St. Jacobs Oil

AFTER 22 YEARS.

Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.

From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

A BUSHEL OF PETITIONS.

A Little Blunder That Made Trouble for the Sad-Eyed Editor.

The editor could not see that the man was trying to still a tempest in his bosom when he came in but never let on.

"Good morning," he said, with affluent politeness.

"I believe," replied the visitor, stifling his emotion, "that I sent you a communication yesterday beginning with these words (reading from a slip of paper:) 'Colonel Brown received a bushal of petitions from churches and temperance societies asking that the saloons be closed etc:'"

"Yes, sir, You did," assented the editor, "and I was glad to print it in—

"But you didn't print it sir," interrupted the irate visitor.

"I beg your pardon, colonel," dissented the editor; "you will find it I think, on the first page. I have not read it, but I saw the heading of the article."

"Well, sir, read it now," and the colonel fiercely thrusted a copy of the paper at him. "Read, sir, read," he went on, wildly quoting: "'Colonel Brown received a bushel of potatoes from churches and temperance societies.' Think of that, sir. A bushel of potatoes! What in the name of justice, truth and equity has a bushel of potatoes got to do with it?" And as the colonel raved and ranted, the editor looked at the cold, cruel type standing out in horrid relief and was utterly speechless.—Detroit Free-Press.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Everything has to pay up sometimes; even the little chickens have to shell out.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toleda, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It is all very well for an engine to have an eccentric rod, but it should not have an eccentric engineer.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

FOR AND ABOUT FARMING.

INSTRUCTIVE MATTERS FOR INDUSTRIOUS FARMERS.

Beginning With Bees—Scab of Potatoes and Roots—Hens or Pullets for Laying?—To Tell Good Seeds from Bad.

Beginning With Bees.

There is wonderful difference between the honey yields of different localities; one man may report: "I never had a greater crop;" while another will say: "My bees have done scarcely anything." There are localities where comb honey cannot be profitably produced, and others where it will not pay to run for extracted honey; in most cases a judicious combination gives best result. Comb-honey is largely sold by its appearance; therefore choose a location where honey plants are such as to produce the finest and best honey. If possible, locate near large alfalfa fields; or where the mountain sides are covered with the different species of sage, or in places where California lilac abounds. An apiary should be located in a valley, so as to give the bees a greater range of flight. The swarming tendency is more or less governed by position of the apiary. If well shaded, and along some river bottom swarming can be controlled very easily. If in a mountain or foothill country, you will have abundance of swarms, and the main difficulty in locations like this is to keep them from swarming too much. To get stocked up with bees better go to some successful beekeeper up with the times, and purchase from him three or four colonies in movable frame hives. It is best not to start with too many, but learn as you go.

The debated question. "Which bees to start with?" is of little moment to a beginner. After you find out your location, then try the different races until you find one that suits you. Some races of bees do well in one location some in another. After getting your bees home and on their permanent stands, read some good book on beekeeping and suscribe for one or more good papers. I tbink a bee journal of more importance than a bee book, because the journal is constantly presenting the new and valuable discoveries made by the most progressive apiarists ot the day. Bee culture could only be learned by study and practice. Learn the principles from the books and papers, then practically apply them; visit some successful apiarist. One visit will sometimes be worth a good many dollars to a beginner. After you are started well study your market; try and build up a good home market. Sell nothing but a good article, thoroughly well ripened, and in a neat, attractive shape. Try and have all your honey first class. Honey should be lelt in the hives until thoroughly evaporated and all sealed up. Do not extract before it is all capped. Try and use a one-sized frame throughout the apiary; two or more sized frames are a great bother.—Pacific Rural Press.

Scab of Potatoes and Roots.

Extended experience with the scab leads the North Dakota Experiment Station to the following interesting conclusions: Scabby "seed" tubers under ordinary circumstances produce a deceased crop. 2. Seed potatoes free from scab upon soil free from the disease will produce healthy potatoes. 3. The disease germs can remain in the ground from one crop to another. But not the least interesting is the demonstrated fact that by soaking the seed in certain chemicals before planting an undiseased crop can be grown from the scabbiest potatoes, provided the soil be free from the scab germs. The point is to kill the adhering germs and not retard the growth of the tuber, and for this the treatment recommended is with corrosive sublimate—Mercuric bichloride. In the first place the seed to be treated should be thoroughly washed in a vat of running water or in a tub by frequently changing the water. Only the fairest of potatoes should be retained.

For the treatment obtain a barrel and place in it 13 gals. of water. Dissolve 2 ozs. of the sublimate in 2 gals. of warm water, add this to the barrel and stir for a time. Into this solution place the washed potatoes for an hour and a half. The liquid can be used for further potatoes. After the treatment the tubers can be cut and planted in the usual manner. The substance employed is a strong poison and great care needs to be taken in its use. A similar scab is found on beets of various sorts and as it is probably the same, it is unwise to raise potatoes on the same land successively if they are scabby and it follows that beets should not follow scabby potatoes. It is probable that other root crops are infested with the fungous disease, and likewise it is to be expected that other preventatives will be found effective.—Dr. Byron D. Halsted.

Contrast of Cellars.

A cellar built with too little expense is generally a costly adjunct as long as it lasts. The walls are often not thick enough or properly mortared to make them durable and frost-proof. A mere breaking of joints without using mortar in the middle of the wall will not hold it firmly together. A poorly built cellar, while it lasts, incurs a necessity for banking every autumn, when a quantity of manure or straw is placed between the house and an unsightly fence surrounding it. The following spring this must be drawn away and a general scraping given to the ground it occupied. Providing a harbor for rats and mice and the killing of all the grass near the house are among the exterior effects. The contents of the cellar are liable to freeze in very cold weather unless a fire be kept burning, which incurs expense, bother and danger.

The modern cellar wall is built about 2 ft. thick and mortared throughout above a line 4ft. from the bottom. The top is extended to the floor above, against which it is snugly pointed. No banking outside and no stove or frost inside. Windows double-pane, well puttied and fitted remove the necessity of a candle on entering. It is important to give the ground surrounding the house a good grade and provide eave troughs for the house, also the earth in contact with the wall may become saturated with water, admitting frost more readily than a merely moist soil and increasing the liability to heave the wall inward. A cement floor that may be readily cleaned with mop or broom and that excludes vermin is a welcome improvement. The destruction in a single year of fruits, potatoes and vegetables by rats and meadow-moles would go far toward meeting the expense of a floor to exclude them.—Clark M. Drake.

To Tell Good Seeds From Bad.

The Germantown Telegraph gives a test for the vitality of seeds which we do not remember having seen in print before. Corn is taken as the sample, but the facts are true of all grains. All seeds may be divided into three parts, the germ, the body and the skin. The germ is the part which contains the life principle—the part which sprouts, and is therefore the life of the seed and of the future plant. On the vigor and perfection of the germ or chit depends the value of the seed. The body is the reserve fund of the germ, which supports the embryo sprouts, both top and bottom, or stem and root, until the root is advanced enough to feed upon the soil. During this process the body is generally absorbed entirely to support the plant. The skin of a seed is merely for protection; it protects the interior from undue moister and minor enemies. The germ is of amber color, about the consistency of old cheese, and cuts under a knife exactly like cheese. The body is harder, of various colors, and much less susceptible to attacks of water or insects. These are the characteristics of well-ripened seed, and are invariable. If the seed is caught by frost before becoming ripe, the chit crumbles to a fine powder and becomes dead. So the test of good seed, sure to grow, is the cheesy character of the germ; a very simple thing, easily tested with a sharp knife, and infallible.

Hens or Pullets for Laying?

Whether to retain the old hens or to hatch early pullets is one of the unsettled questions in keeping poultry, says Poultry Yard. The fact is both the old hens and pullets may be preferred, according to circumstances. That the pullets seem to excel the hens at times is true, but the matured hen is better for breeding purposes than the pullet. The hen, after she begins to lay, will often grow fat and remain so on a very small quantity of food. It is difficult to reduce a fat hen except by actual starvation, especially with some breeds, and this is the difficulty, though unknown to some, that induces them to discard her for the pullet, as the pullet from doing double duty of laying and growing, does not fatten so readily. The chicks from eggs produced by hens are nearly always stronger and more vigorous than those produced by pullets, and the hen lays a larger egg than the pullet. The claim that the nen will not lay as many eggs the second and third years as the first is not true. The hen simply fattens more readily as she enters her second year and becomes aged. If fed judiciously, she should cost less than the pullets and lay more eggs, as well as retain her vigor till she is five or six years old.—Western Rural.

Short Rows.

It is estimated from very reliable sources that this season Virginia had 100,000 acres of land devoted to tobacco culture.

Eggs from a filthy and vile-smelling hen house can not be really fit to eat. The quality of eggs is affected both by the food and surroundings of the hens.

A correspondent says that in saving seed corn there are five points to look at: Length of ear, depth of grain, smallness of cob, well fitted ends, and a good place to keep it.

The Country Gentleman says an Albany county farmer placed on each bale of hay shipped, the information that it was grown on gravelly loam and was free from dust and chaff—with name and address, and for this got $1.50 above the market price.

There are some ways, at least, in which more protection would help the farmer. If he would protect his cattle from cold, storms and winds, his poultry from vermin and his tools and machines from sun and rain, it would increase his income and reduce his expenses.

When cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthen vessels, placed in sunny windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black. The color absorbs the heat and imparts it to the sand or earth, thus facilitating the starting of the roots.

Do not allow the sheep to be out long in rain or snow. When the fleece gets filled with either, it takes a long time to dry out and a great deal of animal heat to dry it out, and this heat requires extra feed to keep up. A heavy fleece thoroughly saturated with water is a heavy load for the animal to carry about.

AN ELEPHANT'S PALATE.

The Sense of Taste and Smell Remarkably Acute in Elephants.

An elephant's digestive functions are very rapid, and the animal, therefore, requires a large amount of fodder—six hundred pounds at least. In its wild state the elephant feeds heartily but wastefully. It is careful in selecting the few forest trees which it likes for their bark or foliage. But it will tear down branches, and leave half of them untouched. It will strip off the bark from other trees and throw away a large portion.

As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects its trees by the senses of touch and smell. Its sense of smell is to indicate that a wild elephant can wind an enemy at a distance of a thousand yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.

An elephant's palate is very delicate, and the animal is whimsical in selecting or rejecting morsels of food. Sir Samuel W. Baker, in his "Wild Beasts and their Ways," tells an anecdote humorously illustrative of the whims of a tame elephant, belonging to the police of Dhubri.

This elephant was fed with rice and plantains. The stems of the plantains were split and cut into transverse sections, two feet in length. Three quarters of a pound of rice were placed within each tube of plantain stem. One day, while the elephant was being fed, a lady offered the animal a small sweet biscuit. It was taken in the trunk, and almost immediately thrown on the ground.

The mahout, or driver, thinking that the elephant had behaved rudely, picked up the biscuit and inserted it in a parcel of rice within a plantain stem. This was placed in the elephant's mouth, and at the very first crunch it showed its disgust by spitting out the whole mess. The small biscuit had disgusted the animal, and for several minutes it tried by its inserted trunk to rake out every atom from its tongue and throat.

Ready.

During the rebellion in Chile, one young girl had the chance of distinguishing herself at a moment of danger, and hesitated not an instant in embracing it. This was the daughter of Don Claudio Vicuna, and her father thus described the story of her heroism to the author of "Dark Days in Chile:"

One evening at six o'clock, during my absence my daughter was writing some letters for me at the table. Suddenly she heard a crash of broken glass, followed by a loud explosion at the street end of the room, and there had been so much bomb work of late that instinctively she guessed what had happened.

Before she could collect herself sufficiently to rush for the door, a second bomb was hurled in and rolled almost to her feet, providentially without exploding. This she picked up, and threw from the other window into the court below; then seeing that some brown paper was smouldering in a half-open box of rifle cartridges, she quickly dashed a large jug of water over it.

By this time the servants had rushed in, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire which had caught the curtains and furniture.

But my brave girl, remembering that I had gone out unarmed, took my revolver and started out alone to meet me on my way home, and it was not until I had been provided with the weapon that she told me what had happened.

Hidebound.

A correspondent requests us to republish our "remedy for hidebound." We have several remedies. Hidebound is a symptom, and not a disease of itself. If it is a horse it is always well to examine the sheath. Filth there very often causes a good deal of trouble, and not near the attention is given to the matter, as a rule, that it should receive. Wash it out with warm soft soap suds. But general treatment will likely be necessary. It is a good plan to give an alternative in such cases and nothing of that character is better than powdered jimson seed, a tablespoonful every other day. In addition we would give a general medicine that would reach all the organs, such as May apple root, gentian, ginger, charcoal, sulphur, saltpeter, and queen of the meadow equal quantities, and copperas an eighth of quantity. Pulverize and mix. If worms are suspected add worm seed in equal quantity.—Western Rural.

A Novel Sort of Railway.

The novel bicycle railway about to be established between Mount Holly and Smithfield, N. J., will be the only one of the kind in the country. The road bed is a frame work resembling an ordinary board fence, on the top of which is a steel T rail, on which the grooved wheel of the bicycle runs. A brace run extends down on either side of the fence, on the end of which is a wheel that runs along the bottom board of the fence, and prevents the machine from overturning.

Each bicycle will carry one or two persons and the machines are easily propelled as there is but little friction. The trip between the two places can be made in seven minutes, and as there is considerable travel each way daily it is the general belief that the road will be profitable.

The parcel clerk gives the business wrapped attention.

If it is true that philosophers are wise men, then Dr. Bull, of Cough Syrup fame, must have been one of the greatest of philosophers.

Every man is sometimes a bait on some other man's hook.

An exchange states that the male wasp does not sting. Before investigating the truth of this assertion, we would advise our readers to secure a bottle of Salvation Oil.

A man in a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

A Grand Endowment.

To invigorate is to endow with health. This is conferred upon the feeble, the nervous and the dyspeptic by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great enabling medicine. It recreates, as it were, the ability to digest and to sleep. It aguments the appetite, and, since it increases the power of the system to incorporate food as part of its substance, it tends to remedy leanness. Malaria, kidney complaint, la grippe and liver complaint are cured by the Bitters.

A man full of spirits is not naturally given to sober reflection.

The disagreeable operation of forcing liquids into the head, and the use of exciting snuffs are being superceded by Ely's Cream Balm, a cure for Catarrh and colds in the head.

I have been a great sufferer from Catarrh for ten years; could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely; it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is Quickly Absorbed. Gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

A knotty problem—the highest possible speed for ocean vessels.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 15 cts. Sold only in boxes.

The only way to get a hen out of the garden is to go slow but shoo'er.

The Only One Ever Printed.

CAN YOU FIND THE WORD? There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, this week, which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week, from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, send them the name of the word and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS OR SAMPLES FREE.

'Tis bad to be cut by old friends, but it's worse to be dropped by the sheriff.

A ringing noise in the ears, headache, deafness, eyes weak; obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, bloody and putrid; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Not all of these symptoms at once. Probably only a few of them.

That's Catarrh.

A medicine that by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties has cured the most hopeless cases. One that will cure *you*, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing. A medicine that doesn't simply palliate for a time, but produces perfect and permanent cures.

That's Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A cash payment of $500, not *by* you, as you might expect, but *to* you, if you can't be cured. It's an offer that's made in good faith, to prove their medicine, by responsible men, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

That's the kind of medicine to try. Doesn't it seem so?

"August Flower"

My wife suffered with indigestion and dyspepsia for years. Life became a burden to her. Physicians failed to give relief. After reading one of your books, I purchased a bottle of August Flower. It worked like a charm. My wife received immediate relief after taking the first dose. She was completely cured—now weighs 165 pounds, and can eat anything she desires without any deleterious results as was formerly the case. C. H. Dear, Prop'r Washington House, Washington, Va. ④

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

After the Grip

"A Walking Ghost" Was What They Called Mrs. Rumrill.

Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill, of Royalton, Vt., voluntarily writes: "For years I had gastric dyspepsia, and recently had the Grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits, during which time I could not think collectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost, I was so pale. When I laid down I

Could Not Breathe

with any comfort. Something suggested to me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I had quite an appetite, which increased until I could eat well without any distress or disturbance afterward. I have taken six bottles, the color has come back to my face, I have no fits, can breathe well when lying down, and am perfectly well. I am more than thankful for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

HOOD'S PILLS.—The best liver invigorator and general cathartic. Gentle, efficient.

Common Soap

Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.

Tutt's Tiny Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age as upon the vigorous man.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION (monthly) with its hundreds of superb illustrations ranks first, 30 cts., yearly with free 35 ct. pattern of any style. Send 2 (2 ct) stamps for sample copy. Baldworth & Co., 46 E. 14th st., N. Y. City.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. Alice Maple, Oregon, Mo., writes: "My weight was 320 pounds, now it is 185, a reduction of 125 lbs." For circulars address, with 6c., Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, Ill.

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns: no purge; no salve; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 3290, N. Y. City, N. Y.

BORE WELLS with our famous Well Machinery. The only perfect self-cleaning and fast-dropping tools in use. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL. Catalogue FREE.

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Send 50 cents to pay postage on our Daily Market Report and Special Letter of Advice, for one month. We can make you lots of Money. Agents wanted. Address, S. H. WOOD & CO., Investment Brokers, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Wright Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SICK TREATED FREE.

We have discovered a positive and permanent cure for CATARRH, DEAFNESS, CONSUMPTION (first stages) BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all diseases of the throat and lungs; to introduce it at once, we will send medicines for THREE MONTHS TREATMENT FREE. We send medicines not prescriptions, and all we ask is that you recommend our treatment after you are cured. The first applicant will obtain the free supply. Address Drs. Moore & Co., 259 W. 7th St, Cincinnati, O.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS FOR 12 cts.

In order to introduce my splendid NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS everywhere, I offer postpaid

1 Pkg. Melon,
1 Pkg. Radish,
1 Pkg. Lettuce,
1 Pkg. Tomato,
5 Pkgs. Elegant Flower Seed,

Catalog Price 50 cts. Special Price 12 cts.

9 Pkgs. listed in no Catalog in America under 50c. 5,000 Acres used. Plants and Roses by the 100,000. Send 5c. for finest Plant and Seed Catalog published. Many Colored Plates. Catalog and above 9 Pkgs., 17c.

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DR. HARTER'S TRADE MARK

RELIEVES all Stomach Distress.
REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, Congestion, Pain.
REVIVES Failing ENERGY.
RESTORES Normal Circulation, and Warms to Tof Tips.

DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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112 Pages, 200 Fine Engravings, Handsome Colored Plates. Full of useful and instructive information. Unquestionably one of the most reliable catalogues published. All kinds of guaranteed Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Choice Roses, Flowering Plants and Bulbs. Thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, Registered Pigs, German Hares, &c., &c. Sent free on application. Address, mentioning this paper,

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