AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

To Eradicate Tuberculosis from the Herd—A Trial of Alsike Clover Is Urged—Pure Water for Milch Cows—How to Keep Frost from Cellars.

Tuberculous Animals.

Serious attempts have been made in certain parts of the country to eradicate the disease by destroying all reacting animals. Such a course is undoubtedly too drastic, and it has met with persistent opposition. It is a question whether such methods are warranted or not. Certainly, such a course is sure to defeat the very end desired, i. e., the co-operation of all in eradicating the disease. There is nothing that would be more beneficial to the stock interests of the country than the widespread application of the test, but it is hardly possible to hope for such an extension where such severe measures are applied.

From experiments already made under different auspices it is evident that the progress of the disease can be stopped by the isolation of all reacting animals. The least affected animals can, with care, be used for breeding purposes, and if the calves are separated at birth and fed on boiled or pasteurized milk, it is possible, within a relatively short time, to build up a strictly healthy herd from affected parents.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

The Alsike Clover.

This clover resembles the large red clover, except the stem is much finer, though it grows to about the same height. It makes an excellent hay, which is much relished by all kinds of stock. We were led to try alsike or Swedish clover by Allen, the author of the American Farm Book, and, after a trial of it for some years, would strongly advise anyone wanting a good feeding clover to try it. It should be sown on high, dry, well-drained sod. It requires the same care and cultivation as red clover. It may be sown either with timothy or with red clover. A good mixture for one acre is three quarts of alsike clover seed; four quarts of red clover seed, and six quarts of timothy clover seed. Sow the timothy in the fall and the clovers the last of February. The seed is made in the first crop; the second crop may be pastured. It is a very fragrant clover, the heads being full of sweet juice. It makes a fine bee food.—The American.

Pure Water for Milch Cows.

Experience has shown that water which looks pure and clear may have in it the germs of the worst diseases, and if so there is possibility that these may go into the milk. On the other hand, water that looks muddy from contact with soil may be entirely free from any germs that are injurious. The danger from germs in milk, we believe, has been much exaggerated. The safe way is to keep cows from drinking any water where there is a possibility that it has been infected with germs of typhoid fever or diphtheria. It is the milk producer's interest to strictly guard against any chance of infection, as wherever such a case occurs it is sure to spread unreasonable fears and injure his business.—Exchange.

Keeping Frost from Cellars.

The unsightly banks of horse manure piled against the basement walls of farm houses are not needed to keep out frost. They are worse than unsightly, for the odor from decaying manure affects a sense more sensitive than sight. If a second wall of brick or stone is laid two inches from the cellar wall, and its top tightly joined to the building above, this dead air space will keep out frost better than will a three-foot bank of horse manure. Some householders make the protection inside with a dead air space enclosed with matched boards, or, better still, covered with paper siding, which is better than boards for securing warmth to any building.

Growing Beet Seed.

Beet seed is so easily grown that it is always very cheap. Yet we believe in farmers growing their own beet seed, provided they will grow the best. It is not the beet that produces the most seed that is best for planting. If beets, or any other root for that matter, are planted so early in spring that they grow tough and stringy roots, such roots will produce a great amount of seed, but it will produce if sown at any time plants that are like its parent. It is thus that roots degenerate into something like their original wild condition. A moderate-sized root grown quickly after midsummer, and in very rich ground, will be tender and good until late in the spring. Such a root will not produce as much seed as a tough, stringy one, but its seed will bring much more satisfactory crops.—American Cultivator.

Salt as an Insecticide.

The use of salt as an insecticide, or vermin destroyer, is not sufficiently known among the farming community. Many a farmer has lost dollars and dollars, simply because he did not know what virtue there is in salt. How many times has a farmer ploughed up acres of a crop attacked by some worm or caterpillar, re-sown the land, and all because he did not know that salt would have killed the worm and improved his crop. Last year a case was reported through the press, and vouched for as correct. A farmer had a ten acre field of oats attacked by the army worm. The whole ten acres was in such a condition he decided to plow them all up and re-sow. As an experiment he left an acre, to which he gave a dressing of 300 pounds of refuse salt. Three days afterward he gave the same acre another 300 pounds of refuse salt. The result was that on that acre he had a good yield of oats, and had he only known he might have saved the whole ten acres. Salt for such purposes is simply invaluable.

Storing Root Crops.

The most serious obstacle in the way of growing root crops—turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips—is the storage for winter. Potatoes must not be exposed to the light, and severe cold, with alternate freezing and thawing, forces the farmer to provide the best storage facilities in order to avoid loss. The old method of storing in pits is still followed, but there are periods during the winter when the ground is frozen as hard as iron, and the pits cannot be opened except with some risk. Turnips can be grown at a small cost, but a bulky crop is difficult to store in a manner to have the roots always available. Farmers who have discarded all bruised or injured specimens have been successful in storing carrots, parsnips, turnips and beets in bins, using layers of clean, dry sand, followed by layers of the roots, the bins being in cellars or barns, by which arrangement they can use them at any time, but the method will not answer where large fields of such crops are grown.

Feeding Poultry.

The farm is the place on which to engage in poultry for market, and not the small lots or plots. It is also proper to keep all kinds of poultry, and not hens only. As long as the farmer continues to rely on grain he will feed his fowls at a cost much greater than is necessary, and by varying the food from grain to more bulky substances he can grow a large share of the feeding materials on the farm and have his customers, therefore, right at his door in the form of the fowls. If a flock of hens will thrive on grass during the summer season, and will keep in better condition thereon, as well as produce more eggs than on more expensive foods, why should he buy foods and feed his poultry until he destroys the very condition he desires?—Mirror and Farmer.

Plowing Quack Grass Too Deeply.

It is possible to kill quack grass by what is known by double plowing the land. This is accomplished by running the plow in the furrow already made, and thus making a trench twelve or fourteen inches deep. This is repeated after each furrow is turned, so that the surface soil is entirely reversed and the subsoil takes its place. The top furrow should go deeply enough to go below all the quack roots and turn them under the second furrow, which will require both a strong plow and an extra heavy team to turn on top of the other. But though quack grass may be killed by this heroic method, it will take several years of good cultivation to fit the subsoil thus turned up for growing good crops.

Overdriving Heavy Horses.

Heavy draught horses were not made for fast road travel, and though they often have the muscle to trot quite fast it is always injurious to them to do so. There ought really to be on every farm teams for doing the heavy work and teams for doing the marketing and for pleasure driving. It makes a great difference when a heavy horse, weighing 1,250 pounds or more, goes over a hard roadbed, as compared with a light road horse doing the same thing. No bone or muscle can be strong enough to endure the hard pounding which a heavy draught horse makes in trotting. His feet will "go wrong," as horsemen say, and a horse with poor feet is not much good anywhere.

Preparing the Colts' Food.

It is well to prepare the colt's food so that it shall be palatable, nutritious and easily digested. A good means of doing this is to mix fine-cut clover hay along with oat chop, bran and oil cake; moisten this with hot water, covering up with a non-conducting material, and allow it to remain in this state for twelve hours, when it will be in a suitable condition to feed. A small proportion of wheat middlings will not be amiss in this mixture, not even a few boiled turnips or carrots, providing they are found to give appetizing properties. Green corn and green clover prove very suitable fodder.—Prairie Farmer.

Shredded Ensilage.

After shredding our ensilage for several years, we filled the silo one year with cut ensilage and found it necessary at once to brace all sides to keep it from bulging out—thus proving that ensilage shredded exerts much less lateral space than that which is cut. This feature would probably not be considered of so much importance by those whose silos are already constructed with reference to the use of cut ensilage, but in case a new silo is to be put up it can undoubtedly be built for much less money by the shredder.—Country Gentleman.

Stabling Cows in Bad Weather.

So soon as fall rains begin, cows, especially those giving milk, should be stabled. The effect of rain on the hair of an animal is to induce heavy evaporation, which, of course, chills the animal, much as would the wearing of a heavy woolen coat, saturated with rain during the entire night. There is no way to keep up milk supply after wet weather begins except by stabling the cows. The wet weather is really much more injurious to the animal than dry, cold weather could be.

Phosphates and Ashes.

You ask for experience of anyone that has tried phosphate and ashes. I found that my land was more deficient in potash than other elements of plant food. I mixed equal parts of phosphate and ashes, and used 200 pounds to the acre for corn with good results. I have used it two years with good success. One year was very dry, and this year uncommonly wet.—Baltimore American.

Wheat or Corn for Fattening.

Many of the experiment stations have been testing the value of wheat as compared with corn for fattening cattle, and give the preference to corn as better food for the purpose as well as the cheaper of the two. When ground and mixed with corn, oats and oatmeal, wheat has a value in giving a needed variation of diet.

Farm Notes.

There is no bedding so suitable for hogs as leaves, and for sows having broods leaves cannot be surpassed. They retain warmth, can easily be removed, and cost only the labor of collecting and storage.

The garden plot should be plowed in the fall and then covered three or four inches with manure free from litter, worked in with a cultivator. In the spring the plot will be ready for seed early and the manure will quickly decompose.

When a farmer becomes so busy as to be unable to work every portion of his farm it is the best evidence that he has too much land. The successful farmers are those who seek to bestow thorough cultivation to every acre, and small farms give a larger profit proportionately than farms where crops can be grown on only a portion every year.

THE PATRIOTS' MANIFESTO.

Issued by the Cuban Constitutional Assembly.

New York, Nov. 29.—The Cuban constitutional assembly, which met recently at Camaguey, to remodel the contstitution and elect a new president, issued a manifesto, which reached the office of the Cuban junta in this city today. The document is dated Dayaya, October 30, 1897, and is signed by Domingo Mendez Capote, as president of the assembly. The manifesto is the address of "The representatives of the Cuban people to all those who have independence and the future welfare of Cuba at heart." The document says the assembly, before adjourning, deemed it its duty to proclaim, among other things:

"That no special laws, no form of autonomy; nothing, in short, that the Spanish government may be willing to grant, that means Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, will be accepted by Cubans as a settlement of the war. Independence or death shall be the unalterable and sacred motto of the Cubans.

"Cubans have not resorted to arms in order to obtain any political measures which do not, once and for all, solve the Cuban question. That is the reason we will accept nothing short of absolute independence.

"It is our purpose to constitute an independent state, orderly, prosperous and happy, over the ruins of a worn-out colony. We are firmly determined to carry on the war until victory or death crowns our efforts."

Autonomy at Last.

Madrid, Nov. 29.—The official gazette publishes today the royal decrees granting autonomy to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus removing the anxiety that had begun to be expressed on all sides as the result of the government's reticence and unexplained delay.

Article 1 explains the principle of the future government of the two islands. Article 2 decrees that the government of each island shall be composed of an insular parliament, divided into two chambers, while a governor-general, representing the home governmment, shall exercise in its name the supreme authority. Article 3 declares that the faculty of making laws for colonial affairs rests with the insular chambers and the governor-general. Article 4 directs that the insular representation shall be composed of two corporations, with equal power, a chamber of representatives and a council of administration. Article 5 provides that the council of administration shall consist of 35 members, of whom 18 shall be elected and 17 nominated by the home government.

Article 6 provides that members of the council must be Spaniards 35 years of age, who have resided in Cuba continuously for four years. It specifies numerous officials, such as senators, presidents of courts and of chambers of commerce and other bodies as eligible to election to the council. Article 7 to 14 deal with nominations and the conditions of election to councils. Article 15 empowers the throne or the governor-general to convoke, suspend or dissolve the chambers, with an obligation to reassemble them within three months.

CHEERED FOR AMERICA.

Released Prisoners Brought on a Riot in Porto Rico.

Havana, Nov. 29.—Advices from Porto Rico say a riot occurred there yesterday. It appears that a steamer having on board a number of political prisoners, recently released from the Spanish penal settlement on the African coast, in accordance with the amnesty decree, arrived there, and the liberated men were allowed to land. They soon found their way to a drinking saloon, partook of stimulants and began cheering for the United States, crying:

"Hurrah for free America."

This demonstration was resented by the crowds about the place, and rioting followed. The police were called upon to interfere, and compelled the liberated men to re-embark. During the disturbance, the police arrested the insurgent, Colonel Aliposanchez.

Senor Marcos Garcia, the governor of Santa Clara, has arrived at Sagua, in order to be better able to judge of the condition of the reconcentradoes. From this day, these unfortunate people will receive rations.

The Spanish authorities today released from prison Thomas J. Jordan, a prisoner captured, according to the allegations, after the landing of an expedition by the American schooner Three Friends, and Emanuel Hernandez, who is said to have been a member of another filibustering expedition. Both men were under sentence of death. The government has also released from prison Juan Aris, Augustine Cossio, Emil Betancourt and Rosendo Betancourt.

Baker City, Or., Nov. 29.—A fatal accident occurred last evening at the Elkhorn-Bonanza mine. In some unaccountable manner James Cagel ignited some giant powder, and the whole magazine exploded with a force which almost jarred the mountain. The unfortunate miner was killed as if struck by a lightning bolt, his body being mangled in a frightful manner. Thos. Hopkins was painfully though not fatally injured.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29.—Following the requests of the boards of trade and the Commercial Club of Louisville, come numerous letters urging Governor Bradley to appoint his daughter, Miss Christine, who is now in school in Washington, D. C., to christen the new battle-ship Kentucky. While it is somewhat embarrassing for the governor to confer the honor on a member of his own family, it is quite likely that he will comply with these popular requests.

Prairie Fire in New Mexico.

Clayton, N. M., Nov. 29.—A prairie fire is sweeping over the country south of this point. The grass is very high, and there has been no rain for weeks. The course of the fire is through the great range belt, and for over 200 miles there is no barrier in its path. Thousands of sheep are in danger.

Coal tar, when used for dyes, yields 16 shades of blue, the same number of yellow tints, 12 of orange, nine of violet, and numerous other colors and shades.

THE CARETAKER.

Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of, and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping. The way some people have of taking care of themselves is very suggestive of the need of a caretaker. The human body to such is a mansion filled with precious things uncared for, where thieves may break in and rust doth corrupt. Pains and aches are thieves, and the body left uncared for to their spoliage will be robbed of all its comforts and despoiled of its peace of mind and happiness. It is a happy thought to look upon St. Jacobs Oil as a caretaker, to employ it as a watchman against such intruders. There is hardly an ache, from a toothache to a toeache, that it can't take care of and effect a cure, and pains the most violent are conquered by its use. Its office as a caretaker is to prevent the spread of aches and pains into a chronic stage. Keep a bottle of it in the handiest place and be assured of good care and comfort.

The most wonderful astronomical photograph in the world is that which has recently been prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers. It shows at least 68,000,000 stars.

MISERY BY THE WHOLESALE.

Is what chronic inactivity of the liver gives rise to. Bile gets into the blood and imparts a yellow tint, the tongue fouls, and so does the breath, sick headaches, pain beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade are felt, the bowels become constipated and the stomach disordered. The proven remedy for this catalogue of evils is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine long and professionally recommended, and sovereign also for chills and fever, nervousness and rheumatism.

In the period 1882 to 1894 the criminal record in the German empire increased 22 per cent, or 12 per cent more than the population.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Japanese officers who fought in the late war against China have petitioned their government to erect a monument to the memory of the horses that fell in battle.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. *"Tea Garden Drips"* is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO. All genuine *"Tea Garden Drips"* have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

Japan is about to send a lot of experts to this country to teach the people how to make tea.

"King Solomon's Treasure," only Aphrodisiacal Tonic known. (See Dictionary.) $5.00 a box. 3 weeks' treatment. Mason Chemical Co., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

A man who is fond of figures affirms that in battle only one ball in 85 takes effect.

My doctor said I would die but Piso's Cure for consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

There are more than 500 ordained women preachers in the United States, not including the numerous preachers of that sex.

ABOUT CHANGE OF LIFE.

"I suffered for eight years, and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills, and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must say I have never had anything help so much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—MRS. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

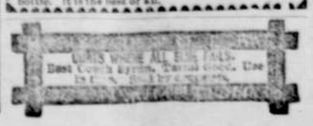
By the way, the leading druggists tell us that the demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is simply beyond their power of understanding; and, what is best of all, it does the work promptly and well.

When you feel that soreness in your back, that dull pain near your kidneys, it is time to do something for yourself, for these symptoms are serious indications of a growing disease in the most vital functions. Get Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt at once. It will cure you.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.
253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.
Please mention this Paper.

YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right.
Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

"CHILDREN TEETHING."
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.



WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

[Office of Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers, 711-714 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Oregon.]

No decided changes have occurred in wheat values during the week. The market has been principally noted for the absence of general speculation and the presence of several arguments that apparently warrant an advance. Crop advices in America, while showing an improvement in condition of the growing crop, most certainly indicate a decreased area seeded. The news from the Argentine crop has been sensational. General frosts have occurred, but the extent of the damage, if any, is only a matter of conjecture. The exact facts cannot be ascertained for some time yet. Reports from Russia assert the rye crop to be very short and the oat crop poor. The export demand continues unabated, and in excess of our weekly surplus. It is a matter of recent history that export countries are liable to sell more than their available surplus of breadstuffs and be forced to become importers. This is evidenced in the case of Australia and the Argentine during the past year, and should our export clearances continue at the present rate it is entirely possible that American supplies may be likewise exhausted. Receipts at primary points are large, compared with last year, and visible stocks continue to increase. When the high values are taken into consideration together with the large crop produced last year, it is a matter of surprise that the primary receipts are not much larger. Advices from the northwest indicate that the movement from first hands is decreasing. Export clearances of wheat and flour for the week were 6,658,791 bushels. Large sales for export have been made during the week, partly the result of apprehended damage to the Argentine crop.

The local speculative condition of the wheat market is very unsatisfactory. There is an absence of general speculative interest due partly to high values, but more particularly to the small stocks and the presence of more or less manipulation in the market. A large short interest exists entirely out of proportion to existing stocks. There is nothing in the general situation to warrant any decline. The result of the Argentine crop seems to be the determining factor regarding future values. Until the result is definitely known it seems that present values will be fully maintained and probably advanced.

There has been a decided improvement in the cash demand for corn, both for Eastern account and for export. The government report, estimating the crop yield at 1,892,000,000 bushels, is not credited by the trade and entirely unwarranted according to private advices.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74c; Valley and Bluestem, 76@77c per bushel.

Four—Best grades, $4.25; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 34@35c; choice gray, 32@33c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $19@20; brewing, $20 per ton.

Millstiffs—Bran, $15 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—22½@25c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55c; fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 30@40c per roll.

Cheese — Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $1.75@2.50 per doezn; broilers, $2.00@2.50; geese, $5@6; ducks, $3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@40c per sack; sweets, $1.40 per cental.

Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90c; yellow, 80c per cental.

Hops—8@13c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@22c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, $2.50@2.60; dressed mutton, 5c; spring lambs, 5½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4.50; light and feeders, $3.00@4.00; dressed, $4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3.00; cows, $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 4½@5c; small, 5½@6c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter — Fancy native creamery, brick, 27c; ranch, 16@18c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 30c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10c; spring chickens, $2.50@3.00; ducks, $3.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $23 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $19@20.

Corn—Whole, $22; cracked, per ton, $22; feed meal, $22 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, $22; whole, $22.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 7.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4@5c; salmon, 3@4c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50@75c per box; peaches, 75@80c; prunes, 35@40c; pears, 75c@$1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Northern 11@14c per pound.

Hops—10@14c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $20@22; California bran, $16.00@16.50 per ton.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, $1.35@1.50 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 18@26c; ranch, 41@43c; Eastern, 27@28; duck, 25c per dozen.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@80c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, Valencias, $1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, $2.50@3.00; California lemons, choice, $2.00@2.50; do common, 75c@$1 per box.

Hay—Wheat, 12@14.50; wheat and oat, $11@13; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@8; best barley, $10@12; alfalfa, $8@9.50; clover, $8@9.50.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 35c@$1 per large box; grapes, 15@35c; Isabella, 60@75c; peaches, 50c@$1; pears, 75c $1 per box; plums, 20@35c.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28c; do seconds, 25@26c; fancy dairy, 24c; good to choice, 21@23c per pound.

$2000.00

says "It is worth a great deal to us to have you try *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea."

Money-back says "We have a great deal of confidence in your good faith and in *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea."

Schilling's Best baking powder and tea are _____ because they are money-back.

What is the missing word?—not SAFE, although *Schilling's Best* baking powder and tea *are* safe.

Get *Schilling's Best* baking powder or tea at your grocers'; take out the ticket (brown ticket in every package of baking powder; yellow ticket in the tea); send a ticket with each word to address below before December 31st.

Until October 15th two words allowed for every ticket; after that only one word for every ticket.

If only one person finds the word, that person gets $2000.00; if several find it, $2000.00 will be equally divided among them.

Every one sending a brown or yellow ticket will receive a set of cardboard creeping babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive an 1898 pocket calendar—no advertising on it. These creeping babies and pocket calendars will be different from the ones offered in the last contest.

Better cut these rules out.

Address: MONEY-BACK, SAN FRANCISCO. 2051

Sea Water for Blood.

M. Quinton, as a consequence of his researches in evolution, believes that as all the higher organisms, according to the teachings of evolution, have ascended from a less highly organized marine ancestry, the liquid which bathes all the cells of the individual ought to be chemically similar to sea water. During experiments made at the college of France a dog was bled to such an extent that death would have inevitably followed had the animal been left alone. It was then given an intravenous injection of sea water. Ten days after the operation the dog showed, as tested by the colorimeter, a larger proportion of hemoglobin than before the bleeding. All dogs experimented on not only survived, but recovered with remarkable quickness. M. Quinton thinks it is on account of its holding in suspension the same salts which are constituents of sea water that artificial serum holds the reputation that it does, and that sea water is physiologically superior.

A pound of the finest spider web would reach around the world.

In France, some of the hospitals for infectious diseases are furnished with telephones, so that the sick may converse with their friends without danger of communicating disease.

The flag carried by Cortez, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, nearly 400 years ago, was until recently preserved at a little church in the capital of the state of Tlaxcala.

Chicago is justly proud of her new public library. It has taken ten years to build and the actual cost was $1,315.07 less than the $2,000,000 originally appropriated.

Rarified air has been found by Herr Levinstein to produce strong fatty degeneration of heart, liver and muscles, with death through deficiency of oxygen.

Egypt's population, according to the census just taken, is 9,700,000, an increase of 2,900,000 since 1882, or about 42 per cent in 15 years.

Minister Woodford, our minister to Spain, says he never wants to see another bull fight.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original* "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," *which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher M.D.

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