ing: California pears-fine pears-only ten cents each. We were on the cars on Saturday evening, going for a quiet Sabbath to one of our beautiful suburbs, when a fine, manly, hearty voice, crying with a right hearty will, "California pears," caused us to lift our eyes from a copy of the Mail. We beheld, moving from seat to seat, bearing his basket of fruit, a young man of fine healthy appearance, graceful action, and wonderful clasticity

and courage. "How do you do, Mrs. S.? Have a pear?" And the young man stepped at the seat just shead of ours and held up before a beautiful and finely dressed lady, a ripe, luscious specimen of the fruit, which the lady, acknowledging the salute, smilingly accepted, and the young man passed on.

"Well, I declare," said the lady to her

companion, "If that is n't Jack L. Who ould have expected to see him selling pears on a train of cars."

No one, before the great fire," replied the gentleman. "Jack and his father lost all they had. Too bad, was n't it? Always used to luxury, it seems hard to be thrown so suddenly on the world." "I must speak to him again when he

comes back," said the lady.
Soon the young man returned, preceded by the cheering voice again crying, "California pears, California pears." Jack, I am glad to see you so cheerful. Why, you surprise me. You act as though you had served a long apprenso readily. To apply it, take a strip of

"Cheerful? Why shouldn't I be cheerful?—sold fifteen dollars' worth of California pears."

The fire can never singe that young man's good will. He will find a way to make one. These are the sons of Chicago sufferers.

Still St. Louis and Milwaukee papers will debate whether Chicago will get her trade back. Don't worry, friends. Make hay while the sun shines, and enjoy your brief hour of advantage. Brief, assured, it will be.

#### Indian Cotton Cloth.

The marvellous delicacy of touch possessed by the Indian women (says an English writer) counterbalances the inferiority of Indian cotton in weaving the fine and delicate muslins to which the names of "webs of weven air," "dew of night," "running waters," etc., are given by the natives. They now use the spinning wheel generally for the ordinary fabrics, but "the spindle still holds its place in the hands of the Hindoo woman when employed in spinning thread for the finer muslins. For these the Hindoo woman first cards her cotton with the jawbone of the boales fish; she then separates the seeds by means of a small iron roller, worked backwards and forwards upon a flat board. An equally small bow is used for bringing it to the state of a downy fleece, which is made up into small rolls, to be held in the hand during the process of spinning. The apparatus required for this consists of a delicate iron spindle, having a small ball of clay attached to it in order to give it sufficient weight in turning, and with the least degree of friction "

Very great attention is paid to the temperature of the sir during the process of spinning, and the spinners in the dry comate of the Northwest of Incas work underground to secure a moist and nuiform atmosphere. The chespness of English manufactured goods seems to have greatly depressed the cotton fabrics of India, but the fine muslins of the latter country yet maintain undisputed celebrity, and are valued as highly as ever. The Dacca muslins are the very finest of all. One of the best pieces ten yards long by one yard wide, weighed only three ounces two pennyvery small ring.

#### An Anecdote of Emerson. There is a story told of Mr. Ralph

Waldo Emerson, that once upon a time he determined to live after the fashion of the world, and stopping, while of this mind, at a country tavern in a village where he was to lecture, instead of retiring to meditate in his cold and cheerless room, he manfully sat in the bar-room like the rest of mankind. He endured the tobacco smoke as well as he could, and watched-no doubt with a curiosity as lively as M. Du Chaillu's on his first visit to a cannibal feast among the Fans -the actions of the men who "sat around." He saw one after another walk up to the bar and demand and swallow a glass of whiskey; and true to his determination to be for once like oth er men, the great philosopher-so the tale goes—at last rose, and, no doubt, with a certain degree of diffidence, and no doubt also with a sufficiency of courage in his port and countenance, advanced to the bar, and in a voice modulated as nearly as he could after those he had just heard, demanded a "whiskey The bar-keeper, a man of sound principles as well as sound discretion, looked into the philosopher's face for a moment, and then said, "You do not want whiskey; you want ginger-pop;" and accordingly administered that mild and harmless stimulant.

Street Etiquette. Only villagers or persons with rural ideas any longer contend that ladies should always be given the inside of the pavement in passing. The rule adopted in cities is to turn to the right, whether the right leads to the wall or to the gutter, and an observance of this commonsense rule would obviate much unpleasant "scourging" by over-gallant gentlemen who persistently crowd for the outside of the walk. Another common custom, required by fashionable etiquette, and one which is nearly as inexp leable and absurd, is the practice of a whole string of men filing out of a church pew, making themselves as ridiculous as an "awkward squad" practicing at "catching step" in order to give women the wrong end of the pew, as that of man, when on a promenade or walk with a lady to keep himself on the outside of the pavement. A little exercise of judgment will convince any person of the utter uselessness of this bobbing back and forth at every corner.

The common rule is this:-If a man and woman are walking, she should always be at his right arm, whether it be tightly reined up as the showy horse attached to the elegant carriage, where appearance is the great desideratum; and against the passers.—Exchange.

#### FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

PRINTER'S INK FOR CANKER WORMS. -The grub begins to come forth from its chrysalis form after the first of November, in some seasons as early as the middle or 20th of Ostober, if there is an early and hard freeze of the ground by that time. The females are wingless, and as soon as they come from the ground they aim for the trunk of the tree and begin the ascent. They continue com-ing out of the ground when it is open, that is when the frost will permit, till about the first of April, but usually in greater numbers in March than in the fall. The males, which have wings, come out a little later and they are less numerous. The female ascends the tree more or less rapidly, according to the mildness of the weather. Cold nights benumb her and check her prog ess, but she is ready for a fresh start as soon as a warm day comes. The males are more active in the darkest night than in the

sunniest and warmest day.

With all the numerous patents for protection, some of them rather expensive and troublesome, we are not aware that any plan has been devised that is on the whole so good and effectual as the old mode of tarring, which was practiced half a century ago and is still often adopted. The only objection is that it involves the necessity of applying so ofand barden with a surface that enables

the insects to walk over it.

The use of printer's ink is a great imtarred paper, six or eight inches wide, and tack it around the body of the tree. pears to-day. Young, good health, guess I can make a living. Don't worry." And away he went, shouting. "Page 1. The tree is old and rough scrape off the roughest bark, and fill up any irregularities of the tree with tow or restricted. ground, within a foot or two of it, so that cattle won't rub it off and smear themselves with it. It keeps the female grubs low down also, for when they find themselves obstructed by the ink, they back down and deposit their eggs below it, but often without impregnation. You must get the best kind of ink, because the best is cheaper in the end, and it remains sticky longer than the cheaper preparations, some of which are com-

pletely worthless. Apply the ink with a brush near the top of the paper, so that it will not run down on to the bark of the tree. It will injure it if it does, by attracting an un-natural amount of heat from the sun. In some instances, where the ink has been applied directly to the bark of the tree has killed it, but the same would be the case under the same circumstances with tar. The paper ought to be taken off of the tree after the season is over, say in June, because it makes a fine harbor for all sorts of vile insects through

the summer. Apply a new coating of ink as often as it dries on the surface, say at intervals varying from three to ten days according to the weather. Occasionally during the winter there will be warm and thawing spells, when the grubs come out of the ground, and then there should be an pplication of ink, but with tolerably steady cold weather they won't trouble much till the 10th or 15th of March, after which they should be followed up until April. It is a good plan also to apply a little ink just as the eggs hatch, early in May, so as to catch any that may hatch below the paper on the trunk imbeddes in a little day there is a piece of the tree. If it is found about the first of bard shell, on which the spindle turns of June that any worms are on the trees, owing to some neglect to apply the tuk

> lied then will stop them. Taking one year with another, the cost of ink, paper, and labor, in a large or- fasted for weeks, or even for months, chard will average about ten cents to a Not so much as to frighten anytree. body .- Ed Massachusetts P.oughman.

THE WASTE AND FLLLY OF COLD BARNS .- And what showing would the cost of winter feed of his animals make which found its way to England was on the account-book, if the farmer keeps one? He would find that a large portion of his feed had become dissipated in weights, and could be passed through a the frozen air of the north winds; that a good portion of hay or corn had gone to melt ice or snow and evaporate cold rain water, and what was left after these things had been done, had rarely sufficed to keep life in his beasts. For in this case philosophy or science, or book-knowledge, call it what you will, is

thoroughly corroborated by practice.

If two bessts are fed alike, except that one is kept well stabled and the other out of doors exposed to the cold, the one thus exposed will consume just double the amount that the other will, and will be in worse condition beside. Every man who keeps a cow knows this to some extent, though he may not know the exact figures. Here we give them-they are the result of a careful experiment made by a trustworthy feeder, viz: Two lots of sheep (of five each) were selected, of equal weights and conditions. One lot was kept out of doors and unsheltered, the other kept in a close pen. The lot under shelter ate 1,912 pounds of turnips against 886 pounds eaten by the other lot. The gain in weight was 23 pounds per head in the second. The profit can be figured out by any man who knows what turnips and mutton are worth. Had not thing should not happen again. the feeding been abundant some of the exposed sheep would have died. And yet sheep will stand more exposure than calves or heifers, or even full-grown cattle. Notwithstanding all this, every winter's day one may see young calves humped up and stiffened with cold, shaking in the keen breeze, and their owners knowing at the same time that a year's growth is thus frozen out of them.

This comes of not figuring up profit and loss.—American Agriculturist. USE OF THE CHECK-REIN ON HORSES. It is a disputed point whether the use of the check-rein is useless, or of so much inconvenience to the horse as to amount to a cruel infliction. In considering this question we should remember that the check-rein is not the same thing under all circumstances. A high-bred, highly-fed and pampered carriage-horse under the control of a check-rein can not be considered in the same light as a hard-worked and broken-spirited carthorse. The one needs the restraint of the check-rein to bring him ander that complete command without which it would be ussafe to drive him. The position of the head is not in this case any source of pain or inconvenience, for the exertions of the horse are only very slightly taxed to draw the light carriage and its occupants. On the other hand, a horse taxed to its utmost to draw heavy loads over roads where the footing is far from secure (as on the slippery streets of a city) is never found to be so

over the position of his head. Horses used for heavy work, as drawing wagons or carts in cities, and plows and harrows on farms, very rarely, if ever, are found hampered with a tight check-rein. And it is in the case of these horses that the greatest complaints are made. Consejuently these complaints are to some extent ill-founded. The fact is, the checkrein, under some circumstances, is as necessary to the control of the horse as the bit and bridle, and the rest of the harness. It is only when a hard-worked, heavy-laden brute is too tightly reined up that it becomes a hindrance to his power of working; and the owner of such an animal, if he knows any thing. at all, would not permit him to be so inconvenienced by it as to impair his usefulness.

### Solidification of the Blood.

The conversion of blood into the solid parts of the body, goes on only during sleep. The chief end, indeed, and obect, and intention of sleep, would seem to be this final assimilation of our foodthis solidification of blood into the several parts of the body. The accomplishment of this miraculous change seems to have required that the attention, if I may speak so, of the brain and nervous system should not be distracted by any other object. It seems to have required that everything both within and without the body, should be hushed into profound repose during the accomplishment of this mighty wonder, in order that nothing might disturb or interfere with the exquisite and miracu-lous process employed to effect it. To this end, the portals of sensation are closed—the eye sees not, the ear hears not, the skin feels not, the very breathing is scarcely audible, the pulsations of the heart scarcely perceptible; all the living energies are now concentrated into the greatest possible intensity, like rays of light into a focus; and directed with almost complete exclusiveness, toward the simple object.

In the day, therefore, we make blood in the night, that blood is converted into solid matter. In the day we garner up the building materials; in the night we repair the building. The hour of rising, therefore, ought to be at the hour at which our physical strength is the greatest; and with perfectly healthy persons, this is the case. The languor which perfectly healthy persons feel in the morning arises from the process of repair not having been fully accomplish-ed; the building has not been repaired, and therefore, its strength has not been restored. The apparent additional strength which is fest, during the day, after eating, is only apparent; it is merely excitement derived from the stimulus of food; in the first instance in the stomach; and after that food has been assimilated, of new blood in the

How Often Should we Eat? A great many dogmatic rules have been laid down respecting "the proper number of meals" to be eaten per day. It is very seldom that we can make absolute rules in hygiene. The same rule does not suit every one; as the old saw has it, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." The principle holds true of the times of eating as well as of the food we eat. Three meals per day are enough, and not too many for a majority of grown persons. Some are healthier and stronger with but two meals a day; and we hear of a crackbrained doctor in Boston who thinks at the right time, a jarring of the limbs that he can get along with but one will make them spin down, when they Even if he could do so, that is no reason start at once for the trunk. A little ap- why he should recommend his example as a rule for other persons to follow. There have been cases where men have and have kept their healtn; but their example does not prove that a week's fast is a good thing for ordinary mortals. The common-sense principle, that each person should judge according to his own experience of how many meals he needs, is sufficient in most cases. Chileating four or five times a day; in some households that we know it is the practice to give them free access to the bread-and-butter pantry during the day, forbidding them anything between meals that would tempt the appetite too strongly. A child will not become a glutton on bread and butter, and we can recommend this practice in the case of children whose appetites have a way of getting demonstrative between mealtimes. If they are really hungry, they can feed in this way to good advantage; if they are not hungry, they are pre-vented from stuffing themselves because they have nothing else to do.

Messures are being taken by the Chilean Congress to prohibit the destruction of timber, particularly in the neighborhood of springs. The timber districts of the Provinces of Llanquinue, Valdivia, Chiloe, and of the Magellan territory, are exempted from the law.

The worst sufferers by the sudden cutting off of the water supply in Boston last F.iday were the milkmen. Some of their customers complained of the unnatural thickness in the milk, but were comforted with the assurance that the

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LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES-Best Good Common to fair BHEEP & LAMBS-Sheep...

The association formed in California for the purpose of introducing Eastern fish into the waters of that State has received a first installment of 15,000 young shad, hatched in the Hudson River just a week before, and brought in large tin cans filled to the shoulder with water. They proved to be in excellent condition on their arrival on the Sacramento, and were taken thence higher up the river to Tehams, where it was pro posed to plant them. The expenses of this enterprise are borne from an appropriation on the part of the State of \$5,-000 for this special purpose.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZ-AND & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physi-

the other oils in market. Persons who have become thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a tea-spoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment mixed in a little

cold water, well sweetened. Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of

"A SLIGHT COLD." COUGHS .- Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bron-chial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

Death's Door Stands Wide Open For those who suffer a Cough to "run on until the lungs separate, or the wind-pipe and the bronchial tubes become hopelessly dis-cased; but for all who resort to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, in the early stages there is immediate relief, and the absolute certainty of a permanent cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure Toothache in one minute. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents.

The Great Pictorial Annual. Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distr bution, gratis, throughout the United States phere, will be published about the first of January in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable sugrestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, preven ion and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the m ner, the farmer, the planter, and professional nan; and the calculations have been made for such peridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a orrect and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR. The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary ef

cts of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Shristian vorid, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable ecipes for the household and farm, humorous ance-lotes, and other instructive and amusing reading natter, original and selected. Among the Annual to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith Pittsburgh, Pa , on receipt of a two cent stamp, wil forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot precure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold n every city, town and villa e, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilize

### TO ALL WHO CAN READ.

The Weekly Sun Doubled in Size Without

Increase in Price. With the beginning of the year 1872 THE WEEKLY SUN will be double its present size, and will contain eight pages instead of four, making it equal in dimensions to any other weekly secular journal published in this country. At the same time its price will not be increased. It will be furnished to subscribers at the uniform rate of one dollar a year for dren would generally be better off for each copy. To this rate no exception will be made and no reduction will be possible, either to clubs or agents. Every subscriber who sends a dollar will receive a copy for a

While THE WEEKLY SUN will thus furnish as much reading matter as other papers published at double or treble the price, it will contain new features which will add greatly to its interest and value as a family newspaper. Its independence of opinion and its unqualified hostility to Tweedism and Grantism, and every form of public robbery, bribery, and corruption will be maintained, while in point of political news its readers may rely upon always receiving the most accurate as well as the freshest intelligence that can possibly be obtained. The enlargement will enable us also The subjects are Life-Size. to devote additional space to valuable agricultural intelligence, and to print interesting stories and romances more extensively than hitherto. For miscellaneous reading presenting the quaint and humorous aspects of life, and for useful information respecting not only what takes place in this metropolis and this country, but in all other parts of the world, we shall now have ample room.

In its new form THE WERKLY SUN will be the cheapest paper of its class in the United States; and we appeal to such of our readers as approve its ideas and objects, and find it interesting and valuable, not only to renew their own subscriptions, but to recommend the paper to their friends and neighbors.

The coming year is destined to be a memorable one in the history of the country. We are on the eve of a most significant 1' esidential election, and political movements will for many months be watched with unusual interest. As a journal, free from the trammels of party, THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to uphold the principles of true republican government. Its readers are invited to sustain it in that work. The truth, irrespective of party prejudice or official influence, will always be told in its columns.

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A fournal containing eight large pages, published every Wednesday morning-To a I mail subscribers whether single or in clubs, one dollar a year each always in advance. DAILY SUN, by mail, 50 cents a month, or \$6 a

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, by mail, \$2 a year. Address THE BUN, New York City.

### FACES ON THE WALL.

BY HABBIET BEECHER STOWE Author of " Uncle Tom's Cabin," " Minister's Wooing," Ele.

Once there was a very good little girl, who by reason of her goodness, knew where to ind strawberries in the winter. In the same way, less perfect people, blessed by the generons fairles of memory and imagination, may sit, as I do now, in the midst of falling leaves | der ? and whistling winds, and call back the green grasses and the summer sun. I see yonder in the glen the darling of our house, the gold gleam in her brown hair, a chain of dalsies in her hand and in her eyes the roguish meditation of a kitten, wenry for an instant only of its play, and thinking slyly on another spring. Thrown back upon the velvet grass, she is not resting, only pausing; from her bright glances to the tips of her tiny fingers, she is wide awake.

cians have decided it superior to any of But now the merry play is over, and our pet nestles yonder on the sofa-cushion, tired at last in earnest. Slowly the lids fall, and the ingering smile dies out; but the flush in cheek and lip remains, like the glow after sunset. The gathering buttercups and dalsles are loosely held by the fair little hand; no shadows, even of dream-land, disturb the sweet brow's perfect peace. She is fast asleep.

In other words, two chromos hang upon the wall, bewitching child-heads, in which every mother sees something of her own dear ones, never grown old, and never lost to her, however time or death may have dealt with

Nothing pleases more at first sight or gives pleasure longer than poetical pictures of chilfren. "The little child" whom Jesus sets in the midst of every family is a joy that grows not old and fades not.

"Are cannot wither—custom cannot stale Its infinite variety."

For this reason a happy picture of a child orings an enjoyment more lasting than any other, because it is a subject of which no one ever tires.

But these pictures, besides their constant charm for grown folks, are such as children can under stand and love. Our little "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep" would give many a pleasant hour of companionable amusement and intercourse to the little people akin to them in ago. The pictures that children's eyes rest on, as they are dropping off to sleep or as they awake in the morning, seem to them like living friends. All sorts of childish freams and fancies make of the pictured face a real companion. Not only in the parlor or the sitting room would they be an attractive and fitting embellishment, but they are a charming pair for the adornment of a nursery. Undoubtedly these two pictures are portraits

There is a realistic faithfulness and truth about them that forbids the idea of their being fancy needs. They will remind many parents of little ones, either here or in heaven. Dickens says somewhere of his portraiture of little Neil that he has had letter. from the farthest regions of the earth speaking of children who resembled her,so dear, and so early taken! He who paints one child well, paints thousands, and speaks to the tenderest feelings of innumerable hearts. Of course there is a pleasure in possessing an

original painting; but when the question lies beween an original at five hundred dollars and a thromo which can scarcely be distinguished from t, at ten dollars-particularly when one has not he five hundred to spare-the choice is not very difficult. As to these two exquisite chromes, only critical examination can distinguish between the copies and the originals which sold for many nundreds-which is certainly more than can be said \*ftne best copies or most pictures painted by

Biessings upon chromo-lithography, by which the success'ul pathting of a master can be reproduced ladefinite y, and can eater thousands of homes with its edcucating, quick-ning, reforming

influence. It is not alone into the dwellings of the great and wealthy that we follow this pretty pair with anticipations of desight. We see them in the cottage of the poor, in the log cabin of the backwoodsnan, brightening the toil of the hard-working wife and mother and receiving the almost adoring wonder of calidren who have never seen pictures

God bless the darlings-send the little comforters fast and far !

The charming pair of oil chromos, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep" of whose real beauty and attractiveness Mrs. Stowe's graceful sketch can give but an imperfect idea-so pleasing are they to all who love art or children-have always sold in the picture stores for \$10, and the origina publisher has never been able to supply the great demand for them even at that prics. And yet, although thousands of them have been sold in America at that high rate, they are now within the reach of all, for they are

GIVEN AWAY

to every subscriber to The Christian Union, an un sectarian, literary, religious and domestic weekly newspaper, edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER, The pair, by a fortunate arrangement which one of the partners of this house was able to make in Parisduring the late siege, with the proprietors of the pictures, are furnished to Mr. Beecher's publishers at a rate entirely exceptional. The New York Mail rays of them: "'Wide Awake' and 'Fast Asleep' are two examples of the chromo lithographic art, which have few rivals in the market in attractiveness, so admirably adapted were the original paintings to reproduction in this fashion.

As to the Christian Union, the great success of that paper has been a marvel in the history of journalism, and the scholarly and critical New York Nation calls it "not only the ablest and best but also the most popular of American religions resinded." but also the most popular of American reagons periodicals."

Tots paper, after the first of January, will be reinted on a still larger sheet, folded in twenty-four pages, passed at the back and brimmed at the edges, a deci-ted advastage possessed by no other reingions weekly published. It contains contributions from emment writers of all denominations, and has matter of interest for every member of the nousehold, poung and old. For the year 1872, Mrs. Hashiff because all the subsections of the subsection of the subsection of the paper and to the above pair of beautiful oil Chronos. The tribustian Usion, including the Hustrated Holiday Number (double size, 25 pp.), will be sent free until Jan. 1st, to all who

28 pp.), will be sent PREE until Jan. 1st, to all who 28 pp.), will be sent fries until Jan. 18t, to all who not subscribe for the year 18t2
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SFECTHERS COLLES of the paper will be mailed false of postage to any address on receipt of six cents by J. B. Form & Co., Publishers. 27 Fark Place, New York. For full particulars, see advertisement in the next column, headed "Why?"

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Read Mrs. STOWE'S artic's priced. ing this, entitled " FACES ON THE WALL."

25 Valuable Prizes, Worth Over \$4006 to the Whirly American for 1872. A liberal cash commission to agents, and \$500 to most successful Samples and circular free. J. L. DENNIS, Talbutton, Ga

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