

# THE FAIR PLAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
STE. GENEVIEVE. - MISSOUL.

## Value of Flat Turnips.

Many farmers will not grow any of the best varieties of roots for cattle on account of the expense of weeding and proper cultivation and it may not be out of place to remind them that after any grain crop, some kind of manure can be applied and a great many turnips grown to feed to sheep, to the calves and to any cattle excepting cows giving milk. Turnips will do well on broadcast, if the soil is well prepared and the seed evenly and not too thickly distributed; but a drill that will not run the seed more than is required, without thinning, will be better, because there are so few men who can sow at all regularly. Turnips must be singled out and the ground hoed thoroughly, but the very mention of doing any labor to a root crop will deter the duds from trying them. I can well remember the old-fashioned English farmers growing turnips about the year 1820 and some being had between the rows of horse beans which crop grows and ripens, like corn in the United States, much later than grain; but labor being cheaper in England, there were men who would thin them out and cut all the weeds from two up to three dollars per acre. Farmers should consider the advantage of growing turnips, because of the difference it makes to young stock, if they have them every day in sufficient quantity to distend the stomach, not in a "pot-bellied" way, but by bowing out the ribs in a barrel shape. It is the absence of roots, and the feeding of too much meal and rich food, that causes the degeneration of many pure-bred animals.

I am not recommending the cultivation and growth of the common turnip in preference to the rutabaga, but in consequence of the difficulty of persuading farmers to go to the trouble of producing the better sort, I have myself been hindered from growing rutabagas for more than twenty years, except in very small plots, but this year I have nearly three acres of great promise. These rutabagas are from the rutabaga stock, and at least ten plants have been cut or pulled out for every one left. It is of essential consequence to obtain all varieties of agricultural seeds from reliable sources. Common turnips, although of less value per ton, and not proper to give to milk cows on account of the unpleasant flavor to the butter, are yet of great service; for as they can be cheaply grown, a farmer can well afford to give a little meal shaken over the cut or pulled mess fed to the animals which it is desired should most increase in flesh.

It is admitted that Indian corn is to a certain extent an equivalent for young cattle, and sheep especially, there is a decided advantage in feeding both on the score of health. If all the labor of attendance on a crop is reckoned, it will be found to fall little short of the cost of raising a good root crop, and certainly an equal number of acres in roots and corn would be quite an advantage on every stock farm, and the manure is always much increased where there is an abundance of roots. Therefore let common turnips be grown, which will lead to the growth of other roots and the increase of fertility generally, which of course means prosperity to the proprietor. —Cor. Country Gentleman.

## Dogs vs. Sheep.

In most of the States of New England the great increase in the damage and loss occasioned by dogs and the extreme difficulty of securing just and proper legislation for the protection and encouragement of the agricultural industry, are fast killing out a branch of husbandry for which New England possesses greater advantages than any other section of our country. In many parts of Maine, as we know from personal knowledge, not half the sheep are now kept that were kept ten years ago—in many towns and on farms near large villages, no sheep at all being kept, where formerly were good sized flocks. Here is also a significant fact from a single town, Lebanon, in New Hampshire, as stated in the last volume of Mr. Adams' report. In 1863 the town returned 12,263 sheep on its valuation books and in 1878 it returned but 7,871. In another part of the report Mr. Francis Eastman of Weare, in speaking of his having discarded sheep husbandry for another line of farming, said he "was driven out of it mainly by the ravages of dogs."

Some most startling facts concerning the ravages of dogs among sheep are given in the report on the agriculture of Connecticut for 1877. It is there stated, from answers made to special letters of inquiry sent to every town, that more than three thousand sheep are killed annually by dogs in that State, and more than \$16,000 paid out each year for loss occasioned by such depredations. And this loss is to be added to the consideration that the damage to the flock from worrying by dogs is never compensated in simply paying for the killed and wounded sheep, while a still greater drawback is the discouragement of sheep husbandry throughout the State for farmers with large herds, and an industry which is subject to such large losses, the compensations for which are always uncertain and never adequate.

Mr. James S. Grinnell, in the agriculture of Massachusetts for 1878-9, gives some facts which relate so closely to this subject, that we make use of them again, for they will bear stating over and over. The returns upon which Mr. Grinnell's statements have been based are so accurate that they are entitled to the greater consideration. In 1860 this State had 114,000 sheep and 112,000 dogs. In 1878 the number of sheep had been reduced to 55,000, with no evidence whatever to show that the number of dogs had decreased. Indeed, Mr. Grinnell states that without doubt Massachusetts has two, perhaps three dogs to every sheep, and this in a State where agriculture and manufacturing interests are supposed to be cared for and protected. During the year ending with May 1875, returns show that 1,878 sheep had been killed by 11,489 dogs; while in 1878 ten thousand dogs were taxed in the State, and sheep killed to the value of \$10,984.53. Well does Mr. Grinnell say in speaking of this subject: "It is not only he who has his flock raided upon by dogs who is affected, but the whole length of the manning the bodies of a flock of sheep settles the question of raising that profitable animal in the minds of a whole neighborhood; and hundreds of farmers who have never ventured on this branch of industry would do so if they could with any safety." —N. E. Farmer.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

A School of Design for Women has been started in Phil., delphia at a cost of \$60,000.

Mr. Gladstone recently wrote: "There is a good deal of skepticism in England; but I hope it is more an epidemic than a chronic disease."

The actual disease of London contains 2,500,000 people. The parochial clergy in the city and have an average of 4,000 souls to minister to.

Colored preachers in Georgia believe in collecting their salary peacefully if they can, forcibly if they must. There is one in Cobb County, for example, says an exchange, who puts a definite amount of the salary debt on each member of the congregation, and when they have no money he makes them work on his farm till they pay off the debt.

A Sunday-school has been inaugurated at Augusta, Ga., on a novel plan. It is for the benefit of the factory children in that city and is known as the "Pinafore Sunday-school." Its plan of working is to take the children in the large canal steamer "Pinafore" up the canal every Sunday afternoon, and on the excursion the little ones are entertained with religious teachings and the singing of hymns.

The highest rank in the class graduated this year from the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, Conn., was attained by a Chinaman, Yan Phou Lee. The second rank in the second class is Chun Fay Fay. The second in rank in the fourth class is Chun Yot Chow. Yan Phou Lee won the first prize in English composition, Chun Yot Chow a prize in Latin composition, Yan Phou Lee a prize in Greek composition and Chun Yot Chow the first prize in penmanship.

The two lads who took the most prizes at Harrow School, England, this year, entered the school by competitive examination, when about twelve years of age. The headmaster of the institution, Dr. Butler, said recently that their success while in the school, which they were more about to leave for college at an earlier age than was the rule, sufficiently refuted the argument sometimes advanced, that the strain of such educational competitions early in life had the effect of preventing the full development of a boy's powers and caused premature decay.

## The Bosley Mail.

"Now I wonder who this can be from," said Mr. Bosley, of Prospect street, as he came back to the breakfast table with a letter which the postman had just delivered.

"What's the postmark?" queried Mrs. Bosley.

"I-I can't quite make out whether it's Chicago or Chautauque," slowly replied the head of the family as he held the missive alternately close to his eyes and far from them.

"Lemme see it," said Mrs. B., snatching it out of his hands. "Why, it's no more like Chicago than you're like Adams. It's—"

"Why, it looks like Kalamazoo when you hold it this way," she went on, with a perceptible diminution of confidence, however; "but when you turn it round it—um—um—no exactly like Milwaukee—but, anyhow, 'taint Chicago—nor—that other place."

"Well, it's a queer, aged ten, deemed it incumbent on himself to say, "Mebbe it's from Uncle Dan, and he's comin' to see us and bring that goat he promised me."

"I do wish, child, you'd stop calling him Uncle Dan. Whatever possessed him to give my brother that name I can't imagine. But 'taint from your Uncle Webster, child."

"No, 'taint from Dan, 'cause Cleveland's spelled with a C, and he always spells it with a K," remarks Mr. B. in confirmation, and is rewarded by a withering glance from his partner.

"Lemme look at it," says Miss Stella, aged sixteen.

And the mysterious envelope is passed over to her.

"Lawd!" she says, after critically examining it. "I'll bet it's from cousin Philip. O dear, I hope it is and he's comin' to see us this summer—he's so funny."

"My nephew never wrote such a scrawl as that," said Mrs. B. somewhat warmly; "it's more like some of your father's side."

"Your father's side, as you call 'em," retorted Mr. B., flushing up, "know how to spell my way, and what's more we never had red hair in the family till I got married, and—"

And Mrs. B. with a scream dropped into a chair and hysterics and cut off further debate.

When she finally consented to allow them to bring her to, after all the appropriate remedies had been brought in requisition, Mr. B. proceeded to set at rest all surmises regarding the epistle by the novel method of opening and reading it; and when it proved to be a dunning letter from that odious Miss Trivet, who does the family sewing, he fiercely crumpled it up in his hand and muttered something that sounded like "Idiot!" and though Mrs. B. and the children didn't know to a certainty who were meant they had their suspicions.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Literally Led into Captivity.

The learned author of "Descent of Man," in noticing that the animals often suffer from the diseases that afflict ourselves, might have added that, in some cases, they are not free from our vices also. According to a recent letter from Darfur, in Africa, the monkeys of that region are inordinately fond of a kind of beer made by the natives, who use the beverage to capture their simial poor relations. Having placed quantities of the beer where the monkeys can get at it, the natives wait until their victims are in various degrees of inebriation, and when they mingle with them the poor creatures are too much fuddled to recognize the difference between negro and ape. When the negro takes the hand of one of them to lead him off some other food creature clings to the hand of the latter one, another to his hand and thus a single negro may sometimes be seen carrying off a string of staggering monkeys. When secured, the beer is administered in decreasing quantities, so that they may only gradually awaken to the sad results of their spree. —Boston Herald.

In the western part of Connecticut a large worm has been discovered within the husk of ears of green corn, eating its way the whole length of the ear among the tender kernels. It appears to enter the ear at the bottom.

Lemon juice will allay the irritation caused by bites of gnats and flies.

Good breeding is a letter of credit all over the world.

## FARM AND FIREINSURE.

To Preserve Soap-Grease.—Fill a gask half full of good strong lye; drop all your refuse grease therein; stir up the mixture once or twice a week;—Cream Take.—Whites of four eggs, one cup of white sugar, two teaspoons of flour, one cup of sour cream, three teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Flavor with vanilla.

Beetroot should not have salt or pepper put on it until after it is broiled and then it should be mixed with butter and not put dry on the meat. A beetroot to be good, should be constantly turned while cooking, not left to sear on one side and grow raw on the other.

To Keep off Mosquitoes and Other Insects.—Carry on a wonderful agent. A camphor ball hung up in an open case will prove an effective barrier to their entrance. Camphorated spirit-ajol as perfume to the face and hands will act as an effective preventive; but when bitten by them, aromatic vinegar is the best antidote.

Greasing the feet (bath) takes.—Ingredients: oatmeal, water and salt. Mix very stiff into oblong cakes one-eighth inch in thickness and bake on boards before an open fire. By the addition of one or two eggs and substituting milk for the water these cakes can be made more appetizing, but this is, of course, a departure from the original recipe.

The American Dairyman says: "When an animal grazes to a feed bin and gorges itself it is dangerous to let it have any water. The best remedy is to give a quart of linseed oil and every fifteen minutes pour a pint of water in the mouth to moisten the throat and assume as far as may be safe the excessive thirst. After two or three hours, give injections of warm water."

Every farmer's family should have all the grapes they can eat from September to January. It is not necessary to have a large vineyard for this. A few vines, such as the best sorts, and properly treated, will give a great amount of fruit. There are hundreds of out-of-the-way places where a vine may be set, such as along a fence, or it may be by the side of a shed or barn. With good soil and care in pruning satisfactory returns may be expected.

Clear Apple Jelly.—Wash, core and cut two dozen apples, wash and boil them with lemon peel until tender. Then strain of the apples, and run the strained juice, with the sugar and isinglass, which has been previously boiled in half a pint of water, into a lined sauce or preserving pan. Boil all together for about half an hour and pour the jelly into molds. When this jelly is clear, and turned out well, it makes a pretty dish for the supper-table, with a little custard or whipped cream around it.

The Boston Journal of Chemistry thus refers to the use of silos in which to deposit green crops. "Several years ago it was discovered in Germany that when a pit in the ground, properly constructed, is filled with green forage, as grass, cornstalks, beet-tops, etc., they do not, during the winter, undergo destructive fermentation, as one would suppose must occur, but that the fermentation, if any, advances only a step or two and then is arrested." Then adds: "The claims for silos, as put forth by a party having one the past winter, are extravagant, and cannot be sustained in practice. Still, they are worthy the attention of farmers, and should come into use."

How to Preserve Flowers.—Fruit and flowers may be preserved from decay and fading by immersing them in a solution of gum arabic and water two or three times, waiting a sufficient time between each immersion to allow the gum to dry. This process covers the surface of the fruit with a thin coating of the gum, which entirely impervious to the air, and prevents the decay of fruit or the withering of the flowers. Roses preserved in this way have all the beauty of freshly-plucked ones, though they have been separated from the parent stem for many months. To insure success in experiments of this kind, it should be borne in mind that the whole surface must be completely covered; for, if the air only gets entrance at a pinhole, the labor will be lost. In preserving specimens of fruit, particular care should be taken to cover the stem end and all with the gum. A good way is to wrap a thread of silk about the stem, and then sink it slowly in the solution, which should be so strong as to leave a particle of gum undissolved. The gum is so perfectly transparent that you can with difficulty detect its presence, except by the touch. Here we have another simple method of fixing the fleeting beauty of nature.

## Halter Pulling.

A correspondent inquires how to cure a colt or horse of the bad practice of halter pulling. It is usually a habit contracted by the bad management of those having care and control of the animal. There are various devices recommended, which by patience can be effectually used to break up such habits. One is to have the halter strap not fastened to the head stall, but through the ring of the halter and fasten to a back strap at the top of the shoulders. The back strap to have a crupper to it. The halter strap to be held firmly in place by a strap around the body, the back strap passing loosely through a loop in it. In this way the horse, in pulling back, pulls on his own tail and will only make a few efforts of the kind. There is no inconvenience or danger in keeping such an apparatus on until the horse is thoroughly cured. And it is well to give an exercise of pulling occasionally by careful devices.

Another way is to have the halter pass through a ring in post or manger, and back between the fore legs and then back and fasten to one of the hind feet. Then when the horse pulls the draft is on his hind foot, which he is soon tired of. This is perfectly safe when one is present, but many horses or colts throw themselves, and in absence of attendance may injure themselves.

A third way recommended is to pass the strap through the ring of the head stall and the surcingle as above, but instead of fastening to the foot, fasten to the end of his tail by tying a knot in the end of the hair and thus when he pulls at the halter he pulls his tail between his hind legs. This is less dangerous and equally as effectual as either of the other ways. But all these devices must be carefully done, and which the horse cannot break. In fact, he never would have contracted the bad habit of halter pulling unless he had broken the halter at his first efforts. To subvert a horse thoroughly, and to make him more than man and his appliances are stronger than he is, then he pays him homage and is obedient to a superior master. —Iowa State Register.

## A Chinese Interior.

The dwelling-houses are generally constructed of mud and brick, with the roof for a roof, and the whole surrounded by a wall. Entering the gateway one finds his passage barred by a screen, sometimes built of brick and sometimes of wood, bearing upon a white, diamond-shaped shield the character which marks his happiness. This screen is believed to ward off the influence of bad spirits from the dwelling. Passing to the right or left, the entrance to the house is gained. We now perceived the family ancestral tablets—a huge picture of Buddha, before which several incense sticks were burning, and some flower plates containing food, such as boiled rice, dried beans and ground-nuts, two cups of wine and several packets of unburnt incense. Around the walls were arranged chairs, at intervals, and small tables for tea drinking. We caught sight of the woman sitting on a stool, her hands busy in the cotton hanging before the door of their apartments. Passing into the kitchen, the process of cooking was shown to us. A huge iron bowl was used for boiling rice and cabbage, the smaller articles being made of fire-day. The walls of the kitchen were reads out on the marshy river bank. A usual in Chinese kitchens, a picture of the god of the kitchen, a divinity who makes an annual report of the doings of the household, had a prominent place. To Europeans these dwellings seem decidedly uncomfortable. The floors are of beaten earth; the windows, with rare exceptions, are made of oiled paper in small squares, admitting a dim light. Notwithstanding the fact that petroleum is now to be purchased at cheap rates in China, those country people still have the same old-fashioned lamp as used by their fathers years ago—a bowl to contain a little bean or castor oil, with a wick made of the pith of the willow. The country people were very courteous and polite, requesting us repeatedly to partake of their humble fare. —Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Thirty-six years ago a Connecticut deacon violently objected because it was proposed that a violin should be used in his church. Twenty-three years ago he said that no one but the devil could have suggested it. Nine years ago he said he would never touch that church again, if the contralto and the tenor singers were paid one hundred dollars apiece by the year. Last week he was in New York inquiring for a boy who could pump an organ while his daughter, fresh from school, played a waltz by the name of "Johnny comes marching home." —The Guardian.

"Yes, daughter, you should go somewhere this summer. You can not stay at home during the warm weather and heat. To send your mother, who has been out of town since she married, can stand it, but then she is old-fashioned and doesn't know any better, and besides, she has fun enough in doing the washing and ironing; and go at once." —[Peck's Sun.]

"We are going to do something we have never done before, and that is deliberately to get a patent medicine. We want to say that we induce, personally, all that is said of St. Jacobs Oil. We have tried it for rheumatism and neuralgia, and it has given instant relief."

[Sausky (Ohio) Daily Register.] Personal.

Mr. H. Luby, Suffolk, Ohio, writes: Fifteen years ago I was afflicted with liver disease, and used many of the best remedies, but without any benefit to me. Last year he began to use Hamburg Drops, since which time we have had no occasion for doctors.

A little girl in church, after the contribution plate had been passed, complacently and audibly said, "I paid for four, mamma; was that right?"

The FINEST GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY since ever known, from the most scientific to the common plebeian or eruption. Four to six bottles cure salt rheum or tetter, due to the fact that it cures the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to four bottles clear the system of bile, expelling it from the bowels. Four to six bottles cure the worst kind of erysipelas. Three to six bottles cure blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles cure running at the ears. Six to eight bottles cure corrupt or running eyes. Eight to twelve bottles cure the worst itching humors, and in half-dozen and longer lot at great discount.

Not Open to Argument.

The testimony of the *Sunday Herald*, Rochester, N. Y., is taken from their columns, and is to the effect: "that Warner's Safe Remedies are a positive cure for all the ailments which are specified, there is no disputing; neither is there the 'ghost' of a chance to call into question a negative so positive an operation."

All respectable dealers sell Frazier Alex's Grease, because it is the genuine and gives perfect satisfaction.

"Frazzer's rule the vulgar crowd," but Hunt's Remedy rules Urinary diseases.

For Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable.

Nervous, sleepless and overworked find rest and nourishment in Malt Bitters.

Wilroy's Fever and Ague Tonic, the old reliable remedy, now sells at one dollar.

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1886.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	10.00
CATTLE—Middling	11.00
CATTLE—Good to Choice	12.00
CATTLE—Good to Prime	13.00
CATTLE—Spring No. 2	14.00
CATTLE—Spring No. 1	15.00
CATTLE—Old Mess.	16.00
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CATTLE—Middling	4.50
CATTLE—Choice	4.75
CATTLE—Good to Prime	4.90
CATTLE—Native Cows	2.25
CATTLE—Native Steers	2.50
CATTLE—Native Heifers	2.75
CATTLE—Fair to Choice	3.00
CATTLE—XXX to Choice	3.25
CATTLE—Wheat	91
CATTLE—No. 2	86
CATTLE—No. 3	81
CATTLE—No. 4	76
CATTLE—No. 5	71
CATTLE—No. 6	66
CATTLE—No. 7	61
CATTLE—No. 8	56
CATTLE—No. 9	51
CATTLE—No. 10	46
CATTLE—No. 11	41
CATTLE—No. 12	36
CATTLE—No. 13	31
CATTLE—No. 14	26
CATTLE—No. 15	21
CATTLE—No. 16	16
CATTLE—No. 17	11
CATTLE—No. 18	6
CATTLE—No. 19	1
CATTLE—No. 20	0
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.50
CATTLE—Native Cows	2.50
CATTLE—Native Heifers	2.75
CATTLE—Fair to Choice	3.00
CATTLE—XXX to Choice	3.25
CATTLE—Wheat	91
CATTLE—No. 2	86
CATTLE—No. 3	81
CATTLE—No. 4	76
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