It is only in this country that ice enters so largely into the apparent com-fort of its inhabitants, and a very dan-gerous comfort it is. Dyspersia and a number of evils follow directly in the train of the consumption of ice. To the great pitchers of iced water so temptingly displayed on hot days may be traced a number of maladies, for it is evident that no person can, without danger, suddenly and violently lower the temperature of his stomach by filling it full of water at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit. That valuable organ will certainly resent the insult, especially if followed up by repeated injuries of the same kind. In the tropics, where the ice has more temptations surrounding it than in any other part of the world, the inhabitants most carefully avoid it You cannot get a Cuban to indulge in iced water. People who have been previously addicted to the foolish habit using ice-water, after visiting the West Indies, forever eschew the dangerous practice. A party of men who recently visited San Domingo on business (who would go there for any other reason?) on the first arrival mourned greatly at the absence of ice. "Ah," said they, "when the English steamer runs in here we will go aboard and have a treat in the shape of good iced brandy and soda."

The steamer arrived in due time. The ardent foreigners jumped into the boat of the captain of the port (a negro gorgeously arrayed in uniform covered with gold lace) and, barely saluting the captain, rushed to the saloon for the coveted refreshment. It was duly absorbed, and the whole party rendered ill in consequence. None of them have ever touched ice since that time. In the West Indies it is only the colored race which patronizes ice-to the white people it is not only no luxury, but a dangerous enemy. Ice has its uses; in the hospitals it is invaluable; for the preservation of provisions, especially fish, it is useful, although detrimental to flavor if allowed to touch the meats to be preserved; but as an article of human consumption it should be avoided. There is yet an essay to be written upon the maladies and wees produced by the careless consumption of ice. It is only with us that this takes place. Abroad, ice is simply a !uxury only re sorted to at times; even in California the residents are wary of it. In short, ice is a very good friend in moderation, but a bitter enemy when the intimacy is too absorbing.—New York Hour,

A Curious Trap.

Among the discoveries made recently in the great dead sea of the West, were some gigantic oyster shells, more than six feet long, each pair of which once contained an animal that the average boy reader of St. Nicholas could not lift. In other localities shells of but one valve were found fifteen feet long, and each of these was inhabited by a cuttle fish, that forced itself through the water by a method like that used to shoot a rocket up into the air; and some authorities say that these cuttlefish attained a length of even thirty same, Orthocerotite, and they had a cents. cousin, the Ammonite, which grew as pounds of fine bran is just equal to 100 large as a cart-wheel.

Such were some of the shells of a thousand years ago; to-day the only really large shell is of the clam family. is equal to 100 pounds of grass. Now It is named Tridacna gigas, and is found 100 pounds of pasture grass is a ration in the Pacific ocean; the length of its for an ordinary-sized cow per day. If life being sixty or seventy years. It the pasture, then, is short one-third, or grows imbeded in the coral, and is fastened to the rocks by a cord called the
byssus, which is so tough that it can

the pasture, then, is short one shalf, or in any other proportion, it
is easy to make up this deficiency by
feeding some one or several of these
byssus, which is so tough that it can
be pasture, then, is short one half, or in any other proportion, it
lish period when they are first put over
the nest. Ruinous as cruel is the policy
feeding some one or several of these
for striction of still, at the best, it is a tick.

We were about seventy-five miles off
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lish period when they are first put over
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for striction of the second of When alive, the tridaena lies with its this way, as shown in the picture. Swimming along in search of food, he unwarily passed into the doorway of the great clam's house, his tail rudely striking the animal. Like a flash the squeezing the man-eater as if he were in a vice, and rendering him utterly powerless. As the tide went down, the shark's head appeared above water, thrashing about and churning up the sea. The hubbub attracted the attention of some natives, who soon captured both shark and clam .- St. Nicho

Quill Pens.

An advertisement in a New York paper for an experienced quill pen cutter called out an interview with the only quill pen importer and manufacturer in that city. He said that twenty years ago there were several quill pen makers here and in other cities. Now one in Philadelphis and himself are all that he knows. Quill pens are used mainly by old lawyers and judges, partly from custom, but chiefly because they are easy to write with. Most of the quills come from Russia. The Russian goose has a hardier quill than our geese. An unclarified pen from the wing of a Russian goose is the most durable. The German quills have the best plumage. A twodozen box of good quills will last two or three months easily for a man who knows how to mend his own pens.

The instrument used in pen making

is the ordinary blade of the penknife, inserted firmly into a wooden handle of peculiar shape, tapering to a point. A pen is made with two cuts or three. The blunt end of the quill is first cut off, because it is not tough. Then the point of the handle is inserted, and the quill is carefully split for a certain distance. Two slashing cuts then form the nib, and the pen is done. The plumage is neatly trimmed.

Swan quills are sometimes used for pens, but are very much more expensive than the common goose quill. Quill pens are sold at retail for about three shillings a dozen. The demand is steady, such as it is, but it is growing less year by year.

Public Debts.

The following is an official of the total State and local ness of the United States:	
State debt	\$260,377,310 125,452,100

State debt	\$260,377,310
County debt	125,452,100
lownship debt	30,190,861
Mongol debt	17,493,110
Debt of cities and towns of 7,500 population and over	710,535,924 56,310,209
Gross debt	1,200,359,514

Since 1870 there has been a decrease of twenty-five per cent. in State debts, and a decrease of eight per cent. in county debts. But there has been an increase in municipal debts of 100

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lime.

Lime benefits the soil partly by supplying plant food, as almost all the useful-plants contain considerable lime, and absence from the soil is generally shown the lowest being about three-quarters by the presence of useless or noxious plants, and its presence is ordinarily indicated by the growth of the more valuable plants. When refuse lime can be obtained it is one of the cheapest to the cheapest be a rail she is likely to bear against the control of the cheapest to the cheapest the control of the cheapest to the cheapest the control of the cheapest the che fertilizers that can be employed.

A few years since, says a writer, I had an old pasture that had almost run out, covered with weed and patched should have a little soft straw or hay should have a little soft straw or hay salt and wood ashes, and applied about two barrels of the mixture per acre, at farrowing time there should be little ter pound of butter stirred in while two barrels of the mixture per acre, covering about haif the lot. The result surprised me. Before fall the moss had nearly all disappeared and the weeds were rapidly following suit, while the grass came in thick, assuming a dark green color, and made fine pasturage. The balance of the lot remained unproductive as before, but the following year was salted, with like results.

Bones for Poultry. Some persons are in the habit of burning the bones before feeding them to poultry. It is true that after being ourned they are much easier broken up, but the raw bones contain a large amount of gelatine, which is a most excellent food for making hens lay, and gelatine also contains a large amount of nitrogen, which is driven into the atmosphere by the heat. When the bones are fed raw this nitrogen is retained, and having done duty as food for the poultry and constituting part of their systems it is still capable of again doing duty as a fertilizer, but once becoming free nitrogen in the atmosphere it is not so easy a matter to combine it n such a manner that it shall be rendered available as plant food. In pounding raw bone it is not necessary to make "fond parent" of this sort, it will pay it so fine as people suppose, for a hen will swallow a much larger piece than many would think possible, and when once in her crop it will be digested and properly economized.

Feed Dairy Cows Liberally. We believe, says the National Live Stock Journal, the dairyman should study how he may produce all the food necessary for his cows upon his own farm, and that he should make all the provision that an intelligent foresight can do; but he should never suffer his herd to go with deficient food, even for one week, for this he cannot afford to do. And that we may encourage him to be liberal, even when his pasture is short, and he has no extra green food for them, let us compare the extra cost of nutriment in some by-product, such as bran, cotton-seed meal, linseed meal, corn meal, etc., some one of which the dairyman may always find near at hand, with pasture grass. Pasture grass has about eighty-nine per cent. of water, and the nutriment in 100 pounds of it These long fellows had a long is supposed to be worth twenty-one The nutriment of nineteen pounds of pasture grass; ten pounds of cotton seed meal, twelve pounds of linseed meal, or ten pounds of corn meal, is equal to 100 pounds of grass. Now only be cut with an ax. The shells foods, which are so easily handled. It of stinting an infant. It is far better perhaps, and apparently in the very themselves are six feet long, each valve | is seldom that more than one-third weighing more than two hundred and would have to be fed to make a full fifty pounds; while the animal part ration on short pasture. Let us supoften weighs thirty or forty pounds. pose the dairyman to be feeding seven pounds of fine bran; this, at 87 per great valves ajar, capturing any food that may pass within the scalloped edges. A shark was once caught in extra milk per week produced by this extra milk per week produced by this bran would much more than pay the cost. If he should feed, instead of bran, four pounds of linseed meal, it would cost him twenty-eight cents per tremendous jaws snapped together, seed meal, would cost twenty-two cents

week; or if 312 pounds of cottonfrom the atmosphere, and of those used per week; or 61-3 pounds of corn in agriculture none are exceeded by meal, twenty to thirty-five cents clover in the large proportion of nutri-per cow, per week. If he has the com-ment thus derived. In this respect per cow, per week. If he has the comother leguminous crops are much like mand of all these, let him make up a red clover. Here we include all the ration nearly as follows: Four pounds bran, one-half imseed meal, and 11-2 pounds corn meal to each cow per day, which will probably cost only twenty cents per week and will keep a generous potash, nitrogen and other substances flow of milk till the fall rains renew the pasture, and the extra food can be discontinued. We have known many who have used an extra ration similar to this during short pasture, and never found one who reported it unprofitable. The ration may be varied to suit all of potash and phosphoric acid. As may circumstances. Corn meal will be said, these are "in sight." Agriculfound cheap in some localities; but it tural chemists are now studying on the is always best to mix some bran with problem of the future supply of nitrogen

stances just named nitrogen is the most precious and costly to obtain. In various places there are abundant supplies of potash and phosphoric acid. As may be said, these are "in sight." Agriculfor agricultural purposes. So far, clover seems to be the important factor it; and in most parts of all our broad dairy belt bran will be found the cheapest extra food to make up for short in this problem.

Breeding Sows.

The Prairie Furmer has an able article | saying that it has been proven a better ca this subject. To be practical, it practice to cut off the clover, feed it, says, this interesting native, the breeding sow, should be, as anything the whole crop. In other words-for else upon the farm, first rate-broad, various reasons, all of which may not lengthy, deep, short-snouted, of fine seem plain—it has been shown that bone, with tail well set on, a thin ear plowing under a clover-stubble is fol-and skin gathering in folds even to the hock, and of a breed that will fatten on better) as though the whole crop was clover and grass in summer and on turned under. Again, Vœlcker shows mangolds in winter, sliced and sprinkled that land on which clover has been with ground corn and cats. Various grown for seed in the preceding year are the breeds nowadays possessing yields a better crop of wheat than it are the breeds nowadays possessing such characteristics. Wherever they may hail from you will have no great difficulty in obtaining what you want, especially if you attend our State and county fairs, or proceed on a tour of inspection among the more prominent and successful breeders of the country. "1. A g Grudge not a few extra dollars, while from the soil more potash, phosphoric on such a journey, in the purchase of acid, lime, and other mineral matters, an exemplary sow-in-pig to begin with. which enter into the composition of the It is loss of time, besides disappoint- ashes of our cultivated crops, than any ment, to buy second-rate stock, however other crop usually grown in this country excellent your judgment may be, with
the purpose of improving it. Climb as
far as you can on the shoulders of
others who have pioneered before you,
and then take up the path. You will
be passed in turn, never fear, by some

therefore bushing grown in this country.

There is fully three times as much
nitrogen in a crop of clover as in the
average produce of the grain and straw
of wheat per acre.

3. Clover is an excellent preparatory
crop for wheat. one now a small boy munching a crust. Start, however, as forward as you can, large amount of nitrogenous matter acand do your best while your hours cumulates in the soil.

1 asts. Reserve for breeding the sows 5. This accumulation, which is greatwhich have about ten or twelve est in the surface soil, is due to decaying the growth of teats. Retain not, however, more than leaves, dropped during the growth of that you talk fast enough with other nine of a litter, if you get so many. It clover, and to an abundance of roots, is curious how jealously nature has containing, when dry, from one and a without taking his eyes off his news taught the pigling to recognize and ad- half to two per cent. of nitrogen. here to his own peculiar one or pair of 6. The clover roots are stronger and teats. The sow sixteen weeks with young, should be managed that she be ready the ground when clover is grown for another moment he was deep in

it is, may be prevented to a certain detion of nitrogenous matters, which are gree by a light dose of physic (a taste of oil in sweet milk, which they will trates.

drink), and anointing the sore place 8. Clover not only provides an abund-

with a little digestive ointment, such

it, so that the little ones, if they have the bad luck to get underneath, will

or no straw, as with the best disposi-

tion she is then more apt to annihilate

some of the wee ones who may be lost to sight, having gone burrowing on their own behalf. The best practice,

however, is to have her watched and

the little ones taken from her as

they appear, and if the weather is

twenty-four hours after birth. As soon

as they are pretty strong upon their

legs and can expostulate lustily you

may leave them in the fenced sty with

mamma altogether, having taken care

first to initiate them into the secret of

their harbor (the railing around the wall). All this a savage mother will

finale a wash of aloes and water into

you best, however, to fatten and con-

sume in turn. Gentle sows are suffi-

ciently attainable to permit the imme-

a dose of castor oil (say four ounces)

to the mother, of which they will en-

joy a reversion through her milk, as

safe and usually successful treatment.

That the sow will require warm food,

gruel, etc., after her labor, and must

be carefully tended and not hi hly fed

to remark. Indeed, unless the tyro have servants about his stock who of themselves will exercise

such ordinary thought, we will have a

very mountain to surmount. We may

notice only that boiled food promotes

especially the flow of milk, and that for those sows which litter in autumn

lettuces are the most wholesome and

uiciest of food. Toward weaning time

urn out the sow occasionally by her-

self, and accustom the nursery to take

account. This will grease the slips of

their final launch into life, which should

take place as soon as they have shivered

through the ninth week, when the matron should be thinking of baby

linen again. Mind and do your little pigs well. The sow should be richly

fed throughout the nursing, so that

when you wean the litter they shall be

pretty stout to start on their own ac-

everlastingly, half fed, about the yard-

scabby, wizzen-looking and pot-bellied

-in anxious search for anything to sat-

isfy the pangs of their hunger. Starved

in infancy, young stock seems to lose not only size, but in a great degree its

Clover as a Fertilizer.

All plants draw much of their food

clovers, vetches, beans, peas, sainfoin,

To keep up the fertility of our soil.

we must restore to it phosphoric acid,

which are found in farm crops. Of the

three very important and valuable sub-

ertility of the soil; but I am safe in

does when the clover is mown twice for

hay, or even once only, and afterward

"1. A good crop of clover removes

4. During the growth of clover a

fed off by sheep.
Says Dr. Vœleker, in the "Journal"

aptitude to fatten.

lupins and lucerne.

ance of nitrogenous food, but delivers this food in a readily available form

PROP. W. J. BEAL."

Recipes. RICE FAUIT PUDDING.-One large tea up rice, a little water to cook it par tially; dry; line an earthen basin with the rice; fill up with quartered apple or any fruit you choose. Cover with rice. Tie a cloth over the top and steam one hour. To be eaten with sweet sauce. Do not butter the dish.

POTATO PUDDING -One pound potawarm, two ounces of sugar, the rind of half a lemon chopped fine with the juice, a teacupful of milk; butter the tin, put in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; two eggs may be added.

Cookies .- Three and one-half cups flour, one cup sugar (a little heaped), cold, kept near the fire in a half cup butter, one third cup rich mik hamper for a day or two, being carried or cream, two eggs, half teaspoonful to and fro for suckling. This entails a soda; work the butter until creamed to and fro for suckling. This entails a little trouble, but it is well repaid, as little trouble, but it is well repaid, as and beat the sugar smoothly into it, then add the soda dissolved in the milk; chances are you may find with their tongues out "done to death" within a stiff froth and add the last thing be-

fore the flour.

PANCAKES —Beat up three eggs and a quart of milk; make it up into a batter with flour, a little salt, a spoonful of ground ginger and a little grated lemon-peel; let it be of a fine thickness and perfectly smooth. Clean your frying-pan thoroughly, and put into it a good lump of dripping or not allow; nay, often she will devour her offspring if meddled with at all. butter; when it is hot pour in a cupful of batter and let it all run over of an equal thickness; shake the pan fre-quently that the batter may not stick, As a preventive against this awkward which the piglings are dipped, just and when you think it is done on one side toss it over; if you cannot, turn it with a slice, and when both are of a nice light brown, lay it on a dish before the fire; strew sugar over it and so do the rest. They should be eaten directly, or diate sacrifice of a savage. If the wee ones be ailing a hot bath for them and

they will become heavy.
CHARLUTTE RUSSE.—Soak two-thirds of a box of gelatine in a cup of good milk; put three cups of good cream to scald in an inner boiler; beat the yolks of six eggs to a thick feam; stir and dissolve the gelatine in the cream at the boiling point; add a sound saltspoonful of salt; beat a heaping cup of sugar to for some days, it is almost superfluous the yolks of eggs, letting the cream and gelatine stand meanwhile where they will be kept scalling hot; pour the cream gradually to the volks and sugar, beating the while; continue to beat till all is quite light and cold; give it into a second hand to keep beating, while you beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth; add the whiles of eggs, and beat all together to a fine froth; flavor with two teaspoonfulsof any extract, and turn into molds lined with slices of sponge-cake. Do not use stale cake; that is only fit to be made into puddings in which it will warm milk and slops on their private be recooked. Provide cake nice and fresh enough for the tea-table.

A Wrecked Crew's Terrible Experience. The Philadelphia Times reports the adventures of James Fisher, chief officer of the bark Brunswick, which left Philadelphia for New Orleans May 16, and was wrecked off the coast of Charleston during her return voyage in the terrible cyclone of July 27 and 28. Fisher says: for you to keep half a dozen in good | vortex of the evelone. We decided to trim, ready ever for pork or winter throw the deckload, comprising some baconers, than half a hundred trotting thirty-five thousand feet of timber. overboard. Well, over it went. We went along better for awhile, but only for awhile. Our hold was rapidly filling. We felt that the vessel must sink, and we threw over everything that we could get rid of in the hope of saving her. In trying to break the ancher away Theodore Shadduck, a Greek sailor, was swept overboard. I saw him on the crest of a mighty wave behind us and I thought he would be swept back. He seemed to think so, too, for he called out, "All rightee, sir." But in a moment after he threw up his arms and disappeared. It was every man for himself, and so I told the men. They blubbered for awhile, of course; death's a terrible thing when it comes and laughs right in your face. "No use, men," said I, "every man's got to go some time. If any of you can pray, why pray. Now is the time. But don't let us be women. Let us die like men."

Six of us lashed ourselves to the stump of the mizzenmast and three to the spanker-boom. There we cowered. the sea beating over us, until at last the cabin broke up and the stump of the mizzenmast shot up into the air. We disengaged ourselves as rapidly as possible. We crawled for our lives to a beam that served to fasten the skylight and lashed ourselves to that. The hull Whole crops of clover are often broke up and the cargo floated up plowed under, to restore or keep up the around us. We were on nothing but a raft composed of a part of the deck. When we counted heads there was but six of us. The rest had floated off and were drowned, we scarcely knew how. It was pitch dark and we could hear nothing but the awful rear of the elements. So we lay there all night, fighting the sea and wreck. Heavy logs forty feet long were whipped up and twirled around like shingles. I got just a little tap of one. It knocked all my front teeth down my throat. In the morning we banded ourselves together so that the wind could strike us-made a sail of ourselves, so to speak-and we slowly worked ourselves free fr m the debris. So we drifted that day and the next, hungry, thirsty and despairing. Three of the Royal Agricultural Society of of our men who had been drinking salt water began to lose their minds. One -the negro steward -wanted to eat his The two others-sailorsimagined they were still in the forecastle of the vessel and engaged in a quarrel over an imaginary theft of tobacco and wanted to kill each other with their knives. We could scarcely con-

and had almost given up hope, when pilot-boat No. 5, Captain James Bell, sighted us and took us up. Said Mrs. Younghusband, "Charlie, way is it you never talk with me as you women." "Dearest," replied Charlie, paper, "don't you know that people talk to conceal their thoughts? I have should be managed that she be ready to farrow in March and September, as cold weather is death to little pigs. A high bred lot are apt to drop their tails.

This disfigurement, however, for such the ground when clover is grown for seed than when it is mown for hay. In another moment he was deep in the stock market reports, while something that sounded very much like "humbug" trembled on the lips of Mrs. Younghus-band as she slowly left the room.

trol them, but we managed it somehow.

We had drifted down near Savannah, after vainly striving to signal passing

vessels. We were weak and helpless

Their Matements Indorsed.

[Pittsburg Catholic.] A strong statement unqualifiedly in dorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from partly by decomposing inert substances in the soil. Lime liberates fixed am monia, decomposes vegetable matter should be run a couple of rails, one should be run a couple of rails, one above the other, a foot from the wall, another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, saying it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying.

> The preacher took for his text : "He giveth His beloved sleep." And then he said, as he glanced around, that the way his congregation had worked itself into the affection of the Lord was amazing.-Boston Post.

[Boston (Mass.) Cultivator.] Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro', Mass., mentions to us the gratifiying information that St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of a very severe attack of sciatic rheumatism and is an excellent thing.

A water monster is said to inhabit the Mokelumne river above Jackson, Cal. Tue Chinese are in mortal terror over it, and say that the creature has killed one of their number.

Cured of Drinking.

A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst, took sway the appetite for liquor, made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no de-sire to return to his enps, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of Irinking by it.— From a Leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Lt.

A man on Cumberland mountain, Tennessee, is shipping wild ferns to the North and realizing a good profit.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1875 I was taken with bloeding of the lungs ollowed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and lesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was aditted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hele a my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a re-ort went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, ut a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam out a freely role inc of the willists fall a statistal for the Lunos. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. Wil-Liam Hall's Balesan, and be convinced that con-sumption can be cupied. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines. I have taken since my sickness. aken since my sickness,

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS AND NEVER FAILED

To GURE Group, Spasms, Diarrhosa, Discutery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED reflectly harmless: also externally, Cits, Brutses, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Seres, Pains in the Binds, back and cheef, Such a remedy is Dia Toblas VENETIAN LINIMENT.

18 No one case trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it. 25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the every owner of horses. Posts

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THE MARKETS. Calvest—Good to Prime Veals., Sheep.....

| Pork | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | poston.

Beef—Extra plate and family, 14 50 @13 00

Vegetine.

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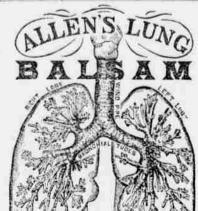
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