; Frank Barber and I. F. Barber, Crabtree; V. and W. A. Cladek, Scio.

Death of Earl A. Taylor.

Earl A. Taylor, the 22 months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, died in the family home three miles west of Astoria on the evening of December 31, after an illness of only about 12 hours.

He was taken suddenly ill soon after rising in the morning. The parents became alarmed and at once summoned medical aid. Everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but in spite of all efforts he passed away just as the sun was setting on the day of his birth. It was a sad New Year that dawned upon the parents and two masters of little Earl.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Fesse, of the M. E. church of Corvallis, at Plymouth church Jan. 2nd, 1907, at 2 o'clock p. m. after which interment took place in Mt. Union Cemetery. Of the 13 grandchildren of Alfred Gray of Philomath, Earl is the first to be called to the Great Beyond. Thus another bud has been plucked ere it bloomed.

Dean E. C. Sanderson of the Eugene Divinity School Will Preach Sunday Morning and Evening at the Christian Church.

License to wed was issued yesterday to N. H. Attig and Francis G. Walton, both of Monroe.

The morning subject at the M. E. church will be "Miracle, the Basis of Christianity"; in the evening, "Slain by a Woman."

There was a fire at the Peterson home on North Main street yesterday forenoon. The paper in one room, together with a bed and bedclothes, was burned before the blaze was extinguished. No one was at home, but the telephone men discovered the fire and gave the alarm.

TO ENJOY A GOOD DINNER.

How to Avoid Distress and Indigestion After Eating.

Let us show you how to enjoy a good dinner, how to regain the appetite of your childhood, and to relish your food. There is no need of any self-denying diet list, no call for nasty and disagreeable medicine, no list of hard exercises; simply a Mi-o-na stomach tablet before each meal, and one before going to bed, and it will strengthen the stomach that a good dinner will give you pleasure and comfort without the least fear of distress. The best proof of the value of our advice is the fact that Graham & Wells give a positive guarantee—[applying to two 50c boxes of Mi-o-na] that your money will be refunded unless the remedy cures. A guarantee like this must give you confidence in Mi-o-na stomach tablets. Mi-o-na is not a mere digestive with only temporary relief, but a specific for all disorders of the stomach, strengthening the digestive organs and making a permanent cure.

Kerry Gow Tonight.

Joseph Murphy's famous play "Kerry Gow" with Allen Doone, Ireland's sweetest singing comedian in the cast as Dan O'Hara, will be the extra-ordinary attraction at the opera house tonight.

This will easily be the best theatrical event seen here this season. The company has just completed a two nights' engagement at the Heilig in Portland and exactly the same production will be given here. We are fortunate in securing such an excellent company, and as it will be the last big attraction to be seen at the opera house for some time, a large crowd is expected.

The "Kerry Gow" or the Kerry blacksmith, is a play that for wit, sparkling dialogue, pathos and romance, few productions can surpass. The exquisite singing of Allen Doone, the superb scenes including the shoeing of the horse in the blacksmith shop, the horse race and the flight of the doves, besides many other delightful parts all contribute to making the play a grand success. A feature of the play is the scene in the shop, where Kerry Gow makes a horse-shoe at the blazing forge and shoes the villain's horse, which may win the race on which all the hopes of the Drews are staked. The news of the race is brought to the Drews by carrier pigeons which fly in and light on the covocate.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Porter who have spent the past few months in Portland, arrived home Tuesday. Their son Fred remains in the metropolis, in the employ of an electrical company.

The basketball team was met at the depot last night by the college band and a large number of students and escorted down town, where a banquet was served in their honor at the Marvin restaurant. Having made such a record during their trip abroad, the boys richly deserved this mark of recognition from OAC, and the event was much enjoyed by the team and all others concerned.

Rev. Gibbs has arrived home from Milton, Oregon, and will fill his pulpit at the M. E. church, South, morning and evening, Sunday.

A. A. Winter of Portland will preach Sunday morning and evening at the Evangelical church. Morning subject "Christ's Comfort for Troubled Hearts." Evening subject, "The Reasonableness of Christianity." Rev. Winter will preach at the revival meeting every evening during the coming week.

There was an installation of officers at the I. O. O. F. hall Tuesday, which resulted as follows: F. T. Wilson, N. G.; Joseph Underwood, R. S. N. G.; E. Allen, L. S. N. G.; rec. sec'y, Sherman Chappell; Fin. sec'y, A. P. Johnson; W. Curran, treas.; W. P. Lafferty, chaplain; H. H. Cronise, R. S. supporter; Lee Henkle, L. S. supporter. After the installation ceremonies the Odd Fellows enjoyed a banquet at Wiley's.

"The Manner of Love" is the subject of the farewell service at the Presbyterian church Sunday night. In the morning, Communion and reception of members. Good music and a welcome to all.

Wanted: A young woman for dining room and kitchen work. Inquire at Cauthorn Hall, R. L. Whitehead.

Why

Should your baby suffer? When he restless and fretful don't experiment with him and use any old thing your neighbor recommends. Buy a bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge greatest known worm medicine and cure for all children's diseases. It is mild in its action, builds up the system, makes this puny babies fat.

My baby was thin and sickly, could not retain its food and cried all night. I used one bottle of White's Cream Vermifuge and in a few days baby was laughing happy and well. Sold by Graham & Wortham.