For the Farmer.

PROTECT YOUR FRUIT TREES.

Then, we say, begin on the rabbits. Protect your trees at all hazards. There are a great many ways to effect this, but they all involve work. About every orchardist and nurseryman has his own way of doing this, and the success of the way depends much upon energy and persistence. One man will tell you to get a greyhound and keep the rabbits hunted down; being no hunter, we cannot vouch for the success of this plan. Another will tell us to get a liver, or a bucket of blood from the butcher's, and rub the bloody liver or the blood upon the trees as high up as the rabbits can reach; this plan is usually effectual as long as the blood remains on the trees, but to be entirely safe will generally need renewing once or twice during the winter. It is safe to avoid any greasy substance in smearing the trees, for while we may possibly keep off the rabbits we may coax the hungry dogs to gnaw our trees, not for the bark but for the grease. One man recommends a mixture made of one pint of flour, four quarts of boiling water, and four quarts of strong white-wash, to be applied with a brush. And another recommends one part unslacked lime, and two parts soft soap; slack the lime in boiling water and paint the bodies of the trees with the composition. We are trying a composition made of flour one pint, fresh lime one pint, soft soap one pint, and water enough to bring the whole to the consistency of ordinary oil paint. This we have applied to several hundred trees with a brush.

Now, we do not feel quite sure of any of these compositions, for in an emergency the rabbits may find it convenient to go through any of them. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they may prove all that is needed, yet they may sometimes fail. If we tie up our trees with hay, straw, or other material, we shall make a sure thing of it; and if we put on this protection so that it can remain next season, it may serve another important purpose in protecting the trees from scalding by the sun if the grasshoppers defoliate them, as they very likely may.

Of all the modes of protection which we have tried or seen tried, those plans which dispose of the rabbit suit us best. Trap him if you can, but poison him whenever and wherever it can be done. Dead rabbits eat no trees and will have no young rabbits in the spring. A pound of arsenic and a bushel of apples or sweet potatoes are a good investment at this season of the year.

Quarter your apples, (or sweet potatoes will do as well,) roll them in arsenic, and scatter them over your grounds just at evening, where you find the tracks of the rabbits. Early in the morning gather up the unconsumed pieces for safety. Keep putting the pieces out each evening for a few days, taking them up in the morning, and you will have no further trouble with the rabbits unless they come from surrounding farms. In that case you must use more arsenic. We prefer the poison wherever it can be used without danger to the family or domestic animals. There should be some concert of action in the destruction of this pest of the orchardist. Our first object will be, of course, to protect our trees. Our second should be to render the protection effectual by the entire destruction of the rabbits themselves.—*Prof. Gale, in Industrialist.*

COVERING STRAWBERRIES.

It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that all strawberries, no matter how hardy they are reported to be, winter better by being covered before the severe weather of winter fairly sets in, or even afterwards, if before the first thaw. Evergreen branches have one important advantage—they may be put on before winter begins, without any danger of smothering the green plants. We have found a very thin covering, if only enough to hide the ground below, of decided benefit, the plants coming out a fresh bright green when the evergreens are taken off in the spring, instead of the dull green or brown when exposed. The crop is earlier, the plants beginning to grow vigorously at the first warm weather. The evergreen branches may be placed in regular even lines, lapping like shingles, the branches lengthwise with the rows, giving the beds a positively ornamental appearance, instead of the rough look caused by the use of straw, litter, or coarse manure. On large plantations, evergreens cannot often be used to advantage, and straw must be employed, in which case rye straw is best, on account of its stiffness, while soft flexible straw, as of oats, is objectionable, as it settles compactly when wet, and tends to smother the plants. Even corn-stalk, effect a valuable service, if spread so thinly that half the surface is bare, by shielding from sun and wind, and holding the surface snow. In providing any kind of covering, it must be borne in mind that a green growth of leaves, like those of the strawberry, are easily injured by smothering, and that whatever protection is employed, it must be pervious to air. Farmers understand this, as applied to green wheat plants, which are killed by deep drifts of snow. This precaution is not so necessary in case of shrubs which have dropped their leaves, or of herbaceous-perennials or bulbs, the leaves and stems of which die down before winter.

Country residents often have a number of evergreen trees planted about their dwellings, that are either extending their limbs too far and interfering with other growth, or else becoming distorted, as they increase in size. Cutting off portions of these limbs at a fork (so as not to leave a dead stump) will improve them, and afford a quantity of "brush" which is just the thing for the strawberry beds. Evergreen screens often receive more or less cutting back, in which case an abundant supply of protecting material may be obtained.—*Country Gentleman.*

Saving Seed Corn.

The failure of seed corn to germinate, last Spring, was so general that it is evident that the cause is not generally known, or, if otherwise, precautionary measures were not observed. Every farmer who had a failure in this respect last Spring, should understand the cause of it, and so apply the remedy in the future. Last Fall was wet, cold and frosty, while seed corn was being saved. This fact would suggest that corn will fail to grow if frozen before it is dried. A fact has just come to my knowledge that substantiates this conclusion.

A friend told me this circumstance: he usually traces up his seed corn and hangs it in his garret—a warm and dry place. He did so last Fall with all but one trace, a very nice one. Being in a hurry, he hung it up in the corn house, and there it remained till it was wanted for planting. He said that it was not exposed to sweat or steam from other grain. In the Spring, while planting that from the garret, he came to a choice part of the field, and the thought struck him that he would plant that best trace. He did so, and the result was that, while the garret corn came up well, of the trace from the corn house, to use his own words, "not one kernel in ten came up."

This would indicate that seed corn should be hung in a dry and warm place until dry, to say the least. Perhaps it would be well for farmers to observe this precaution in saving seed hereafter.—*T. W. in N. E. Farmer.*

PROTECTION AGAINST RABBITS.—As Winter approaches, the orchardist, in regions, where rabbits abound, will, if he is a careful man, take some precautionary measures to protect his trees from these pests.

There are many things which may be applied to the stems of the trees which will prevent their attacks, among which we will name a few:

Sulphur, soot and lime, made into a thin paste and spread over the bark, is an excellent preventive, as the rabbits have no liking for such a mixture. Cow manure and lime will answer the same purpose, but must be applied pretty thick and well spread on the bark. When tar can be had, it may be spread upon common brown paper, the latter wrapped around the stem—tar side out. Coarse strips of bark from some forest trees form an excellent guard, if placed around the stem and held in place with a strong cord or wire.

Some such precautionary measures should be practiced in regions where mice and rabbits are require to employ many colmns if you gave them publicity.

WATCH THE PIGS.—Do not neglect the pigs and let them "root hog or die," during the winter. The less rooting they have to do now the better off they will be in the spring. Help them to grow through the winter months and, they will be able to take care of themselves through the balance of the year. Do not allow them to occupy the same straw for bedding longer than a week at a time; burn up the old leaves and replace them with fresh bedding; this will prevent them from becoming lousy. A bed in an open lot away from a shed of any kind, and where the rays of the sun can reach it, is preferable except in severe weather. It will secure them from the dust that is sure to accumulate in a bed under shelter. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." Keep them clean and well provided with fresh water and plenty of food, and you will have no occasion to look for a recipe for hog cholera.

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that he has used the following remedy for diphtheria in a great many hard cases, and in not one has it failed to effect a cure. It is as follows: Procure some pitch tar—not gas tar—put a little on a hot iron; invert a funnel over the smoke, and let the patient inhale as much as possible, without strangling, for a few minutes, five or six times a day. During the intervals let the patient have small pieces of ice to keep as near the root of the tongue as possible.

The Fun of the Thing.

S. J. T. TO OREGON.

I want, I want just one vote more,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon;
I stand at just One—Eighty—Four,
Oregon, ma (!) Oregon;
I know I have no claim on you,
You cast your vote for Hayes, 'tis true,
But what care I? O, pull me through!
Oregon, my (!) Oregon.

I am so near, and yet so far,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon;
From where my hopes all centered are,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon;
I'm pining for the White House chair,
And by some means, or foul or fair,
I must contrive to land me there,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon.

"An honest count," my party cries,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon:
But mind you how we wink our eyes,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon;
We want an honest count, you see,
If that will give us S. J. T.;
But otherwise—why, so, Sir ree,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon.

Was all my usufruct for naught,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon!
Have all those "barrels" nothing bought,
Oregon, my (!) Oregon;
Did Hewitt forward mules in vain,
Did ——

NOTE.—The poem ends abruptly, owing to a break in the telegraph wire.

Ought to See the Other Fellow.

An election-day incident is thus described by the Indianapolis *Journal*: "A well-dressed colored man entered a drug-store yesterday morning, and, approaching the proprietor, remarked in an apologetic tone: "I haven't got any money jess now, but I would like it ever so much if you would trust me to a piece of stickin' plaster.' 'What do you want of court-plaster?' inquired the druggist. The colored man lifted his hat, with a smile, exposing two terrible scalp-wounds, one extending from the crown of his head to the middle of his forehead, and the other reaching nearly from ear to ear. The pill-maker started back aghast at the wounds, and the man, noticing his gesture, remarkrd, blandly, 'O, you needn't start; you just ought to see the other feller.' 'What have you been doing?' said the druggist. 'To tell you the truth, I had a little argument with a Democrat awhile ago, and he banged me over the head with one of the fixins you light gas with. But you had jess ought to see him. I combed him down with a chair, I did, and they had to sweep him up.' The negro was given the plaster desired and taken to a surgeon, where his hurt was properly dressed, and he went off perfectly happy at the thought that the 'other feller' was in a condition so much worse than his own."

How to Make Collections.

There is a bill collector in Virginia who knows a thing or two. When he drops in on a Republican, he remarks:

"Well, they've settled it finally."

"How's that?"

"Tilden gave up the fight. *Enterprise* just got the dispatch, and so did the *Chronicle.*"

"Good enough. Hurrah for Hayes!" (Jumps around the room and yells.)

"By the way, I've got a little bill of $45 against you."

"All right; just recipt it, and here's your coin. I'll pary any man $45 for such good news as that. Now, I'll go out and collect my bets." (Exit Re-Republican in a state of hilarity to collect a $985 bet on Hayes.)

The bill collector now reaches a Tilden man, and opens up as follows:

"Well, Hayes gives it up. Whole thing settled."

"Bully for our side; knew it all along."

"I've got a little bill here—$93 30."

"Pass it right over; here's the coin. I'll win five times as much. Guess I'll go out and collect my bets." (Exit Tilden Democrat to take in his lucre.)—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

"Somepody Can't Get In."

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the proprietor of a small saloon on Beaubein street put down the curtains, locked the door, and was walking off when he was hailed by a policeman. The saloonist crossed the street to the officer and said, "Dot blace is glossed up for you week." "What's the matter?" asked the officer. "Well, I can't stand such foolings aroundt. In de first blace, a man comes in und says, 'Well, Dilden is elected,' und he kicks ofer the chairs. Pooty soon comes anudder man in und he says, 'Hooray! Hayes has got 'em now!' und he kicks ofer a dable. Anudder man in a little vhile comes in und calls out, 'Nopody is elected any more!' und he preaks some glasses. Shust like dot has it been for a week, und I am gleau discouraged. If somepody says Dilden is elected, I pelief dot; if somepodys says nopody is elected, I feels like dis gountry vahs going to some dogs right away." "Yes, it does bother one," consoled the officer. "Tell all der poys dot I have glosed up for returns, und dot somepody gan't get in," replied the man, and turned his face homeward."—*Detroit Free Press.*

His News.

There were perhaps forty men in the lower corridors of the City Hall at 1 o'clock yesterdy afternoon, each one asking for "the latest," when all of a sudden an individual came rushing in, hurried along the corridor, and was going up stairs, when some one yelled out:

"Anything new?"

"Yes!" he gasped, trying to get up stairs.

"Hold on! Don't let him go! Give us the news!" yelled the crowd.

"I'm—I'm in a hurry!" he replied, trying again to move on.

"Read that paper!" they howled, and he found he must do it. Standing on the stairs he unfolded the paper and read in a loud voice:

"Tom Collins complains that a dead dog has been lying in front of his house for the last four days!"

Then the crowd fell back and let him pass on. —*Detroit Free Press.*

A Good One.

A new and amusing story which is told of Col. Robert Ingersoll runs as follows: "During his trip to the East during the campaign, the Colonel one Sunday went to a fashionable church. With characteristic western independence he ignored the usher, and selecting the finest pew he could find, ensconced himself in the softest corner. Soon the great man who owned the pew came along with his family and sat down. But such impudence could not be permitted to pass by unrebuked, and the proprietor of the pew wrote on the fly-leaf of a hymn book: 'I pay $2,000 a year rent for this pew,' and passed it to the Colonel. Quick as thought the ready pencil came out, the book was returned with an additional line, and the indignant owner read the comment: "D—d fine pew for the price.'"

UNCERTAIN BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—Wot are yer going ter do next summer, Jim?" said one newsboy to another on the street this morning.

The gentleman addressed—a personage about three feet high, with a champion smutty face, and coat and trousers several times too large for him—assumed a solid air, and replied with suavity:

"That depends on the purceeds uv my perfesh-un, cully. Ef this 'lection biz hangs on a while longer, and then a Yurropean war busts out, so's papers 'll sell big all winter, and make the scads tumble in as I anticipate, I'm goin' to retire on a competency, an' buy a huntin' dorg. Them's the prospects, cully."—*St. Louis Republican.*

ONE VOTE.—This is reported from Columbus, Ohio: Last night the following conversation occurred in front of the American Hotel between two stalwart colored men, who, for the sake of the story, can be called Jones and Smith:

Jones—Well, sou, what's de news to night?

Smith—De bulletin board say Mister Hayes is 'lected by one vote.

Jones—By jes' one vote! Good Lord—good Lord, what a mighty lucky thing dis boy voted, for if he hadn't Mister Hayes would have got left.

THERE seems to be very little rest in this world. The weather has only just become cold enough for a man to be able to take a girl out to walk and pass an ice cream saloon with a sense of security, when they begin to hold church festivals at the rate of six a week, and unless he attends them all and buys a worsted tidy and a couple of bead lamp mats and takes four chances in an indigestible pound cake, he is regarded as a dangerous character with a tendency toward atheism.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

BOUND TO SELL A PAPER.—A newsboy boarded a street-car on Tremont street quite late last evening, and made an effort to dispose of some evening papers, without success. As he was leaving by the rear door he shouted, evidently in desperation: "Herald extry, six o'clock! Suicide of Hayes! He stabs hisself fifteen times with a a clothes-pin!"—*Boston Globe.*

THE spirits materialized George Washington at a seance in Indiana the other day, and when one of the spectators asked him whether he was really the great hatcheter, our first President replied, "Dot ish der kind of Hans ich am."

AN old lady, living in Rutherford County, North Carolina, who had four sons in the late war, on seeing the base-ball clubs dressed in their uniforms, says the gittin' up of such things is going to bring about another war."

Useful and Curious.

THE LITTLE ONES.

How to Care for Them During Health and Sickness.

A large number of ladies assembled yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Homeopathic College, to listen to a lecture by Professor J. W. Streeter, which partook rather of a plain talk with the mothers. Beginning with a reference to the utter helplessness, the entire dependence of the little one just entering life, he stated that his object was to place a beacon light, to sound a danger bell, to give in some way a word of warning to the mother. One bit of comfort we are sure will be appreciated by all young mothers, and that is the fact that numerous days of sputtering and crying and weeping and wailing are actually necessary to reach the distant air cells of a baby's lungs, and are not therefore to be regarded as a subject of alarm. Much interesting information was given regarding the bathing and dressing of young infants, and a young mother's earliest vision of happiness was ruthlessly demolished by the assertion that a baby does not possess actual intelligence until after the first month of its existence.

The question of What shall we feed the baby? was next discussed, and the respective merits were shown of nature's food, milk, in its natural form and condensed, and the various preparations that are in common use.

Professor Streeter highly recommended the use of freshly condensed milk (not that in cans) as more generally agreeing with the little ones, though this should be used with other food—oatmeal, farina, corn starch, arrow root, or something of the kind. He was emphatic, also, on the necessity of changing the food so soon as it seemed to disagree with the children.

After a short sketch of the ailments consequent to the teething period, and a brief description of what are generally regarded as "children's diseases," including croup, chicken-pox, mumps, measles, and whooping cough, the much dreaded scarlet fever was alluded to and described. He stated that but about two-fifths of the children were susceptible to this disease, and but few adults. The period of incubation is variable, in some cases the child being taken ill in a few hours after exposure, and in others several weeks elapsing. The most common symptoms are a high fever, either with or without a chill, vomiting, very frequently delirium, and in from six to twelve hours the appearance of the rash on the neck and chest. He dwelt particularly on the watchful and unceasing care required when the child is apparently recovered, and claimed that in cases of a relapse the most serious results were liable in the more mild cases; the disease not having fully spent itself. Of the maliguant type of the disease there is but little to say; with its advent the death angel flutters his wings over our dwellings, and rarely passes by. Of the preventives which may be used, the time honored one of belladonna is highly recommended, as is also the sulpho-carbolate of soda, of which is to be given five grains night and morning, dissolved in water. This will not only guard against the disease, but fortify the system in advance, so that if already exposed the attack will in all probability be but slight. The lecture was listened to with intense interest by the large number of ladies present, plainly showing their appreciation of the opportunity of gaining more light on this all important subject.

Celery as a Cure.

The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead when not in season."

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in Winter from his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's weat extract, under the name of ox celery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal of good in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore tney need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of perfumery of our acquaintance, some years ago, commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted persons who, by over-indulgence, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Diphtheria and Its Cure.

A small quantity of either sulphate of iron, tannin, or chlorate of potash, put dry upon the tongue, and allowed to dissolve there, once in every hour, have all been found to be most efficient remedies in the early stages of diphtheria. This terrible disease appears under three varieties or forms: First, there is a fever, severe pains in the back, bones and limbs, and very great prostration. There may be no soreness of the throat, but on examining it, small white specks will be noticed on the tonsils, but few or none on the rest of the throat. These cases will recover under any and every variety of treatment in four to six days. The great, but false, reputation of many remedies and physicians is based upon the necessarily favorable results of these cases. Second. Large patches of false membranes will be observed both on the tonsils and back of the throat; but the glands of the neck do not become swollen. The majority of these cases will also recover under very simple treatment, unless the disease extends down to the windpipe, which it rarely does. Third. True malignant diphtheria, with swelling of the glands of the neck and under the jaw; profuse and often offensive exudations in the mouth and throat; more or less discharge from the nostrils. Chlorate of potash is a disinfectant as well as a curative remedy, and if given pure and dry upon the tongue every hour, night and day, will rarely disappoint the practitioner. A small dose every night may act as a preventive remedy. Sometimes tauin may be given more readily than the chlorate of potash. The sulphate of iron is rather more irritant, and must be given in smaller quantities. The main points in the use of these remedies are to give them dry upon the tongue, and frequently and regularly both by night and day.

AN EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.—The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following quantities for twelve hams: Take three pounds of fine salt, one-half pound of saltpeter, pounded fine, and one pint of molasses. Mix the above well together, and rub each ham with the mixture. Then put them in a cask and let them stand four or five days, after which they should be reversed, the top hams being put in the bottom, sprinkling fine salt between each layer; again let them stand five days, when a pickle should be prepared and put on them, composed of salt and water, strong enough to bear an egg. Always pack hams with skin side down, and so continue till cask is full or pork gives out. After remaining in the pickle six weeks, the hams should be taken out, strings put through them, and hung up to drain for four or five days, when they should be marked and brauded and sent to the smoke house. For keeping them through the summer months, when they are liable to be infested with worms etc., wrap them well in brown paper and pack in a case or barrel, with a liberal supply of good dry wood ashes between and around them. In taking one out for use, be particular to cover the rest with the ashes. I have used this recipe for years, and have always had fine meat.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—Edward Hine, a correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, in a communication to that paper speaks as follows:

I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst case of small pox cannot be effectually cured in three days, simply by cream of tartar. This is the sure and never-failing remedy: One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold, at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it, and all send the cures to you, you would plentiful, and if it were done, we would hear less of girdled apple trees, which, by the way, is a very common complaint every Spring. A word to the wise should be sufficient on this subject. —*Rural New Yorker.*

FRUIT trees often perish in Winter from lack of moisture in the soil, more frequently, perhaps, than from any other cause, consequently upon a porous soil, after an Autumn of comparative dryness as that just past. Winter drought may be obviated by thorough mulching now with long manure.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

☞ Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, determined to try it, and shall never regret the determination. As a tonic (which every one needs some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from Scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the Vegetine. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who sent her such a blessing. Yours, respectfully,

C. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the Vegetine has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the Vegetine, which, under the Providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant.

BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of Vegetine in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I knew Vegetine to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this, she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take Vegetine: I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the Vegetine until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and Vegetine accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that Vegetine is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it.

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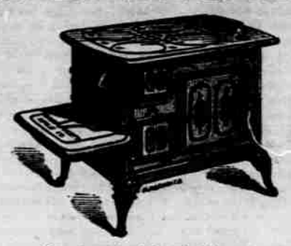

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