Saving Forest Tree Seeds.

Those who may contemplate raising forest tree seedlings next year should make preparations for gathering a supply of seeds this fall. Millions of trees are needed for planting on the Western prairies, and while nurserymen are ready to supply the demand, there are many farmers needing trees of various kinds who can not afford to purchase them. To such we say raise a stock for yourself from seed. As a rule, forest tree seedlings of one year's growth can be raised for about one dollar per thousand by the farmer on his own grounds, and at this price he can certainly afford to keep on hand an abundant supply, and plant wherever and whenever an opportunity presents. Of course, we do not say that all kinds can be raised at this price, for with chestnuts, black walnuts, butternuts, and similar nut-bearing trees, the seed alone might cost the sum named, or more; but there are scores of other species which can be obtained at such cheap rates as to bring a good variety of trees within the limit of one dollar per thousand plants when one year old. Maples, elms, ash, basswood, and similar common species can, under ordinary circumstances, be produced, including the cost of gathering the seed, sowing and cultivating the plants for one season, at a cost not exceeding fifty cents per thousand, if raised in any considerable numbers.

The first and most important step is to secure the seed at the right time, and preserve them until the season arrives for sowing. The largest proportion of our forest-tree seeds ripen in autumn, but there are a few, such as the elms, silver and red maple, which mature in summer, and are of such delicate structure that they will not retain their vitality beyond a few weeks; hence the necessity of sowing them immediately. The seeds of all the various kinds ripening in autumn may be readily preserved over winter and sown in spring, or they may be put into the ground soon after gathering; but owing to the great number of natural enemies of tree seeds, there is far greater risk in sowing in fall than in spring. Vermin of various kinds prey upon such seeds, which are the natural food of many species of small animals, as well as insects, and in order to protect them against the attacks of these, it is best to preserve all in some safe place until the following spring, and then sow in drills or rows in the same manner as the gardener sows his peas, carrots, and similar vegetables, varying the depth of covering to correspond with the size of the seeds sown. Some of the larger nuts may be covered two inches, while the smaller seeds should not be buried more than one-fourth of an inch, and with light soil. As it would be impracticable to mention by name every species of tree indigenous to North America, we will merely refer to the leading members of the principal families, and describe the best and most simple way of preserving their seeds over winter.

With all the coarse, hard-shelled nuts, such as hickory, butternut and black walnut, it is merely necessary to gather in the fall, mix with a little ordinary soil, and leave them in heaps exposed to frosts and rains. If there are squirrels about, put the heaps in frames and cover with boards until the ground freezes; then the squirrels will not be likely to dig into the frozen ground in their search for nuts. Chestnuts, beachnuts, acorns, and our various species of horse chestnuts are far more delicate than the harder-shelled kinds and require very careful handling and attention in order to prevent spoiling during the winter months. When gathered and the outer shells or husks are removed, leave them spread out in the shade for a few days, or until they begin to feel dry, but have not commenced to shrink; then place them in large shallow boxes between layers of clean sand free from clay or sticky loam. All that is required is just enough sand to separate the nuts fairly, because if crowded together they will heat and soon begin to decay. A convenient way to mix is to put a thin layer of sand on the bottom of the box, then a layer of nuts, another layer of sand, following in this order until the box or boxes are filled. If the weather should be warm at the time, set the boxes in some shady, cool place until the approach of cold weather; then remove them to a dry knoll where the water will not accumulate in winter, and there bury the boxes containing the nuts, covering over the top to the depth of five or six inches. They should be slightly raised in the middle, in order to prevent too much water settling in the boxes.

The boxes should not be water-tight, but sufficiently open at the bottom to admit of perfect drainage. No further care will be required, and if the nuts were sound when put in, they will generally come out in the spring unchanged, and be in excellent condition for planting, which should always be done at the earliest moment after the frost is out of the ground. If it is desirable to retard the sprouting of the nuts in the spring, the boxes should be buried on the north side of some building, and if there is likely to be too much water in the ground, then the boxes may be merely set on the surface, and the soil banked up around and over them. The object in covering or burying is to keep the contents just moist, and at an even cool temperature, from fall until spring. We have kept the common sweet chestnut from November until the following April without the least apparent change, and when planted it sprouted as readily as it would have done when first taken from the tree.

All the more delicate seeds, as the magnolias, basswood, tulip tree, and even fruit tree seeds, may be preserved in the same manner, and if it is too much trouble to remove them from the sand in spring, sow all together, as the sand will do no harm, and may be of some benefit, especially if the soil of the seed bed is rather heavy and tenacious. It is quite important that the sand used to mix with such seeds shall be clean and sharp; otherwise it will coat the seeds with a film of impervious mud, and cause the germ to decay. Such seeds as those last named, as well as the sugar, negundo, and other species of maples ripening in the fall, may be kept in boxes of sand placed in an ordinary cool cellar; but there is always more danger of great variations in temperature in such situations than when they are buried in a dry bank in the garden, and for this reason we prefer the latter to the former. In gathering the seed, take them as soon as they fall to the ground from the tree, and before any sprouting occurs, as frequently happens with the acorns of certain species of our native oaks, if left for a few days in contact with the moist, warm earth. It is now time to commence the gathering of forest tree seeds by those who may wish to set out new or extend old plantations; and if the foregoing hints are heeded, few will be disappointed in the propagation of forest trees by seed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Harvesting and Storing Potatoes.

It is a wise plan, generally speaking, to harvest the potato crop soon after the tubers are well ripened, unless there are indications of continued warm weather, in which case they are liable to wilt and damage if stored. If there is rot to contend with, by all means delay digging the potatoes and let the disease run its course under ground. Exposure of the affected tubers to light and air increases the disease and tends to spread it to sound potatoes. Should the rot appear after harvest, carefully sort the dry, sound potatoes, place them in layers and cover with ashes, burnt clay or similar absorbent, to prevent contagion from any that may be imperceptibly affected. Before final storing it may be necessary to sort the tubers again, but all unnecessary handling should be avoided after January 1, as some varieties sprout readily from that time forward.

The harvesting ought to be done in cool, clear weather, when the soil is dry and the potatoes will come out of the ground clean. As potatoes are more or less injured by exposure to warmth and light, they should be consigned to a cool, dark place as soon as practicable after being taken from the soil. Some farmers remove potatoes at once from the field to the place of storing. When the roots are perfectly healthy and have been lifted out of the ground in dry weather no ill effects are liable to follow, but the plan is hardly a safe one, especially when there are the slightest indications of rot. A better practice is that of spreading on a barn floor or other cool place out of the sun. A very common practice is the one of placing the potatoes in heaps and covering with straw, so that they can go through the sweat. When the sweat is over the potatoes are transferred to a cellar or other suitable spot prepared for their reception.

Underlying the many methods practiced for storing potatoes are the same general principles—protection against frosts and changes of temperature, freedom from moisture and avoidance of heating caused by storing too deep. When pits are employed it is important that openings be left at the top for ventilation. When stored in cellars, barns or houses specially constructed for the purpose, it is advised not to fill the bins with roots to a greater depth than three or four feet, otherwise there is danger of their sprouting. Farmers who have granaries or corn cribs with lath floors and sides find these a capital place for the deposit of fresh-dug potates. These spread in layers, say two feet thick, and left until fear of freezing, are in good condition to finally store in bins or barrels in the cellar.

Potatoes may be preserved in dark cellars or in pits with the temperature not much above the freezing point. The argument in favor of storing under ground is that there is little, if any, loss by evaporation. Various objections are urged, however, against storing potatoes under ground. There is more or less risk involved, for if covered too closely the roots decay, while if not covered sufficiently they spoil by freezing. Then considerable labor is involved in opening the banks when roots are required for use, consequently the custom of storing potatoes in cellars and houses built for the purpose is yearly growing in favor. H. Ives, writing from Batavia, N. Y., in the *American Cultivator* gives his plan for storing potatoes, which insures all the advantages of the pitting system without being subjected to the disadvantages. The potatoes are put in tolerably tight bins of a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels each and if need be three or four feet deep. As soon as stored the potatoes are covered with a course of straw to prevent the top roots from turning green; also to absorb the moisture generated by the potatoes while passing through the sweat. A few weeks later a covering three or four inches deep of light, sandy loam is placed over the straw. By this method of storage, Mr. Ives says, the shrinkage is far less than by the open-bin method. He recommends keeping the storage cellar quite cool and removing the covering early in the spring. This same practice is adopted in storing other vegetables, onions excepted, by Mr. Ives.

For winter keeping, potatoes ought to be planted late; this insures a late harvest and reduces the period of storing. Early potatoes should be dug when ripe and stored in a cool, dry place, and light covered with straw. There is always danger of sprouting underground, especially if a drought is followed by copious rains.—*N. Y. World.*

—Yes, it's an old story; but some good farmers seem to have never heard it! If your machinery looks old, rusty and out of order when harvest comes, it is a pretty sure sign that it has been exposed to the elements too much, and that, instead of caring for it, the "hired man" left it where last used, and there the sunshine, rain and, possibly, snow have worked a "marvelous change" in its appearance. A thrifty farmer gives his farm implements good care, and is well paid therefor. We have now in mind a man who bought a mowing-machine in 1862, and has used it till this season to do the mowing on a farm of about 100 acres, which has been largely devoted to grass, but that machine was stowed in the implement shed as soon as haying was done each year. Farmers, it pays!—*Rural New Yorker.*

—White Sauce for Fish.—Melt an ounce of butter in a saucepan, add to it a dessertspoonful of flour; mix thoroughly; add salt and white pepper to taste and about a tumblerful of boiling water; stir on the fire until it thickens. Then take the saucepan off the fire and stir in the yolks of two eggs, beaten up with the juice of a lemon and strained.

HOME AND FARM.

—It is a good plan to pour hot water over liver before frying or broiling it; it improves the taste and seems to make it more wholesome also.

—Honey Care.—One quart strained honey, half pint soda, half pint melted butter, one teaspoon sugar dissolved in half cup warm water, half nutmeg and teaspoon ginger. Mix these ingredients and then work in flour to roll. Cut in thin cakes and bake on buttered tins in a quick oven.

—Beefsteak and Oyster Pie.—Beat the steak gently with a rolling-pin, and season with pepper and salt. Have ready a deep dish lined with not too rich a pastry. Put in the meat with layers of oysters; then the oyster liquor with a little mace, and a teaspoon of catsup; cover with top crust and bake. Veal will do as well as beef.

—Road-dust.—Collect a few barrels of dry earth, road-dust, fine dry dirt in the cornfield or potato patch, or anywhere that is most convenient. This is a handy thing to have in the fall and winter for sprinkling under the roosts and on the floor of the poultry-house. It absorbs ammonia, keeps down smells, and keeps things ship-shape.

—French Beefsteak.—Cut the steak two-thirds of an inch thick from a fillet of beef; dip into melted fresh butter, lay on a heated gridiron and broil over hot coals. When nearly done sprinkle with pepper and salt. Have ready some parsley, chopped fine and mixed with softened butter. Beat them together to a cream, and pour into the middle of the dish. Dip each steak into the butter, turning them over, and lay them round on the platter. If you desire, squeeze a few drops of lemon over, and serve very hot.

—An orchard requires chiefly mineral manures. Lime is the most useful, as this supplies this needed element, and also causes the soil to give up potash. Lime and potash are the principal constituents of the wood, and the soil will easily supply the rest if a crop of clover is grown and plowed in, or if the weeds are even plowed under, or the soil is left fallow or merely plowed for a year or two. Young trees are benefited by a top dressing of manure in the spring or late in the fall. A spring dressing should be of old manure. The fall dressing may be of coarse fresh manure.

—Bedbugs, a nasty word, but, nevertheless, somewhat suggestive, even in some of the first families, are a troublesome pest, and, as some housekeepers do very well know, are hard to dislodge and discharge. They may be and are carried from place to place on articles of clothing and furniture, and after they are introduced into a house it is difficult to eradicate them. A saturated solution of alum in water, applied as a wash to every possible lurking-place of the bugs, is said to be an efficient remedy against them. A sharp lookout should be kept up, and if the first application does not destroy them, more of the solution should be used. Alum is safe and deserves a trial by any who are troubled with the nasty pest.

—Galette.—This cake is a great favorite in France. Sift a pound of the best flour, put it in a heap on the pastry board, make a hole in the middle, put into it a pinch of salt and one of sifted sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, and a gill of water. Knead the ingredients together, and when they begin to mix sprinkle over by degrees half a gill of water, continuing to knead with the palm of the hand, and when the paste is smooth make it into a ball and let it lie for an hour. At the end of this time roll out the paste to thickness of half an inch. Mark the edges as for Scotch shortbread, put the cake on a baking-sheet, brush over the top with yelk of egg, and score it in the form of diamonds. Bake in quick oven for half an hour, or until the galette is elastic to pressure of the finger.

The Study of Botany.

The study of botany is not a general pursuit. There are many who could not tell an akene from a silicle to save their lives, but only ask them if they ever saw a *beggar's tick*, and they will glow with that true enthusiasm born of unsuccessful scientific research, for there is at least one page of botany with which every one is familiar—the family of the burrs, the cockles, and the tick-seed. You are always running against them in your rambles. They are the vagrants and the vagabonds of the vegetable world, the vegetable tramps of the highways.

Some of them, like the armed burr-marigolds, are bold and daring, and jab you with their spears in true highwayman fashion; others, as the agrimony and enchanter's nightshade, are sly and cautious, hiding in inconspicuous places, and eluding your detection until discovered against the background of your garments. But they are all our very constant companions in the country.

An interesting chapter might be written, and afford ample opportunity for decoration, on the theme of "Nature as a Sower." We have here seen a class of plants whose only means of dissemination is through the medium of alien transportation, of which design their conformation gives perfect evidence. Others shake their seeds upon the running streams, or hurl them in the current with a jerk, to be washed along and lodged upon the shingly sand-bars. The germs of many of our fruits and berries look to the birds for their future opportunities of growth, while nuts find an abundant means of distribution in the joint propensities of boys and squirrels. Others, like the samaras of the tulip-tree and elm, are launched from the tree-tops, and flutter with a will to the furthest limit of their strength; while many more, ethereal and spirit-like, as in the thistle and the fire-weed, are provided with wings as light as air; they are at home upon the breeze, and the whole earth is their kingdom.

To the latter class belongs that embodiment of grace, our road-side clematis—the queen of all our native climbers, trailing over walls and fences, throwing its embroidered canopy over the unsightly stubble, covering the ungainly branch with waving sprays of borrowed verdure, and swinging its drooping arabesques in most charming abandon along the borders of every pond or running brook.—*W. H. Gibson, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Joke on a Washington Correspondent.

Probably no jollier lot of fellows are alive than the Washington correspondents of the American press. They find plenty of time, even when up to their ears in work during a busy session, to poke fun at each other. One of them, who furnishes special dispatches to a leading journal, could tell a joke upon himself if he were so inclined. When he first entered Washington he was exceedingly green, but, like most novices, imagined that news-purveying was a trade which could be learned without a long apprenticeship. As he was leaving the Capitol on a certain afternoon in the midst of a "short session," he was accosted by some brother scribes, one of whom, with a perfectly serious face, asked him if he had heard the result of last night's caucus. "I didn't know there was one," he aswered. "Oh, yes," said the first speaker, "there was a joint caucus of both parties, and, after a great deal of wrangling, they voted unanimously to adjourn Congress on the 4th of March." "You don't say so!" exclaimed the victim, burrying off to the telegraph office. A few minutes later this bit of news was on the wires; stranger yet, the editor into whose hands the dispatch passed at its destination printed it just as it was sent, without pausing to reflect that a caucus is invariably a meeting of one party only, and that the short session of Congress ends, by legal limitation, on the 4th of March, regardless of caucuses, resolutions, votes or any other consideration.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

—There was a "hog car" in the middle of a passenger train in Peoria lately. The father instructed the youngsters how to rush quickly for the car as soon as the gate was open, and each one of them (five) turn over the back of a seat so as to secure four seats apiece on the shady side. This they did, and when the whole party of ten, including nurse and baby, got in, they spread themselves over the whole twenty-six seats on that side of the car, except the end benches. No one else could get a seat on that side without an ugly dispute with both parents and children. The father and mother had four seats, two of them being for their traps and their wraps, and for their feet; two little boys had four seats for themselves and their bird cages and rabbit boxes; a grown-up son and a "young lady" daughter each had four seats; the nurse and baby had four, and so it went through the family.

—A Chicago man says: "I ran for office once—when I was young and foolish. I got defeated, and am glad of it. I'd rather be a 'yellow hound' and bay a moon made of green cheese than submit myself again to the moral crucifixion, button-holing, lying, sneaking, double-dealing, back-biting, whispering, conniving, rot-gut swilling, hand-shaking, foul-breathing, make-believe friendship and bare-faced treachery that must befall every man that runs for an office—falsely said to be in 'the gift of the people'—in any great city. In the gift of the devil would hit nearer the mark."

—Hope is the last thing that dies in a man; and though it be exceedingly deceitful, yet it is of this good use to us, that while we are traveling through life it conducts us in an easier and more pleasant way to our journey's end.

THE Menasha (Wis.) *Press* says: A. Granger, Esq., of this city, uses St. Jacobs Oil on his horses with decided success and profit.

A MAIDEN wants to know how to avoid having a mustache come on her upper lip. Eat onions.

THE *Sunday Argus*, Louisville (Ky.) observes: A Woodbury (N. J.) paper mentions the cure of the wife of Mr. Jos. H. Mills, of that place, by St. Jacobs Oil. She had rheumatism.

DON'T judge a man too hastily when you see him coming out of a public house wiping his mouth. His action is an inn-significant one.

IF you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

IT must have been dull music for Adam in his garden home, with no one to talk with about the crops, the cattle, the hens, ducks and geese.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise.
Yours truly, MRS. A. M. RANKIN,
141 Bates street, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1881.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$9 00	@	12 00
COTTON—Middling	....	@	12
FLOUR—Good to Choice	6 80	@	8 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 48	@	1 49
No. 2 Spring	1 44	@	1 45
CORN—No. 2	74	@	75
OATS—Western Mixed	42	@	46
PORK—Standard Mess	19 50	@	20 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11⅜
BEEVES—Choice	5 40	@	6 75
Fair to Good	4 25	@	5 50
Native Cows	3 25	@	3 75
Texas Steers	3 00	@	5 00
HOGS—Common to Select	6 00	@	7 25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	4 00	@	4 50
FLOUR—XXX to Choice	6 50	@	7 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter	1 46	@	1 47
No. 3 "	1 37	@	1 38
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	66	@	67
OATS—No. 2	46	@	47
RYE—No. 2	1 10	@	1 11
TOBACCO—Dark Lugs	5 50	@	6 50
Medium Dark Leaf	8 25	@	9 00
HAY—Choice Timothy	18 00	@	19 00
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	26	@	27
EGGS—Choice	16	@	17
PORK—Standard Mess	19 25	@	19 50
BACON—Clear Rib	11	@	11⅛
LARD—Prime Steam	11	@	12⅜
WOOL—Tub-washed, medium	36	@	39
Unwashed	23	@	25
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native steers	5 00	@	6 75
HOGS—Good to choice	6 00	@	7 40
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 00	@	4 50
FLOUR—Winter	5 00	@	6 25
Spring	4 00	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 41	@	1 42
No. 2 Spring	1 39	@	1 40
CORN—No. 2	73	@	74
OATS—No. 2	45	@	46
RYE	1 09	@	1 11
PORK—New Mess	19 25	@	19 50
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	5 00	@	5 50
Native Cows	2 50	@	3 00
HOGS—Sales at	6 00	@	6 40
WHEAT—No. 2	1 32	@	1 33
No. 3	1 19	@	1 20
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	64	@	65
OATS—No. 2	42	@	43
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grades	7 25	@	8 37½
CORN—White	92	@	93
OATS—Choice	53	@	54
HAY—Choice	21 00	@	23 00
PORK—Mess	19 75	@	20 50
BACON—Clear Rib	11¼	@	12
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11⅜

THE *Paper-Trade Journal* says making coffins of paper is rather running the thing into the ground.

YOUNG, middle aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO REMOVE fat. A great many recipes have been given; but the quickest way is to call the soap-grease man.—*Boston Transcript.*

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, bouyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—*Telegraph.*

THE boy who has been as lively as a cricket all summer suddenly shows a predilection for headache at the first sound of the school bell.

Special Dispatch from Detroit.

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale Druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.—*Post and Tribune.*

Bed-bugs, Roaches,

Rats, cats, mice, ants, flies, insects, cleared out by "Rough on Rats" 15c. druggists.

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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STOMACH BITTERS

Diminished Vigor.

is reimbursed in great measure, to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which invigorates and stimulates without exciting the urinary organs. In conjunction with its influence upon them, it corrects acidity, improves appetite, and is, in every way conducive to health and nerve repose. Another marked quality is its control over fever and ague, and its power of preventing it. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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Fancy Colored Shoes for children will be fashionable the coming season. Especially Pearl Color.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE New Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 18 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 6 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

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For Chills and Fever AND ALL DISEASES

Caused by Malarial Poisoning of the Blood.

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Price, $1.00. For sale by all Druggists.

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Agents wanted. $6 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.00. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

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