Fruit Facts

Pear blight has in several instances been arrested in affected trees by syringing them with a solution of potash, and proved a preventive when ap-

plied to the healthy trees. A German gardener has found by ex-perience that black or green flies, cater-pillars, etc., are at once destroyed by syringing the plants affected by them with water in which the stems of the tomato plant have been well boiled. The liquor is applied when cold, and not only kills the insects, but leaves an odor which prevents others from com-

Diseased apple or pear trees are some-times attacked by insects. There is a remedy which causes the old dead bark to cleave off, leaving in its place a smooth, healthy surface. After a rain, and while the bark is still wet, throw on the tree dry wood ashes until the power of retention is full. Sow on the ashes now, and as a preventive of future depredations sow on in summer, when insects deposit their eggs, which will never hatch under the influence of the ashes. Two objects are gained by the operation—the ashes or lye they produce furnish food for the trees, as well as destroying its enemies, and imparts cleanliness to the tree.
Frequent inquiries are made for the

best methods of destroying insects that infest trees. The following suggestions we cull from the Altanta Constitution horticultural department: A number of remedies have been tried and generally proven beneficial. One remedy is to spread a cloth under the tree to catch whatever may fall—jarring the tree by striking it with a heavy piece of lumber. padded at one end to prevent injury to the bark. Some have found it efficacious to smear the bark with tar, molasses or printer's ink, or what is netter, wrapping cloth around the trunk and applying the tar to these instead of the Others wash the trunk and the large branches with soft soap or strong soap suds or lye, or whitewash with lime. Dusting the leaves with lime or with powdered helebore, when the dew on, has been mentioned as a remedy, Digging around the tree to expose the larva to frost has been tried successfully. Late plowing, by exposure to birds and frosts, will assist to destroy insects in their nests. Infected leaves containing the eggs of parasitic insects should be taken from the trees and burned. The vapor of benzine has been proposed as a sufficient quantity of hot water to make it of the consistency of common whitewash has been used with advantage as a remedy against insects and midew in fruit trees. Apply it when freshly made with a whitewash brush.

CHEAP PUDDING .- Four teacups milk, four tablespoons flour, four eggs, six tablespoons sugar, any flavor; bake half an hour. Serve with sauce.

TURKEY PATTIES .- Mince part of the breast fine, season with salt, nutmer, grated lemon, white pepper and a little butter warmed; fill the patties and

VEAL SAUSAGES .- Chop half a pound of lean veal and fat bacon very fine; add sage, salt, pepper and allspice to taste; beat well, roll into balls, flatten and fry them.

To FRY OYSTERS .- Choose fine large oysters, lay them on a cl an cloth to dry perfectly, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then roll them in grated bread-crumbs, and fry them quickly in boiling lard.

GYPSY'S PUDDING .- One cup of molasses, one of raisins, one of milk or water, one cup of suet chopped fine; one tenspoonful of salt; spice to taste; one teaspoonful of soda; flour, not very nothing of the snakes, scorpions, taranstiff; s cam two hours.

To Broil Oysters.-Take the finest and largest oysters, lay them on a cloth to drain dry. Sprinkle with pepper. Have ready an oyster gridiron, over a clear fire; put them on it, with a very little butter, and cook until they are done and dry without burning.

GINGER POUND CAKE .- Take one cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one cuptul of molasses, three cupfuls of sitted flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of milk. one teaspoontul of ginger, and one table-

spoonful of cinnamon; are very good. VINEGAR CANDY.—This candy is re-commended for colds. T ree cupfuls of granulated sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, half a cupful of water, half a teaspoonful of butter; season with lemon; mix the sugar, water and vinegar to-gether, boil until the candy is found to be brittle, by dropping a little in cold water; then add the butter and lemon.

Wells. A criminal neglect is too common in locating wells for the supply of both man and beast. Pure water and good health must keep company. Impure water like foul air of dwellings, is an insidious enemy to any household; and yet wells are sunk in a majority of cases with a reckless disregard of sanitary laws. We have known death repeatedly visit a household through the agency of flithy well of water. The same applies to the brutes, but perhaps in a less Wells are often sunk so as to receive the percolating liquids from some near privy vault or cesspool, located favorably for receiving their drainage. Some previous soils convey the taint several feet. One we examined was affected at a distance of fifteen feet from the privy. We once saw a well sunk in a lower corner of the barnyard, which received most of the drainage and supplied the water to the herd. The water of a well is often poisoned by neglect to keep it properly protected about the top. An open or loosely-covered well is a trap for insects or reptiles. From such a well, which supplied two families, was taken a short time ago, fifteen toads in various stages of decomposition, an old shoe, and sundry bits of wood. Nothing short of a miracle can give health to a household where the laws of nature are thus defied. Look well, then, to the locality and protection of your wells .- Congregationalist.

To Avoid Diseased Fowls,

Procure one pound of wood charcoal pulverize it coarsely, and mix with it half a pound of common table salt. To a half a pint of this mixture, add one quart of eorn meal and bran, half and sibly can, even chase them round a little. Place plenty of straw for them to scratch among for exercise. Throw some small grain among them to encourage scratching. Above all, give pure air and keep perfectly clean. I find a little kerosene -the commoner the better-to be a fine preventive of disease and lice of all Smear this all along the perches; also under the straw in the laying boxes. This is a disinfectant and deodorizer also. On cold days be careful; on warm ones give them air.— Wm. Horne, V. S., in Country Gentleman.

GATHERING CAOUTCHOUC.

Interesting Account of the Manner in which India Rubber, is Collected in Central America. As visitors on a Nicaraguan rubber-

hunt, we must be dressed in strong but light clothing, stout shoes, with canvas leggings, and we must each wear a soft hat that we can pull well down over our ears. It will be well for each of us to carry a staff and a machete, too. (The machete is a broad heavy knife.) We must also be very careful not to touch with our hands any tree, branch, vine or plant, as we may grasp some stinging insect, or thorns which may not only be

very sharp, but poisonous as well. I remember once, to keep from falling, seizing a bush called *chichicaste*, which lied my hand with minute thorns, each producing a sensation like the sting of a wasp. The severe pain lasted for about a quarter of an hour, but it was weeks before the thorns ceased to annoy me, being so small that I could not extract them. We may see on our way some wild animals and some very beautiful birds. Monkeys are in great abundance. One kind, called howling monkeys, make a noise which sounds more like the roar of a lion or tiger than anything else, and is quite startling the first time you hear it, though the mon-keys themselves are harmless enough. Parrots, macaws, paroquets, toucans, and many other birds, are to be seen almost any day. There are also pumas (called the American or maneless lion) ounces, and two or three varieties of tiger cats; but all these are afraid of men and generally keep well out of sight. We may come upon a band of wild hogs, which, if in any considerable number, will hardly deign to get out of dur way; but instead of grunting like the domestic hog, will express their dissatisfaction by champing their jaws

together. We will let the hunter take the lead as he has a keen eye for snakes. shall find numberless insects, amount of briers and thorns, and altogether it will be anything but a pleasant

We shall not have gone far without real izing that the journey is a very difficult one, and without opening our eyes with amazement at the wonderful forest. There are mustitudes of different kinds of trees growing close together, and some of them are enormously large, so large that in this country each one would be an object of curiosity. The rest of the trees range from these huge fellows down to the merest shoots, and remedy against insects destroying wood-work. A wash composed of one pound of flour of su phur and a peek of quick-lime, mixed in a close vessel with a sufficient constitution of the strong to that of a good-sized cable. I have seen the vines from fifty cable. I have seen the vines from fifty to a hundred feet long, no larger than one of your fingers, but so tough and flexible that they are used by the natives for all purposes for which we would use ropes, cords, or string. They also are used for several other purposes, house-building, for instance, being one of them, though you might think it a stretch of the imagination to call their structure a house. But it is, at least, a habitation, and in the building of it there is not a single nail used—the side, the ridge-poles and the rafters being tied in places with vines, and the thatch and be good as ever after a nail, in their damp climate, would have rusted away. Whether that be true or not, it is well that they think so, for vines are to be back. very expensive. Worse, if anything, than the vines in the forests, is the undergrowth, consisting of canes, bushes, weeds, several varieties of as three or four. cactus and other thorn-bearing plants. Spanish bayone: and numerous plants very much like it. Some of them are very valuable for their fibers, but all are very difficult to travel through, being interlaced and matted together. You can readily believe it is no small labor to work your way along, to say

> you may meet. You would imagine that few men would be willing to undertake quite such severe work, but so large are the returns in money when a man is ordinarily saccessful, that plenty are ready to go, and indeed large numbers make it their only occupation, going into the woods, and remaining one, two, and even three months at a time, according

> to the luck they have.
>
> All this we find out on our way through the tangle, following as closely as possible at the heels of our rubber nunter. We are very hot and tired by the time we reach the tree, but we will sit down on anything we can find—a stump or log—while Juan, our hunter friend, proceeds to tap his tree.

> Juan makes with the muchete, low down upon the trunk of the tree, two deep scores, inclining downward, and coming together at a very obtuse angle, just below which he secures a little gutter made of a piece of split cane. He now makes, higher up, other scores, all leading into the first two. Taking hold of some of the pendent vines, he manages to climb thirty feet high, scoring and mutilating the tree most fearfully. We conclude that with such fearfully. treatment as this the tree will not last many seasons; judiciously tapped, it would yield twice a year for many years, but in order to get a little more each time, these improvident people cut the bark up so badly, that in a few seasons

> the tree is ruined.
>
> The sap, or milk, begins to coze out at once, and runs down into the pan placed to receive it, though we observe Juan is likely to obtain considerable barucha from the manner in which he has arranged his scores, and particularly from the height to which he has extended them. The appearance of the sap is like that of thick cream, and, if left to itself, it would be days before it became solid; but Juan soon finds a vine called alchuca, and sap of this vine he mingles with the milk; this has the effect of coagulating it, or making it solid, in a short time, so that in the course of a day it will be ready to be removed, though it will be some time longer before the barucha is hard enough to be stripped from the tree. Slowly the rubber, by exposure to the turns black, as you generally see it. -E. P. Lull, in St. Nicholas.

A London Waiter's Trick. The London correspondent of the American Register, published in Paris, writes: A friend of mine who had been going the rounds of London restaurants, and writing on waiters, says he met in the city a "calculating waiter." My the city a "calculating waiter." My friend had partaken of a moderate lunch-eon, and on demanding what was to pay half. Mix well and feed to about six of seven fowls. Procure some hard-coal screenings and place within reach. Feed occasionally a few oats. Always keep in the drinking water; potatoes, 2d.; esuiiflower, 3d.—1s. 10d.; potatoes, 2d.; esuiiflower, 3d.—1s. 10d.; glass of sherry, sir, 2s. 6d.; celery, 1d.; coffee, 4d.—3s. 2d.; attendance, 2d., sir —three and four, sir." "Remember," said my friend, "this was said in a gallop which scarcely enabled me to hear more than a few of the syllables of the words he was pronouncing, and had I not engaged my mental faculties in an arithmetical computation prior to his arrival at the table, I should have most assuredly given him the sum he asked, and cruel, and bespeaks for each new murderous machine thoughtful consideration in the name of mercy and peace. For, he argues, the more terrible the recognized instruments of destruction,

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Leap Year Proposal. Pray, gentle being, give me heed, As kneeling humbly at thy side,

With Inscerated heart I plead That thou'lt become my blushing bride. I long-I wildly long to press Thee to my heart, yet stand abash-

I pine to print a fond caress Upon thy meek and mild mustache. Why, tell me why thine eyelids drop

And turn away so pettishly, And why with flerce, tumultuous flop Thy bosom heaves coquettishly?

I know that thou art young and fair As tiny buds in early spring-But thou shalt be my constant care, Thou frail and fragile little thing. I'll sew thy shirts and darn thy hose,

Thy victuals cook, thy fires will light-

I'll grease thy gracious Grecian nose Each snowy, croupy, wintry night. So, surely, thou'lt not tell me nay And bid me dying quit thy side-Brace up, pull down thy vest and say That thou wilt be my blushing bride. -Kansas City Times.

In both evening and walking dresses any and every combination of colors and materials that does not conflict with artistic requirements is admissible. Black or iridescent beads and appliques of silk and velvet are largely employed upon silk, satin and cashmere fabrics.

Fashion Notes.

Short shoulder capes of material resembling the dress or harmonizing with it are talked about as a feature of walking suits. The close-fitting bonnet is prominent among a variety of fashionable shapes. Turbans are popular for young ladies. Instead of fancy plunage, flowers ap pear upon latest bonnets. Just at present the sunflower is much employed,

and large clusters of roses and peonies in rich but subdued colors are in favor. Laces for neckwear consist almost entirely of the popular Breton and Lan-guedoc, and cream tints and ecru or deep yellow are shades much admired. The fichu has usually a narrow center of mull or net edged on both sides with full ruffles of lace. It is drawn up closely about the neck and takes th place of collar and bow. It may be fastened in front with a pretty oblong pin or small bows of ribbon. Spanish lace is most fashionable for veils, searfs

and the like. Purple in all its shades, from the darkest violet to the palest lilac, stands in the front rank this spring. Among them the newest and most fashionable is the heliotrope, a reddish shade, which is exactly that of the heliotrope blossom when full blown. Other purples are in grayish-red tints, suggesting raspberry cream.

. Most of the new spring dresses are made with a basque bodice and double skirt. The panier arrangement does not seem to be gaining much ground; some dresses are trimmed about the hips, but not in a very bouffant manner. At the back the skirt is always draped tied on to them with the same. The up more or less, but lower than was natives declare that the vines will last and be good as ever after a nail, in their single skirt, it is trimmed en tablier in front, with panels at the sides and some sort of tournure and drapery at the Combinations of two materials, had for the gathering, while nails are one plain, one figured, are still very

A great many plain skirts are seen of corduroy or velvet for walking dresses. Over these the overskirt is simply draped and is generally of light cloth or camel's hair, finished with machine stitching on the edges.

News and Notes for Women. was decked with thirty birds.

minute in opera. Women convicts in the Kentucky Sun had then been established a few penitentiary are dressed in pantaloons. Donna Francesca, Garibaldi's new wife, was the nurse of his grandchil-

A biind girl has outranked all her seeing competitors in the Portland, Me., high school. Mead, the sculptor's wife, is a beauti-

ful Italian lady with whom he could not at first talk. Mrs. Southworth says she began to write from necessity, and continued

from the love of it. Mrs. Alex. Agassiz pays from her own pocket the most of the expenses of the Harvard museum of zoology.

A New York engraver got out cards in these words: "Mr. and Mrs. —

request your presents at the marriage of their daughter." Miss Charlotte A. Scott, of Girton college, Cambridge, daughter of Rev. Principal Scott, of Lancashire Independent college, has obtained the position equal to the eighth wrangler" the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge. The highest place hitherto won by any lady has been among the senior optimes —i. e., second class. Miss Scott's achievement is the most remarkable on record in the annals of female education in England.

How One Man Would Go to War. Every fresh item of news that another

nation of Europe has increased its fighting force shocks all right-thinking people by its suggestion of the awful slaughter which must follow the col-lision of the hosts armed with modern instruments of war. At such a time the question, "Does the maxim, inter arma silent leges, apply to the laws of humanity?" acquires fresh point, and the manner in which the subject is discussed by an officer of the United States army, writing in the *United Service*, is not a little startling. He finds that in the past all objections in the name of humanity to each successive improvement in the art of wholesale destruction of human life have vanished in the fierceness of international competition, and so he thinks it will and ought to be in the future. Greek fire and gunpowder were in turn, he points out, denounced as inventions of the devil until the se-cret of their manufacture and use became generally known. In the age of projectiles the smooth-bore came first. and every shot was meant to kill; but the bore was rifled to increase the cer-tainty of death, and breech-loaders and magazine guns were invented to kill more men in a given time. Therefore he forsees that the adoption of poisoned or explosive bullets is but a question of time, and declares that if he were a general in command he would not hesi-tate to poison the enemy's water sup-ply. Nor can he see any reason why he should not, for example, with a satisfied conscience, use a projectile which, on explosion, should liberate a suffocating gas and destroy every living thing for yards around. He protests against the hasty and unthinking con-demnation of his views as bloodthirsty Of all the possessions of this life, fame is the noblest; when the body has sunk into the dust, the great name still lives.

charged, but took it without moving a muscle of his countenance, merely ejaculating, as I put on my hat, "You will please remember the waiter, sir."

recognized instruments of destruction, the greater is the reluctance to engage in war, and, should war break out, the shorter, of necessity, will be its duration.

A Famous Journalistic Feat Retold.

Happening into a Washington periodical store the other day, I encountered Joseph Shillington, one of the oldest men in the business. He was originally men in the business. He was originally sent to Washington to superintend the delivery of the Baltimore Sun to its subscribers. He said to me: "Do you know I gave the Sun what its proprietor, Abell, always said was the biggest piece of news he ever got?"

"What was that, Mr. Shillington?"
"I was the overless of the big gun

"It was the explosion of the big gun on the Princeton about 1844. Commo-dore Stockton came around here with his big ship to give Congress and the administration an excursion. The ship went down the river to somewhere near Fort Washington, and there, while most of the people were down in the cabin partaking of a collation, Stockton had his big gun, cailed the Peacemaker, fired off. It burst and one of the pieces killed Secretary Upshur, while Secretary Gil mer was crushed to a human wad. Two gentlemen, named Gardiner and Maxey were killed at once. Gardiner's daugh-ter afterward married President Tyler. Commodore Kennon was killed. Com modore Stockton was temporarily blinded, and Senator Tom Benton and his servant were both knocked down and the servant killed. Some people said that Benton was a little crazy always afterward.

This accident happened," continued

Mr. Shillington, "pretty late in the af-ternoon, and the news didn't get to Washington until something like nine o'clock at night. I was not a writer of anything, but I saw there was an op portunity to give the Sun a big lift. The first thing I did was to go to Stettineus. manager of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad here, and secure a locomotive. It cost me \$75. Mr. Abell was not al-ways liberal and I felt that I was taking a risk. At that time there was only two trains a day from Baltimore to Washington, one in the morning and the other in the evening; therefore I had a clear track. I kept the locomotive with steam up in the old depot on Pennsylvania avenue until I could overhaul Congressman Zaddock Pratt, of New York. He was an old tanner in the Catskill mountains, and had tanned more than 1,000,000 sides of leather. Pratt saw the explosion and gave me the particulars. When I got down to the depot I found the postmaster-gen-eral, Charles Wickliffe, standing there. 'What is this locomotive for?' he asked. He was told it had been privately charthe was told it had been privately char-tered on newspaper business. He was getting up letters and dispatches to go North. Said I: 'Mr. Postmaster-General, you can't send anything by this locomotive! This is a newspaper locomotive! Wickliffe was quite in-dignant that there should be any such thing as a newspaper locomotive; it had not been heard of up to that time. Said he to the engineer: 'The govern-ment will pay for this!' 'Never you mind,' I said to the engineer and fireman, and I got aboard and we went as fast as the state of the road and kind of nearly forty miles distant, which we reached in one hour and a half. I got there about eleven o'clock; the composi-tors had already been dismissed and the edition was on the press. I had taken the precaution to fee the engineer and eman and make them go right back to Washington and talk to nobody in Baltimore. I said to the pressman, 'Stop this press at once.' I could not make them understand anything. Then I went down to Mr. Abell's house; he lived on Water street. He put his head out of the window with a night-cap on

and asked who was there. Finally, he came down stairs and went with me to the press room. We had sent out for compositors previously.

"As soon as the composing room was lighted up the Clipper and another news-paper there wanted to know all about it. We kept everything a secret, and got out the Sun with nearly two columns of news. The other papers called it another moon-hoax. It was not until about nine o'clock next morning that a Adelina Patti gets seven dollars a firming the story, and then the Sun had made it general all over Baltimore and for months afterward it boasted of its enormous expenditure in getting that piece of news. But from that it learned the value of enterprise to such a degree that when the Mexican war broke out, two years afterward, the Sun used both locomotives and couriers.""Gath's" Washington Letter to New York

Frozen Seed.

Graphie.

Researches made by Messrs. De Can-dolle and Pictet, of Geneva, on the de-gree of cold to which seeds of plants be subjected without impairing their vitality, present very remarkable results. It is not the first time that such experiments have been tried, but the means now available for maintaining a low temperature for a long time impart to present investigations a degree of certainty never before possible. Seeds of cabbage, mustard, cress and wheat were separately inclosed in glass tubes, hermetically scaled, and were then exposed during six hours to a course of refrigeration, in which the temperature was reduced to fifty degrees below zero of centigrade. No precautions were taken to restore them gradually to the ordinary temperature. They were sown, and all except seven grains of wheat, which had been damaged, germinated in the same time as seeds which had not been refrigerated. Another experiment was made with thir-teen different kinds of seeds. It lasted two hours, and during half that period the temperature was brought down to eighty degrees below zero. They all germinated except three sorts, which were proved to be bad, by the fact that non-chilled seeds of the same kind did

Many a man who has been a negligent husband decorates his dead wife's grave with flowers. Why not take the bouquets home beforehand?

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS .- In diseases of the Kidneys the Vegetine gives immediate relief. It has never sailed to care when it is taken regularly, and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the Vege-tine, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for

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A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

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Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot. Straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, relived from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Comsumption, Bronchitis, Catarrib, Asthina, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complainse, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stampnaming this paper. W. W. Sheraak, 140 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The uniform green color of the vege-table world is due to chlorophyll. This substance, however, exists only in minute quantity in plants, the leaves of s nute quantity in plants, the leaves of a large tree containing perhaps not more than 100 grains. It appears to be a di-rect product of the action of the sun-light upon vegetation, as it does not exist in plants kept in darkness. The changes in the color of leaves in autumn are supposed to be due to the oxidation of their chlorophyll.

Busy-bodies are almost always idlers; the less business a man has, the more he

meddles with that of his neighbors. THE MARKETS. NEW YORK

Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring. 6 25 @ 6 75
Wheat—Red Winter. 1 38 @ 1 45
Corn—New Western 48% @ 48%
Barley—Two-rowed State. 65 @ 70

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the locomotive would allow to Baltimore, liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column .-- Advance.

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preferred, secure your territory. C. Hozettine, Derty, Vt.

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Dear Sir—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegurine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also to let you know that Yrgetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hiy-joint disease. My son soffered a great deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was foo great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle; tagoould not lift his foot from the floor; he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Furifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without cruiches or cane. He is twenty years of age, it have a younger son fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the inedicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegeting for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

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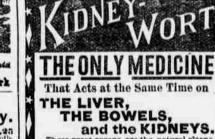
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