

AGRICULTURAL



Weed Flavors in Milk.

The milk is carefully examined when received, and all that is the least affected with the onion or weed flavor, is set aside by itself, and then run through a separator, and its cream kept separate. To this cream is added twice its own bulk of hot water, in which saltpetre, in the proportion of one ounce to three gallons of water, has been dissolved. This raises the temperature of the mixed cream and water to about 100 degrees, and it is immediately put through the separator again. The result is a fine, thick cream, with no trace of weed flavor in it, and without thoroughly pasteurized, and the Babcock test shows no loss of fat in the operation. In order to ripen such cream for churning, a starter is needed. Pasteurizing has been tried for the purpose of eliminating bad flavors from cream with partial, though not perfect, success. The same may be said in reference to heating the milk and running it through the separator at a temperature of 155 degrees or 160 degrees. Washing cream has also been tried, with the water at the ordinary temperature of separating, and this has very materially reduced bad flavors.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Substitute for a Smokehouse.

The illustration, which is from the American Agriculturist, shows a simple plan for smoking a small quantity of meat, without any expense whatever for a smokehouse. The lower barrel has a small door through which to replenish the smouldering fire in the iron kettle on the inside. The bottom of the box has holes in it similar to those in the top, the upper barrel being raised to show these. The front of the box is hinged to admit the meat. The upper barrel has neither top nor bottom and serves merely as a chimney to provide some little draft and to carry off the smoke. Two small holes in the lower barrel admit air to feed the smouldering fire.

Winter Squashes.

Squashes, unless ripened, will not keep well. Sometimes they are left out too long. After the frost has killed the vines the squashes are exposed to the cold and to freezing and thawing. Such squashes cannot keep well. Squashes must also be carefully handled. If the shell is bruised in getting them under cover, they are sure to rot early. They should be well ripened, gathered before heavy frosts, well dried, kept in an even temperature, and carefully handled. A warm, damp cellar is a bad place for storage. They should be kept in a dry room, where temperature is fairly even and not piled in a heap, but placed on open shelves. If there are only a few they may be spread on the floor. Sort them over and pick out the soft-shelled and unripe ones to be used first.

A Real Snow Plow.

This is not a wedge to push the snow to one side, but a plow that raises and delivers it above and upon the undisturbed snow at the side. Such a plow must have a strong frame, the bars reaching out in front being not less than 3x3, and they must be 6 ft long.



to reach back to the rear. Planks form the runners and top. The light frame above the top is for the driver to sit upon. His feet he rests upon the bars by which the plow is drawn. The front edge, the incline and the top are fitted to make the snow move up more easily. The edge is of the same width as the rear end, so there is no binding in the snow.—Farm and Fireside.

Large Potato Yield.

The largest potato yield on record was produced in Northern Wyoming in 1890. According to sworn testimony, it amounted to 974 bushels and forty pounds per acre, of which 838 bushels were marketable. The expense of production was stated to have been \$74.80. Such a crop anywhere in the country this year would have been pretty profitable. The average yield of potatoes in the United States is in ordinary years about one hundred bushels to the acre.

Lima Beans.

The introduction of the bush varieties of Lima beans was an important matter to those who make a specialty of Lima beans. The labor of cutting poles and the extra labor of caring for the pole Limas made the growing of

them a risk should dry weather occur. At the West Virginia experiment station it has been found that beans grown in drills produced twice as much as those grown in hills. As the bush Limas may be planted with a seed drill, in rows, and require no poles, they can be grown more profitably than heretofore. There are also varieties of bush Limas that are as large as the pole kinds, and they bring good prices in market. These facts should be kept in view for next year.

Apples in Paper.

A friend recently sent us a basket of handsome apples, each specimen of which was wrapped in strong manilla paper. After tasting these apples, we unwrapped a number to admire their beautiful color, after which they were forgotten for several weeks. Happening to discover them later, we found that those which had been unwrapped were partially decayed, while those that were wrapped were in prime condition, having scarcely ripened at all, and no decay appearing. Why do not fruitgrowers wrap their apples and pears in paper more frequently, to preserve them, not only for a few weeks in the fall, but through the entire winter? Orange growers have found it profitable to wrap every orange sent out to the markets. It is not expensive to wrap and pack away a barrel of apples. It might cost 50 cents, but think of the delight of opening such a barrel next April, and finding them in splendid condition.—Colman's Rural World.

Marketing Heavy Oats.

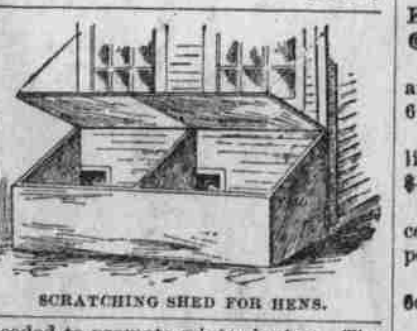
There is sometimes difficulty in finding a profitable market for grades of oats that weigh much above the standard, which is thirty-two pounds per bushel. In fact, most hoteliers which deliver oats by measure would prefer to have the grain rather under than above the standard. We once grew some oats which weighed thirty-eight pounds per measured bushel. But they were of a new variety, and worth much more for seed than they could be to feed. In fact, there is not much advantage for feeding to have oats above the standard weight. Part of the advantage of the oats as feed is its safety, its greater amount of chaff preventing it from heating in the stomach as corn or other heavier grain is sure to do.

Lime, Plaster and Iron.

A Paris journal says that the disastrous effects exerted by lime and plaster on iron should be kept in mind when building. If iron is plunged into freshly prepared lime rapid oxidation takes place. This soon reaches the heart of the iron, which in a short time undergoes a profound alteration in its resisting qualities. To this result must be added the expansion caused by increase in volume of the mass. On the other hand, cement seems to be an excellent preservative against rust. Such a covering is preferable to painting with red lead.

Unique Scratching Shed.

Where snow lies thickly upon the ground for months it is almost impossible to get the hens out of doors, though fresh air and sunshine are specially



needed to promote winter laying. The illustration shows a simple addition to the southern side of the poultry house that will give the fowls the advantage of some hours each sunny day out of doors without being upon the snow. Put leaves, sand and a little grain into the bottom of these outside pens, and the fowls will work busily in them for hours. Such scratching sheds need not be large. They cost but a trifle and so can be afforded by everyone.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Keeping Milk from Odors.

One reason why much poor butter is made in the winter season is because the milk is set in some room adjoining the kitchen, where it is subjected to all the odors of the kitchen stove used in cooking meats and vegetables. These odors, with the heat from the stove, are absorbed by the milk, and as the cream has to be warmed so as to ripen, the germs thus admitted have the best possible chance to increase.

Ticks in Sheep.

Look out at this time of the year for sheep that are nibbling their sides. It is a sure indication of ticks, which should be got rid of at once. A general dipping this month would relieve the flock, both lambs and sheep, of this troublesome pest. Experience has shown that a fall dipping repays twice over for the cost of it, in the better condition of the fleece at the next shearing time.—American Cultivator.

Shying.

There is no better way to break a horse of shying than to stop him and gently lead or drive him up to the object of his fear each time, talking to him pleasantly meanwhile. Whipping and harshness only increase the difficulty. If persistent kindness be employed the horse will soon control himself, under trying circumstances if spoken to by his driver in an ordinary tone of voice.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

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

The trade has fallen into a way of thinking that the big receipts of the past week will clean up the surplus wheat that is liable to come out at present prices. Most of this wheat is contract, when it is all in the bulls think that they will control the situation.

In the Northwest the claim is made that 80 per cent of the crop has been marketed, and that country elevator stocks are very light compared with previous years. Every one is looking for a sharp falling off in receipts after the first of the year; also for higher prices, while the situation on all sides is admittedly bullish the world over, the prices have not responded to what the bulls think the position of stocks to estimate requirements justifies. They have fixed the standard of values in their own minds, and because they are not realized they feel disappointed. Most of them are too much inclined to lose sight of the fact that the price of wheat has reached a point where substitutions of other articles cuts greatly into the consumption, and that the speculators are more solicitous as to the price and the probable supplies than the consumers.

The outlook for supplies from Argentine is uncertain, the probability being that the exportable surplus will not exceed 30,000,000 bushels. Traders lose sight of the fact that Argentine is a large country, and that unfavorable conditions will hardly exist over the entire territory.

Harvesting is now in progress, and the rains might reduce the exportable surplus. There will be little wheat to ship from Australia, but India's prospects are evidently good, judging from the free offerings in Liverpool for September. The American visible supply this week showed a larger increase than expected, being 1,031,000 bushels more than last week, and now totals 36,616,000 bushels, as compared with 54,443,000 bushels at the same time last year.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75¢; Valley and Bluestem, 77¢; 78¢ per bushel. Four—Best grades, \$4.25; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.25 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 35¢; choice gray, 33¢; choice blue, 31¢. Barley—Feed barley, \$19@20; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@13; clover, \$10@11; California wheat, \$10; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—18@25¢ per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 55¢@60¢; fair to good, 45¢@50¢; dairy, 40¢@50¢ per cask. Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$1.75@2.25 per dozen; broilers, \$2.00@2.50; geese, \$5.50@6.50; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8¢@9¢ per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35¢@45¢ per sack; sweets, \$1.40 per cask. Onions—Oregon, new, red, 90¢; yellow, 80¢ per cask. Hops—5@14¢ per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6¢. Wool—Valley, 14¢@16¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@12¢; mohair, 20¢@22¢ per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50; dressed mutton, 6¢; spring lambs, 5¢ per pound. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.00; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$4.50@5.00 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3.00; cows, \$2.50; dressed beef, 4¢@6¢ per pound. Veal—Large, 4¢@5¢; small, 5¢@6¢ per pound.

Seattle Market.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25¢; ranch, 16¢@18¢. Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢; California, 9¢. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 28¢. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢; spring chickens, \$2.50@3.00; ducks, \$3.50@3.75. Wheat—Feed wheat, \$22 per ton. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$19@20. Corn—Whole, \$22; cracked, per ton, \$22; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$22; whole, \$22. Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5¢; mutton sheep, 7¢; pork, 6¢; veal, small, 7¢. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 5¢@6¢; salmon, 3¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; founders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2¢@4¢. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 50¢@1.25 per box; peaches, 75¢@80¢; prunes, 35¢@40¢; pears, 75¢@1 per box.

San Francisco Market.

Wool—Nevada 11¢@13¢; Oregon, 12¢@14¢; Northern 7¢@8¢ per pound. Hops—10@14¢ per pound. Millstuffs—Middlings, \$20@23; California bran, \$17.00@18.00 per ton. Onions—New red, 70¢@80¢; do new silverskin, \$2.00@2.25 per cental. Eggs—Store, 24¢@28¢; ranch, 30¢@34¢; Eastern, 16¢@20¢; duck, 20¢@25¢ per dozen. Citrus Fruit—Oranges, navels, \$1.50@3.00; Mexican limes, \$2.00@3.00; California lemons, choice, \$1.50@2.00; do common, 50¢@1.25 per box. Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12¢; fair to good, 7¢@8¢ per pound. Hay—Wheat, 12¢@14¢; wheat and oat, \$11@14; oat, \$10@12; river barley, \$7@8; best barley, \$10@12; alfalfa, \$8.50@10; clover, \$8.50@10. Fresh Fruit—Apples, 25¢@1.25 per large box; grapes, 25¢@50¢; Isabella, 60¢@75¢; peaches, 50¢@1; pears, 75¢@1 per box; plums, 20¢@35¢.

FRUITGROWERS' CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting to Be Held in Portland January 11, 12 and 13, 1898.

The arrangements for the meeting of the Northwestern Fruitgrowers' Association, for the state of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia, which will be held in Portland, January 11, 12 and 13, 1898, are well under way.

The committees upon whom the success of this meeting depends are: Executive committee—Buell Lamberson, chairman; Henry E. Dosh, secretary-treasurer; H. M. Williamson, L. M. Spiegel, Alfred Tucker and Frank Lee.

Transportation—A. H. Devers, H. R. Lewis and T. D. Honeyman.

Finance—L. M. Spiegel, Edward Hughes, David M. Dunne, J. H. Hazeltine and Mark Levy.

Exhibit—F. H. Page, John A. Bell, W. F. Cargill, Mark Levy, M. L. Harvey, and one from each county and fruit district within the territory covered by the association.

Arrangements—C. V. Coper, H. M. Williamson, Frank Lee, E. C. Masten and Alfred Tucker.

Chairman Buell Lamberson and Secretary Henry E. Dosh of the executive committee, will act as ex-officio members of the sub-committees.

The meetings heretofore held by this association at Walla Walla and North Yakima were very successful, being not alone profitable to those attending the meetings, but beneficial to the entire fruit interests. Representative men from far and near were present to discuss the various phases of the growing industry.

The foregoing committees are fully alive to the situation and are now actively at work to make it surpass any of the prior meetings held. Already many letters have been received by the chairman and secretary from various cities within the limits of the association, as well as from other states, from St. Paul, Omaha and Chicago, asking about reduced transportation rates.

The transportation companies with the usual courtesy extended to this association, have made the rate on the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Union Pacific lines, one and one-fifth fare; and on the Southern Pacific line one and one-third fare for the round trip. The apparent difference of rates is caused by the Southern Pacific's lower tariff rate, it being only four cents per mile as against a five-cent per mile rate of the other companies. They have also expressed a willingness to transport all legitimate exhibits of fruits, both fresh and evaporated, trees, etc., free of charge. Such exhibits should be carefully labeled, packed and shipped to Buell Lamberson, 180 Front street, Portland, on or before January 5.

The programme, which is now being arranged and will be published later, will cover all the questions pertaining to the fruit interests, notably the shipping of fresh fruits to Eastern markets at a profit to the grower. This will be thoroughly discussed, especially the charges by refrigerator car companies, which must be adjusted on a live-and-let-live basis.

Gray's Harbor Lumber Shipments.

That the Gray's harbor country has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity during the year 1897 is shown by the foreign lumber shipments as compared with those of 1896, the increase being nearly 300 per cent. In 1896, only 11 vessels with lumber sailed from that harbor for foreign ports, the aggregate amount of lumber being 3,400,000 feet, while during the present year 22 vessels cleared from Gray's harbor, carrying 10,640,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$110,000.

Of the 22 vessels-clearing for foreign ports from Gray's harbor during the present year, 16 of them loaded at the mills in Aberdeen—14 at the West & Slade mill, with cargoes amounting in the aggregate to 5,328, feet, and two cargoes at Wilson Bros. & Co.'s mill, whose cargoes aggregated 975,000. The E. K. Wood mill at Hoquiam, shipped four cargoes foreign, 2,783,000 feet, and the Northwestern Lumber Company two cargoes, aggregating 1,600,000 feet.

Most of this lumber went to Mexican ports, although Honolulu received several cargoes, while Africa, New Caledonia, Australia, and Peru each received one cargo. At the present time the mills have orders for foreign cargoes of lumber, and the owners anticipate that the 1898 foreign trade will greatly exceed that of 1897.

Northwest Notes.

The presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal church, comprising all the elders in the Pacific Northwest, will hold a convention in Spokane on the 11th, 12th and 13th of January, 1898. Bishop Cranston, of Portland, will preside.

A logger at Seaside, Or., says that he proposes to put in 9,000,000 feet of logs before the end of the freshet season next year. The timber will be taken from the Sothan, Bracker, Eberman, Gearhart and Starr places, near Holiday Park.

Hops in Yakima seem to be a drug on the market, notwithstanding high quotations elsewhere. Local buyers say that choice grades can easily find sale at 13 1/2 cents, but they maintain that only one or two choice lots remain in the valley, and that the best of the poorer qualities left are not worth more than from 9 to 10 cents.

B. M. Pulse, of Suver, Benton county, Or., sold his hop crop, 8,365 pounds, last week. Three-fourths of it went for 9 1/2 cents, and the remainder for 5 cents a pound. John Patterson, of the same neighborhood, has shipped, on consignment, about 10,000 pounds, receiving a cash advance of 7 1/2 cents for best, and 5 cents per pound for second quality. George Ruth, of Suver, has sold about 12,000 pounds at 12 1/2 cents. Mr. Pulse has begun the cultivation of his nine-acre yard for next year.

NEVER CONTENT.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in Heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. James Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

John E. Redmond, M. P., the well-known Irish leader, will sail for this country on December 30. He is coming to America at the invitation of prominent workers in the Irish cause to speak on the rebellion of 1793, to arouse the enthusiasm of Irish-Americans in the pilgrimage to Ireland next July to celebrate the rising.

WHALING FLEET IN DANGER.

It is predicted that the vessels of the whaling fleet, most of whose underwriters are in San Francisco, have been caught in the ice and some may not last through the siege. Danger also threatens those who neglect what are called "trifling" ailments, for they may not last through the crisis. Resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at once for incipient rheumatism, malaria, constipation, nervousness and kidney complaint.

In Japanese saws, the teeth point toward the handle, and both saws and planes cut toward the workman.

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. PLETCHER 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. PLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

Three drops of a black cat's blood is a sovereign cure for croup in the folk lore of some people.

After being swindled by all others, send no stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the ONLY recovery of nearly strength. MASON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Faber City, La., August 23, 1896.

Try Schilling's Best tea and baking powder.

The oldest married couple in the United States are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Manuel of Cape Porpoise, Mass. She is 98 and he is 101 years of age, and they have been married 77 years.

Money back if you don't like Schilling's Best Tea and money at your grocer's.

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"If you dumped a cart-load of gold at my feet it would not bring such joy and gladness into my life." So writes a prominent man after using the method of self-treatment that has restored so many men who had been wrecked by excesses, over-work or evil habits of youth. A little book that makes it all plain may be had without charge by writing THE ERIC MEDICAL CO., 65 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y. No C. O. D. scheme; no patent medicines—just the book under plain letter seal.

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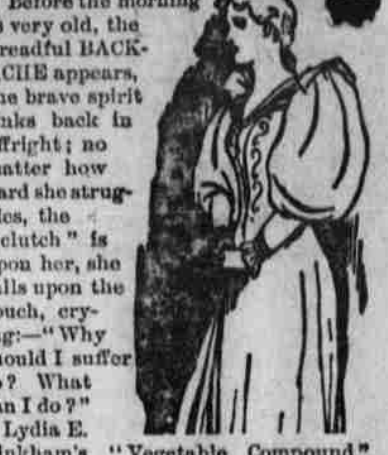
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BRAVE SPIRITS BROKEN.

How often women wake up in the morning cheerful and happy, determined to do so much better the day ends, and yet—



Before the morning is very old, the dreadful BACKACHE appears, the brave spirit sinks back in affliction; no matter how hard she struggles, the "clutch" is upon her, she falls upon the couch, crying:—"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?" Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" will stop the torture and restore courage. All such pains come from a deranged uterus. Trouble in the womb blots out the light of the sun at mid-day to a vast number of women. You should procure Mrs. Pinkham's Compound at once and obtain relief.

Mrs. F. M. Knapp, 563 Wentworth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I suffered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me as it will others."

Travelers in Sweden report that the street cars in that country seldom stop for passengers. Both men and women jump on and off while they are moving, and accidents are scarcely ever heard of.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Authorities of the Kansas university dismissed all the natural history classes on circus day recently to enable the students to study the animals.

HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "The Garden Drive" 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 "The Garden Drive" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

C. E. Green of Effingham, Kans., has the Continental currency his great-grandfather received for his services in the Revolution.

BROKEN DOWN MEN

Men Who Have Wasted the Vital Power of Youth—Who Lack Vigor—Can Be Cured by Electricity.

It is made especially to restore vital strength to men. Sparks of life come from it to the weakened parts.

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO. 323 West Washington St., Portland, Or. Please mention this paper.

In buying seeds economy is an extravagance, because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best and dearest seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for FERRY'S SEEDS and always get your money's worth. Five cents per paper everywhere. Always the best. Seed Annual Co., D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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