

Use only one heaping teaspoonful of Schilling's Best Baking Powder to a quart of flour.

You must use two teaspoonfuls of other baking powder.

ALASKAN SITUATION

A CONSERVATIVE OPINION OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The Early Rush of Eager Goldseekers Having Congested the Passes, Other Routes Will Have to Be Opened.

Special Correspondence.

Although the rush to Alaska may be said to have only just begun, a condition of affairs has already developed in Dyea and Skagway which promises to disappoint the expectations of thousands of eager gold seekers. The trails across the Chilkoot and White passes are practically impassable because of the frequent and severe storms, and will not be in good condition until about the first of April. The result is that thousands of men and thousands of tons of supplies and mining outfits are crowded together on this side of the summit and have already reached such number and quantity as to create a blockade.

It has been generally understood that it was foolish to go up to that country earlier than March with the expectation of crossing the passes, and that one who did so would simply subject himself to a long wait, to needless hardships and possible sickness while consuming supplies which should be kept for service in the gold fields. Notwithstanding this fact, travel began in January and has continued through February, an average of a steamer a day having landed men and freight at Dyea and Skagway. Those who took this early start did so because they feared a blockade and were anxious to get over the summit, expecting to wait at the lakes for the opening of the river to navigation. The blockade they hoped to escape has come upon them and they are not over the summit. Many have spent a month of hardship and toil and are worse off because of it than are the newest arrivals.

There are not less than 30,000 people in Dyea and Skagway, crowded along the trails as far as the weather conditions have permitted them to advance, only a few miles at the most. The quantity of supplies, outfits, boats, machinery, etc., averages not less than a ton to each man. This average will be kept up during the month of March, and by the first of April, when the work of getting over the summit will begin in earnest, a moderate estimate of the number of men and quantity of freight that will be assembled there is 50,000 persons and 50,000 tons of freight.

The only thing that has been accomplished on the Skagway trail to make it more passable than it was last summer has been the building of some small bridges, and some improvements on the road leading out from Skagway. There has been a tramway project there but no progress has been made with it. The indications are that the Skagway trail will not be materially better than it was last summer, when it was crowded and rendered practically impassable by 3,000 or 4,000 people and their outfits. Of course, as long as the snow lasts in the spring the trail will be a better one than when the traveler has encountered mud and boulders, which were such an obstacle a year ago.

As for the trail from Dyea, which is the one experience has proved to be the best, two tramways are under construction for the transportation of goods. One of these has a tram road from Dyea to the base of the summit ridge, and an electric bucket system across the summit to Lake Lindemann. The other has two tramway cables leading from the first and second divides and ending at Lake Lindemann. Connection between the last of these and Dyea will be made with

Stop! Women.

And consider that in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private life to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician, male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man; besides, a man does not understand, simply because he is a man.

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read, and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman. Thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

PINKHAM'S CURE FOR
BLOOD POISON
CONSUMPTION

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@76; Valley and Bluestem, 77@78 per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$3.85; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 36@37; choice gray, 33@34 per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millets—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 10c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 50@55; fair to good, 45@50c; dairy, 35@40c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12@13; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3.50@4.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per sack. Hops—14@16c per pound for new crop; 1899 crop, 4@6c.

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

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c; spring lambs, 5 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@3.75; cows, \$4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6@6 1/2c; small, 7@8c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$14 per ton; natives, \$11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, 12c; 7c; ranch, 22@23c; dairy, 18@22c; Iowa fancy creamery, 25c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12 1/2c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7 1/2c; mutton, 8 1/2c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 8c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 11@12c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel head, 6@7c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3 1/2@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4 1/2c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2 1/2@4c; herring, 8c.

Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50.

Wheat—Feed wheat, per ton, \$23.

Oats—Choice, per ton, \$23.

Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$23; whole, \$22.

Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.35@4.50; straights, \$4.25; California brands, \$4.50; Dakota brands, \$5.40@5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.

Millets—Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts, per ton, \$18@19.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35.

Hay—Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington Timothy, \$18; alfalfa, \$17; straw, \$7.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12@14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c.

Hops—12@17 1/2c per pound.

Millets—Middlings, \$20@22.50; California bran, \$16.50@17.00 per ton.

Onions—Silverskins, \$2.50@2.85 per cental.

Eggs—Store, 10@11c; ranch, 11@13c.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 10c; old, 8 1/2@9c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18c; do domestic, 17 1/2c; fancy dairy, 17c; good to choice, 15@16c per pound.

Fresh Fruit—Apples, 40c@41.25 per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella, 40@75c; peaches, 50c@61c; pears, 75c@81c per box; plums, 20@35c.

Potatoes—Early Rose, 65@75c.

Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navel, \$1.25@3.00; Mexican limes, \$5.50@6.00; California lemons, choice, \$2.25; do common, 75c@81.25 per box.

Hay—Wheat, \$16@18.50; wheat and oat, \$16@17; oat, \$14.50@16.50; best barley, \$13.50@15; alfalfa, \$10.50@11; clover, \$11@13.

Old Romance Recalled.

A Washington correspondent writes to the Chicago Tribune: Madame Balkmetoff, who visits her mother, Mrs. Beale, every year, is again in the city. She is a sister of Mrs. John R. McLean and widow of a former Russian charge d'affaires in Washington. A romantic story of their first meeting is told. It was in this way: Miss Beale was sitting on the door step of her mother's house, one of the colonial edifices of Lafayette square, when her little pet dog, seeing the countess gazing admiringly at his mistress, entered a barking protest. The young lady called the dog off, the countess apologized and the acquaintance began which subsequently led to their marriage.

English Petroleum Gas.

The natural gas from the well which was struck about a year ago at Weldon, in Sussex, is being analyzed, and is pronounced to be probably of petroleum origin. The Americans would have analyzed it and lighted the town with it long ago, as the supply is ample.

Miss Florence Hudson, of Baltimore, Md., has a tooth of solid gold, with a diamond in the center of it. The ornament cost her over \$150.

The postal authorities of Paris are said to be about to introduce motor cars and omnibuses for the use of carriers in the delivery of the mails.

The Smithsonian institute has just come into possession of the Hallett Phillips collection of Indian implements and antiquities from the Potomac valley.

Before 1886 the average number of labor strikes of all kinds in the country was about 500 a year. Since that date the average has been 1,390.

An electric locomotive in a Canadian coal mine shows a saving over mules of \$5,528 in 200 days, and an electric pump in the same mine shows a saving over steam pumps of \$1,573 in 970 days.

One of the stations of the railway which is to be built from the Red sea to the top of Mount Sinai will be on the spot where it is supposed Moses stood when he received the two tablets of the law.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

How to Educate a Good Dairy Cow—Caring for Poultry in Winter—Cost of Raising Corn—Value of Clean Milk—Farm Notes.

A Good Dairy Cow.

In his address at the Indiana State Dairy Association, Mr. Goodrich stated that educating an animal to become a good dairy cow must begin with the young calf. Muscle-forming foods should be fed, such as bran, oil meal, skim milk, etc. Educate the calf to eat muscle-forming foods as much as possible. Begin to feed the calf with skim milk and a spoonful of two of oil meal. Then give a few whole oats to follow. Nice clover hay should be available. Feed skim milk six months or so. Wants animal to come in milk at two years. Give her a good box stall and plenty of straw to calve in. After calving give her warm water—no cold. Take calf away gradually say in two or three days. After calving, feed for a while only a little grain, and then depend mostly on bran. After two weeks can begin to feed to full capacity. Feed a variety. Desirable to have a balanced ration as nearly as can be. Quotations were given from the Wisconsin Bulletin of one hundred feedings, showing how some so-called successful feeders combined dairy cattle foods. Mr. Goodrich has found a production of one of concentrated as most satisfactory. Succulent foods are important. Of Wolf's one hundred feeders, sixty-five fed ensilage and two roots. If we cannot have green grass should feed either ensilage or roots. Has paid Mr. Goodrich to feed a little bran or corn meal in summer. His cows produced fifty pounds more butter per animal the summer when fed grain than did the summer before when no grain was fed. His grain cost \$5 to \$13 was derived from the butter.

Mr. Goodrich's standard feed is thirty-two pounds silage, five pounds clover hay, five pounds corn stover, eight pounds wheat bran and two pounds cottonseed meal. Lighten up on feed of some cows and increase on others. If she gives more milk by more feed—2, increase—Indiana Farmer.

Winter Poultry Directions.

In order to get early eggs extra feed in addition to the ordinary ration generally given by farmers is needed. As a rule the trouble on the farm is that after corn is gathered there is an overabundance of grain lying around, and in consequence the fowls become too fat. All farmers have hay to spare, at least they should have, and a few pounds per week fed to hens will greatly increase the egg production. Clover hay is best, but any kind is good. Feed as follows: Cut into short lengths as possible (1/4 to 1/2 inch), and in the evening fill a 2-gallon bucket full, cover and place on the kitchen stove and allow it to boil as long as there is fire. When the morning fire is built allow the hay to heat again, then drain off the water and mix with the hay three quarts of wheat bran or enough to make it crumbly. This will make nearly two gallons of feed. Give it to 100 hens as a morning feed. Remember, this is for cold weather and for fowls that are at liberty on the farm.

In the evening lay supply what they will consume of corn one day, and oats next and so on. Be sure to give plenty fresh water every day, and on very cold mornings it is a good idea to make the water slightly warm. If you do not, it will freeze at once and be of no service. Be sure the hen-house has good tight ends and sides and always board the house to the south. The warmer the fowls are in winter, without supplying artificial heat, the more eggs they will lay and the earlier they will become broody.

If eggs are wanted for hatching purposes do not have too many cocks. One male to fifteen hens for the farm is much better than two. If all run together. Dispose of all hens that are past the profitable age, which is, generally speaking, 3 years, and do not expect fertile eggs from cocks 4 to 6 years old. It is best to use either 1 or 2 year old males—North Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin.

Cost of Raising Corn.

The public see the leading statement, made and circulated on supposed good authority, that corn can be raised at the "surprisingly low cost" of six cents a bushel; and the majority of the people—those who know nothing about the cost of raising corn—assume that about all the farmer gets over six cents a bushel for his corn is clear gain. Will the corn-grower thank any one for giving currency to such assumption?

"The best posted," who have taken the trouble to wade through the long array of figures and explanations, to get down to the conclusion that it costs only six cents to raise a bushel of corn, have thought, perhaps, that the mountain had labored hard to bring forth such a mouse, for the insignificance and worthlessness of the result are made strikingly manifest by the closing short paragraph of guesses at other items that should be reckoned in, which run the cost up so that "corn can not be profitably grown to sell at very much less than three times that figure (six cents). The really "best posted" are those who have raised corn for many years, and they know that cost of production varies widely according to character of the seasons and the soil—good weather and big yields reducing cost, and bad weather and light yields increasing it—and that to attain approximate accuracy an average must be taken of expenses and yields for several seasons and on various soils.—Germantown Telegraph.

Value of Clean Milk.

A man of my acquaintance who generally did his own milking employed a boy. The milk shrank one-third in two weeks. The farmer resumed milking, and in two weeks got the same amount as before. Afterward he set the hired man to milking, and the milk shrank 10 per cent. in two weeks, and in two weeks more, the farmer milking again, was back at the standard. This man milks quickly and very clean. He closes the forefinger and thumb around

the teat high up and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk. He then lets go his hold, keeping the finger and thumb in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder, closes and pulls down as before. The idea is to give as near as may be the same motion the calf does in sucking.—New England Homestead.

Pea Fowl.

The pea fowl is good for table use, and is as easy to raise as the turkey. Its great drawback is the loud noise made by the males. They make good pets and will become very tame. It is necessary to protect the young birds from wet and cold the same as young turkeys. They live from twenty to twenty-five years. Their habits are restless, and none should be kept if there are near neighbors. They can be restrained somewhat by compelling the male bird to wear upon his leg a cord attached to a block of wood. There is some demand for pea fowl stock from owners of fine estates and park managers. The best way is to get some eggs and hatch them under hens.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Spraying in Winter.

A recent annual convention of the Fruit Growers' Association Professor Fletcher strongly recommended spraying fruit trees during the winter. The spores of the various fungi rest on the limbs and twigs as well as on the leaves. When the leaves are on the tree it is impossible to get spray on the limbs and twigs. The best time to do this spraying is during the winter. It could be done any time when most convenient, but the best time is toward spring when vitality is returning. If the trees are sprayed during the winter better results will be obtained as the result of spraying after the leaves are out. Prof. Taft, of Michigan, and others also very strongly recommended winter spraying.

How to Select a Calf.

An English farmer claims to have made a discovery which is valuable if his claim is well founded. As is well known, it is difficult to select the calf at birth for its future usefulness as a milker, yet he asserts that it can be done. He states that on the inner side of the cheeks, near the corner of the mouth, may be observed the palps, which have different forms according to whether the calf will be a good, medium or indifferent milker. If the palps are large, broad and flat they give a large quantity of milk. If they are only round the milking qualities will be only ordinary. If pointed, the milk yield will be small. The "palp" is not defined, but is a fleshy portion of the mouth raised above the smooth surface that can be felt or is plainly distinguished.

Best Results from Meadow.

The Michigan experiment station found after repeated tests that about four times as much food can be obtained from a meadow by allowing it to mature hay than by pasturing it. This means that four cows can be kept on the land by growing hay instead of pasturing it, or to show it in another light, four times as much land is required for pasture as for hay, for the same number of cattle. Green food is given by growing soiling crops, but in soiling from two to three times the number of cows can be maintained than by pasturing.

Points in Plowing.

Farmers use the cultivator for a plow; that is, they cultivate deep, with the object of loosening the soil between the rows. If the ground is to be broken up, the plow is the thing to do it with, but two inches is sufficient depth for cultivation. Grass and weeds should never be allowed to grow to a height to demand "plowing" with a cultivator. Keep the soil loose and never allow grass or weeds to more than sprout above ground. Deep cultivation frequently does harm in disturbing the roots of the plants grown as a crop.

Sugar Beets for Stock.

While some of the farmers in New York claim that the profits on sugar beets sold at the factory were small, it seems that they have not yet used the pulp, or "bagasse," to advantage, probably not having prepared themselves with sufficient live stock. One farmer, however, who grew a large number of beets, retained some of them for use, and finds that it will pay to grow them as food for stock, provided the animals are first-class producers.

Can Not Improve on Nature.

Nature's method of feeding hens is a grain at a time, and constant searching and scratching during meal time. This method we should imitate as far as possible.—Farm Journal.

C'savings.

To prevent disease of potatoes add 2 ounces of corrosive sublimate to two gallons of hot water. Allow it to stand half a day; then add the solution to twelve gallons of cold water. Wash the potatoes so as to free them from dirt and immerse them in the solution. To remain two hours; then dry them and cut for seed.

One having a fancy for preserving natural flowers may do so by dipping them into melted paraffine. The mixture should be only warm enough to remain fluid. Hold the flowers by the stems, which should be free from all except the natural moisture; dip them in the fluid, give them a quick turn to remove the air cells, and place in a glass until the coating becomes firm.

It is a pretty good rule that the sooner a pig can be brought to 200 pounds and the sooner he can be gotten to market after reaching this weight, the greater will be the per cent of profit in feeding him. Aside from the risk of cholera, etc., it has been shown that the gain above 200 pounds costs more, and that even with pork bringing good prices, there is often an actual loss in feeding above 200 pounds.

Sandy soils are always deficient in potash. Even if they had this mineral they have usually so little vegetable matter that the potash forms an insoluble compound by uniting with the sand. The potash in caustic ashes dissolves the silicate of potash, and also helps itself until its caustic properties are lost. But old leached ashes are often quite as beneficial to sandy soils as are unleached. They always contain some potash and some phosphate, which the water used for leaching would not dissolve.

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The Pope's Paris Property.

The pope has just become a Parisian landlord. As the result of a lengthy litigation before the tribunal of Limoges Leo XIII becomes the owner of one of the finest private residences in Paris—the Hotel du Plessis-Beliere, on the Place de la Concorde. The hotel, together with a chateau and lands, was bequeathed to the vatican by the late Marquise de Plessis-Beliere. The heirs contested the legacy, and for some time it seemed that they would win, as the constitutionality of the pope owning property in France seemed doubtful.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts on the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was the originator of "FITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that you have bought, and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "FITCHER'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. My doctor said I would die, but Pilo's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keiner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 25, '96.

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