AGRICULTURAL.

FOOD FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.—Can we not get abundance of ammonia and carbon from the atmosphere? In answer to this question a celebrated English farmer writes thus: "A careful study of the more recent works on modern farming by Liebig, taken in conjunction with his former admirable productions, has still further confirmed my belief in his so-called murial theory. In seeking additional facts to justify my convictions I select the following: A successful farming friend of mine never manures for his turnips, but depends entirely upon cultivation, and I never saw him fail in growing a good crop of white turnips. These are fed off by sheep, eating no oil cake nor corn; barley sown with seeds succeeded the turnips, and are followed by wheat—thus completing the four year's rotation. In the second course, or rotation, beans or peas take the place of clover, so that it is only grown once in eight years. He plows the ground at least five times before sowing the turnips, and no doubt herein lies the secret of his success. We have (at any rate, I have,) been apt to condemn so many plowings, but Liebig's recent scientific explanation of fallow, (which every agriculturist should study) has completely removed my objections and convinced me of the advantage of frequent stirring, admixture and separation of the granules of the soil, and it has confirmed me unalterably in the conviction that if the unorganic or incombustible food of broad leaved or bulbous plants exists in the soil in an available condition and in sufficient quantities, all the combustible substances can be furnished from the atmosphere. Could I doubt this when wading through a dense vegetation of bulbs and leaves as high as my knees, in a soil on which no organic manure had been applied to the crop? What an abundant supply of carbon and nitrogen must this fallow crop have accumulated for the succeeding crop. Then comes the question, 'Is it not cheaper to obtain this supply of nitrogen and carbon by three extra plowings rather than by the purchase and application of carbonaceous and nitrogeneous manures?'" While differences of climate, cost of labor, value of land and national prejudices are against this practice here, we give the above a place in order to introduce the moral that in the summer cultivation of our cornfields the destruction of weeds is not the only gain; a finely drained soil is a powerful absorbing agent for all valuable gases in the atmosphere or brought to it by rain or dew. Such soil acts like a sponge in absorbing moisture from the air, and at the same time being a good non-conductor, prevents its escape from the soil. Frequent cultivation has then a threefold effect—It prevents the growing of weeds, enables the soil to absorb any fertilizing gas existing in the atmosphere, and at the same time not only facilitates the absorption of moisture, but also prevents its loss by evaporation from the surface.

CARDING THE CATTLE.—A good idea, that of the Green Mountain *Freeman*, is to utilize the worn out corn brooms in the cattle stables.

"We have seen people," it says, "card cattle when we thought neither carder nor animal much enjoyed it; the animal would cringe and shrink away from the card, and the carder would tear around and scold, because it did not keep still, evidently not thinking this was the only way the animal had of telling him he hurt. You never see a man rubbing his back against the door-casing unless it itches, nor do cows care to be carded unless they have the same occasion, and then not hard enough to make it a pain instead of a pleasure. We have found an old broom cut off up near the "tying" to be an excellent article for grooming cows, especially about the roots of the tail, where a card will not work; while not harsh enough to be painful, it will scratch nicely and reach where the card will not. About as much solid comfort as usually falls to the lot of mortals in this wicked world, may be taken by the man who loves animals in seeing them stretch themselves under his brush, or follow him about and poke their noses under his arm, or hold down their heads to be scratched just as natural as folks. Try the old broom, boys, and see how it works.

ABOUT GOATS.—They require no care except during the first month of their existence. Kids should be kept in an enclosure and convenient to shelter until they are able to get out of the way of sows and other animals. They increase fast and are as susceptible of improvement as any other animals. It is better to raise a goat for every sheep than to lose all by dogs.

The best age to kill goats is when they are about a year old and done growing. At that age the tender grass and herbage goes to make up meat which cannot be excelled for juiciness and sweetness.

The common, short-legged white goat is the best for butchering. The Angoras or Cashmeres have no advantage of them in any way, and are not so hardy.

There is many a small farmer who could keep a small flock of goats without absolutely any expense at all, and always have at his command good, fresh meat, if he only knew how easily it may be done.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

A GOOD STAND OF GRASS.—To secure a good stand of grass, it can be done by sowing more seed than usual, and quite early in the spring—and alone—no oat crop to half smother it. If you sow timothy and clover, let the timothy be two parts and the clover one part—from a half-bushel to three pecks of seed to the acre. A correspondent who has tried this method of seeding to grass says: "If the land is good and put in good order, and the seed sown early and covered lightly, there can hardly be a failure. I do not remember a single one. Sometimes the grain will be very heavy, and if oats are sown thick, mischief will result. But this must be avoided: we must not subject our seeding to the smothering effect of heavy crops of grain. It is sure to be hurtful, if not fatal. There is less danger from exposure without the grain; only let the soil (the topsoil at least) be good; and the seed be put out early, so as to insure a start. The ground, after this, will soon be shaded and occupied if sufficient seed is sown. And the young seedling will stand the heat as well as the young grain, being by itself thick and close, and better calculated for protection."

THE YOUNG ORCHARD. Apples and peaches, when once planted out, should be looked after to keep out borers and insects. Prune out surplus limbs and sprouts; wrap them well with tarred paper to keep the rabbits from barking them; cultivate the ground while the trees are growing, then sow down to grass. Do not plant too many varieties; then, if you wish, experiment with others; first get a good supply and variety of fruit for the family; and if you are convenient to a good market, apples, peaches and small fruit may be profitably grown for market, while plums, pears and cherries seldom pay, but they should not be neglected for home consumption.

MANY colts and calves are suffering from vermin. An ointment of lard and sulphur, rubbed along the spine, neck, and inside the thighs of calves and colts, will be beneficial.

TO SOFTEN metal castings, bury them in sawdust in an iron box. Make it air tight with clay, and subject it to a red heat for several hours. Let the whole cool before taking out the castings.

A FARMER to do well with hogs had better not aim at the highest breed. A half-breed sow and a half-breed boar is quite breed enough.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Indian Girl and her Messenger-Bird.—Once upon a time, there was an Indian who lived in a big woods on the banks of a beautiful river, and he did nothing all day long but catch fish and hunt wild deer. Well, this Indian had two lovely little daughters, and he named one Sunbeam, because she was so bright and cheerful, and the other he called Starlight, because, he said, her sweet eyes twinkled like the stars.

Sunbeam and Starlight were as gay as butterflies, and as busy as bees, from morning till night. They ran races under the shady trees, made bouquets of wild flowers, swung on grapevine swings, turned berries and acorns into beads, and dressed their glossy black hair with bright feathers that beautiful birds had dropped. They loved each other so much, and were so happy together, that they never knew what trouble meant until, one day, Starlight got very sick, and before the big moon came over the tree-tops, the sweet Indian child had closed her starry eyes in death, and rested for the last time upon her soft little deer-skin bed. And now, for the first time, Sunbeam's heart was full of grief. She could not play, for Starlight was gone, she knew not where; so she took the bright feathers out of her hair, and sat down by the river and cried and cried for Starlight to come back to her. But when her father told her that Starlight was gone to the Spirit-land of love and beauty, and would be happy for ever and ever, Sunbeam was comforted.

"Now," said she, "I know where darling Starlight is, and I can kiss her and talk to her again."

Sunbeam had heard her people say that the birds were messengers from the Spirit land. So she hunted through the woods until she found a little song-bird that was too young to fly, fast asleep in its nest. She carried it gently home, put it into a cage, and watched over it and fed it tenderly day after day until its wings grew strong and it filled the woods with its music. Then she carried it in her soft little hands to Starlight's grave; and after she had loaded it with kisses and messages, of love for Starlight, she told it never to cease its sweetest song or fold its shining wings until it had flown to the Spirit-land. She let it go, and the glad bird, as it rose above the tall green trees, poured forth a song more joyful than any that Sunbeam had ever heard. Higher and higher it flew, and sweeter and sweeter grew its song, until at last both its form and its music were lost in the floating summer clouds.

Then Sunbeam ran swiftly over the soft grass to her father, and told him, with a bright smile and a light heart, that she had talked with dear Starlight, and had kissed her sweet rosy mouth again; and Sunbeam was once more, her father's bright and happy little Indian girl.—*St. Nicholas.*

How a Rat was Caught.—Do you know what sly and cunning creatures rats are? But, cute as they are, they sometimes get caught. I am going to tell you how a rat was once caught by a clam. It happened when I was a little child, and lived with my mother. Whether such a thing ever happened before or since, I do not know; but this is a true story.

One day, my father went to town, and bought some clams. When he came home, I took them down cellar in a basket, and laid them on the brick floor of the cellar. Now, when clams are put where it is dark and cool and quiet, they open their shells. If you should go softly up and put a straw in one of their mouths, it would clasp its shells together so tightly, that you could not get them open.

The cellar was under my mother's bed-room; and in the night she heard a great noise, like something bumping and slamming, down below. Being a brave woman, she lighted a candle, and went down stairs; and what do you think she found? I will tell you; for I am sure you would never guess.

When the house came to be still with the night-stillness and every one was in bed, an old rat had come out of his hole, and gone foraging around for his supper. As he walked majestically along, swinging his long tail after him, it happened to switch into clam's opened shell, when, presto change! the clam was no longer only a clam: it was a rat-trap.

It pinched hard; and I am sure it hurt the old rat very much. He ran across the cellar to his hole; and the clam bounced on the bricks as he went; and that was what my mother had heard. The rat could not get into the hole. It held him fast by the tail all the rest of his life, which was not long; for he was killed soon after.

A Good "Blowing-Up."—I've heard country folk speak of "blowing up" their children in the hope of curing them of laziness and other bad qualities but never until lately have I heard of blowing up lazy grapevines by way of improvement. Yet, a new contributor to ST. NICHOLAS says that the thing is done, and a very sensible plan it seems to be. Yes. Some enterprising grape-growers in Austria have lately used dynamite, a very explosive material, in cultivating their vines. In order to loosen the soil and let in air and moisture to the roots, holes are made in the ground near the vines, and in them small quantities of this substance are exploded, loosening the earth to the depth of about *eight feet.* How much better than any spading and digging, and how much more easily and quickly done! I cannot conceive of anything more likely to give grape-vines a good start.—*St. Nicholas.*

Royal, but Never a King.—A School-girl sends your Jack a nice letter, in which she tells of a man whose life was "almost made of thrones, and who yet never sat upon a throne himself." It was Philip the handsome, of Burgundy she says, who died just 371 years ago. He was the son of Maximilian I. of Germany, the father of Charles V. and Ferdinand I. (successively Emperors of Germany), and of Eleanor, dowager Queen of Francis I. of France, and Mary, dowager Queen of Hungary. Husband of Joan, afterward Queen of Castile; son-in-law of a king and queen (Ferdinand and Isabella), he was never a sovereign in his own right.—*St. Nicholas.*

To Polish Watch Wheels Without Injuring Them.—Take a flat burnishing file, warm it over a spirit lamp, and coat it lightly with beeswax. When cold, wipe off as much of the beeswax as can be readily removed; and with your file thus prepared, polish the wheel, which should rest on a piece of cork. The finish will be of the finest kind, there will be no clogging, and the edges of the teeth, etc., will remain perfectly square.

Your Hands.—God gave paws to the cat, and hoofs to the horse, and fins to the fish, and wings to the birds; but he gave to the children hands, which can do a great deal more than these can. And he took a great deal of pains to make a hand. He put twenty-nine small bones in it, and joints which open and shut like a door. Did you ever think what your hand could do? It can hold, carry, and lift, and pull, and pick, and dig, and wash, and sew, and write, and wring, and knit, and ever so many other things.

A Gentleman.

A gentleman is a rarer thing than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle—men whose aims are generous; whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face, with equally manly sympathy for the great and small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellent manners, but of gentlemen, how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper, and each make his list.

DOMESTIC.

NECESSITY OF SUNLIGHT.—Instead of excluding the sunlight from our houses, says the *Manufacturer and Builder*, lest it fade carpets, draw flies and bring freckles, we should open every door and window and bid it enter. It brings life and health and joy; there is healing in its beams; it drives away disease and dampness, mould, megrims. Instead of doing this, however, many careful housewives close the blinds, draw down the shades, lock the door, shut out the glorifying rays and rejoice in the dim and musty coolness and twilight of their unhealthy apartments. It is pleasant and not unwholesome during the glare of the noontide to subdue the light and exclude the air quivering with heat, but in the morning and in the evening we may freely indulge in the sun bath and let it flood all our rooms, and if at its very fiercest and brightest it has full entrance to our sleeping-rooms, so much the better for us. Wire netting in doors and windows excludes not flies and mosquitos only, but all other insects, and those who have once used it will continue to do so. With this as a protection from intrusive winged creatures one may almost dispense with shades and shutters and enjoy all the benefits of an open house without any annoyances so frequent in warm weather. But better the annoyances with sunshine than freedom from them without it. Statistics of epidemics have shown that if they rage in any part of a city they will prevail in houses which are exposed to the least sunshine, while those most exposed to it will not be at all or slightly affected. Even in the same house persons occupying rooms exposed to sunlight will be healthier and repulse epidemical influences better than those occupying rooms where no sunlight enters.

INSTEAD of cutting the cabbage head in quarters and throwing it into the pot with a piece of fat meat, just take out the heart from each piece and drop it into a kettle of cold water with a handful of salt. Let it boil slowly until tender, and drain off all the water; add a piece of butter, a spoonful of sweet cream and some pepper; stir it up well and serve it up hot. For hot slaw cut the cabbage fine either with a knife on the table, or put into the chopping-bowl—get it in small pieces some way; then cook it until tender in just enough water to keep it from burning. When tender, add a spoonful or two of fried meat fat, or butter if preferred, the same of thick cream, vinegar to suit the taste, and pepper and salt the same. Don't have it so juicy that it will spoil everything else on your plate. Cold slaw should be chopped as fine as mince-meat, and while chopping add a little salt and pepper. Put into a deep dish, and pour on good vinegar, sweetened as for lettuce. Dish it out in deep sauce plates. This is excellent with oyster soup.

A NICE polish for the restoration of old furniture may be made by putting half an ounce of shellac, the same quantity of gum lac and a quarter of an ounce of gum sandarac into a pint of spirits of wine. Put them all together in a stone bottle near the fire, shaking it very often. As soon as the gums are dissolved it is ready for use. Then take a roller of woolen rags—soft old broadcloth will do nicely—put a little of the polish on it, also a few drops of linseed oil. Rub the surface to be polished with this, going round and round over a small space at a time, until it begins to be quite smooth. Then finish by a second rubbing with spirits of wine and more of the polish.

MUTTON SOUP.—Take the fore-quarter of mutton, cut out the bone from the shoulder, and put it down to boil in two quarts of water; as soon as it boils skim it well; set it where it will keep simmering for an hour; then add the meat, also more boiling water; skim again as soon as any scum rises; grate one good-sized carrot, chop three onions, three yellow turnips, and some celery quite small, and add to the soup; boil slowly five hours; soak a cupful of rice or barley, according to taste, in some tepid water, and add with the meat; season with the grated rind of a lemon, a little chopped parsley, salt and pepper, and a sprinkle of nutmeg.

CHEAP FUEL.—One bushel of small coal or sawdust, or both mixed together, two bushels of sand, one bushel and a half of clay. Let them be mixed together with common water, like ordinary mortar; the more they are stirred and mixed together the better; then make them into balls, or with a small mould make them in the shape of bricks, pile them in a dry plate, and when they are hard and sufficiently dry they may be used. A fire cannot be lighted with them, but when the fire is quite lighted, put them on behind, with a coal or two on in front, and they will be found to keep up a stronger fire than any fuel of the common kind.

THE *Lancet* says that the throat symptoms are the most trust worthy for the purpose of diagnosis in the initial stage of scarlet fever. The soft part of the palate is extensively reddened, and not merely the tonsils, as is the case in the first instance in ordinary sore throat. When this condition is met with, accompanied by a very hot skin and a very quick pulse, accompanied or preceded by sickness, with a thickly furred tongue, red borders and prominent papillæ, a case of scarlet fever may be prepared for.

SALT ON STEAK.—It is much better to broil or fry the steak without salting, adding the salt after the meat is on the platter, as the salt draws the juice out of the meat if put on before it is cooked, thereby making it dry and indigestible. In cooking steak the object is to keep in the juice as much as possible, hence the meat should be seared over as quickly as possible on both sides, and frequently turned while cooking over a very hot fire.

POTATO CROQUETS.—Boil and mash potatoes when hot, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg, a teaspoonful of white powdered sugar, salt, and two well-beaten eggs; mix well together, and then make it into small cone or pear-shaped pieces; let them stand till quite cold; then dip them into raw egg and bread crumbs, plenty of the latter, and fry in boiling lard.

NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD.—Have a flannel cap made to fasten under the chin; wear three nights; let three nights pass, then put on again if necessary. For neuralgia in eyebrows, bind a strip of flannel around the head; rub the teeth with equal parts of salt and alum, pulverized, on a soft, wet bit of linen.

DON'T DO THAT.—Never use soap to wash hair brushes. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry, with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

COUGH TROCHES.—One ounce Spanish licorice, two ounces refined sugar, two drams finely-powdered gum arabic, and extract of opium, one scruple. Beat the whole together, with mucilage of gum tragacanth, make into small troches, to be dissolved in the mouth when the cough is troublesome.

EGG-SHELLS form one of the best clarifiers for cider and wine. One pint of pulverized egg-shells will clarify one barrel of cider or wine in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the clearness of the weather.

MOCK CHICKEN LIVER.—Take a liver and boil several hours until quite soft, with a teaspoonful of sugar and spice, if desired; then cut up and stew with a chicken, or slice and dip in batter, and fry.

HUMOROUS.

ANIMILE STATISTIX.—Kats are affectionate, they luv young chickens, sweet kream, and the best place in front of the fireplace.

Dogs are faithful, they will stick to a bone after everyboddy else haz deserted it.

Parrots are eazily edukated, but they will learn to swear well in haff the time they will learn ennything else.

The birds eat bugs and worms for plain vittles, but their dessert konsists ov the best cherrys and gooseberries in the garden.

The owl iz only a pieture ov wisdum by dalite, when he kan't see enny thing. When it cums nite hiz wisdum wholly konsists in ketching a field mouse if he kan.

The donkey iz an emblem ov pachunce, but if you studdy them klosser, yu will find that lazyness iz what's the matter ov them.

The eagle iz the monark ov the skies, but the little king-bird will chase him to his hiding place.

The ox knoweth hiz master's krib, and that iz all he duz kno, or care about hiz master.

Munkeys are imitatiff, but if they kan't immitate some deviltry they ain't happy.

The goose iz like other phools—allwuss seems anxious to prove it.

If mules are ever meek it iz simply becauze they are ashamed ov themselfs, but mules are hibrid, ain't ackountable for ennything.

The bees are a bizzy people; rather than be idle they will rob each other ov their hunny.

The kockroach iz a loafer, and don't seem to live so much on what they eat as what they kan git into.

Ducks are only cunning about one thing; ther lay their eggs in sitch sly places that sumtimes they kan't find them again themselfs.

The muskrat kan foresee a hard winter and provide for it, but he can't keep from gettin ketched in the sylliest kind ov a trap.

Hens kno when it is a-going to rain, and shelter themselfs, but they will try to hatch out a glass egg just az honest az they will one ov their own.

Mudturkles are the slowest ov enny four-legged kritters, and yet they are allwuss on the move, trieing to git somewhare else.

Hornets hav more fight in them than ennything ov their size, but there iz no method in their madness; they will pitch into a meeting house when they are furious, just az anxious az they will into a sleeping baby in its kradle.

The kro iz the most natral ov all thiefs; they will steal, and hide, what iz of no use to them, nor loss to enny boddy else.

Ants are the bizzyest ov all the little, or big bugs, but a large share ov their time iz spent in repairing their houses, which are bilt whare folks kant help but step on them.

Flies toil not, neither do they spin, yet they hav the finest taste ov all the best gravys in the land.

The cuckooo iz the gratest ekonemist amung the birds; she lays her eggs in other birds' nests, and lets them hatch them out at their leizure.

Rats hav fewer friends and more enemys than anything of the four-legged purswashun on the face of the earth, and yet rats are az plenty now az in the palmyest days ov the Roman Empire.

Ov all things lazy the sloth wears the belt, and yet his lazyness is all thare is interesting about him.

The frog dodgeth when it lightens, and the tud gaps when the thunder bellows.

The kro bilds her nest ov stix, the swalio ov mud, the squirrells ov leaves, the wren ov feathers and wool, and the woodpecker digs a hole for his eggs in the rotten trees.

The sarpent and the krab change their clothing each year, and the rackcoon lives all winter long on the memory ov what he et in the summer.

The horse allwus gits up from the ground on his fore legs first, the kow on her hind ones, and the dog turns around 3 times before he lies down.

The kangaroo he jumps when he walks, the coon paces when he trots, and the lobster travels backward az fast az he kan forwards.

The elephant haz the least, and the rabbit the most eye for their size, and a rat's tale iz just the length ov hiz boddy.

The spider iz the only kritter that ketches its food in a trap, and a sheep will liv without water longer than enny domestick animal.

The fox iz the hardest to ketch in a trap, and a muskrat the eazylest, and the meddo lark iz the shyest ov all the birds ov the air.

The kro flies 6 miles, and the wild pidgeon 60 an hour, but the humming birus beats all things on the wing.

The horse will eat 10 hours out of every 12; the ox lays down and chews hiz kud haff the time; and the hog never knows what it iz not to be hungry.

The wild turkey kan run faster than he kan fly, and enny man who is a good walker kan tire a deer out in 24 hours.

I kant think, in konklusion, ov ennything just now, in art, science, or morality, that mankind excel in, but kan be found, more or less developed, in the bugs, beasts, birds, and fishes.—*Josh Billings.*

THE dairymaid's ditty—"'Tis butter littie faded flower." The butcher's—"Meat me by moonlight alone." The barber's—"I'm dying, Egypt, I'm dying." The carpenter's—"Wood I were with thee." The thief's—"Still so gently o'er me stealing." The auctioneer's—"Sail on." The distiller's—"Her bright smile haunts me still." The stock broker's—"Bear my bark, oh gently bear." The drummer's—"Beats there a heart."

"DEAR ME?" said a lawyer to a professional brother, "I've got to argue a case this morning, and my head aches so I can hardly think." "Never mind," was the encouraging reply; "if you argue after your usual fashion, you'll have precious little use for your head."

"WHO is thy neighbor?" asks an exchange. "Really, we don't know. He practices on the German flute in the evening, and agonizes with the accordeon at daybreak, and we could never learn to love him were we to go to the trouble of seeking an introduction."

TROUBLED with a termagant wife, an Irishman quieted an outbreak of ill-humor by presenting the lady with a short pipe, of which the cost was one penny; as he did so he remarked, with Quaker-like simplicity, that peace was a good thing at any price.

"YOU MUST cultivate decision of character and learn to say 'no,'" said a father to his knowledge-thirsty son. Soon afterward, when the father told the boy to chop wood, the boy said "no!" with an emphasis that showed a remembrance of the lesson.

A SAILOR was recently brought before a magistrate for beating his wife, when the magistrate attempted to reach his heart by asking him if he did not know that his wife was the "weaker vessel." "If she is, she oughtn't to carry so much sail," replied Jack.

EASIER FATE.—When a dog barks at night, in Japan, the owner is arrested and sentenced to work a year for the neighbors that were disturbed. The dog gets off easier, being simply killed.

IT WAS a New Jersey wife who said: "My dear, if you can't drink bad coffee without abusing me, how is it that you can drink bad whisky without abusing the barkeeper?"

UNSHAVED.—"Pa," said a little fellow to his unshaven father, "your chin looks like the wheel in the musical box."

A REGULAR lady-killer—Blue Beard.

MANY a miner lives in vein.

—It is proposed to hold an international and retrospective musical exhibition at Bologna in 1878. The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has promised the Government support and a grant of money.

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The greatest success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been afforded to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their favor and hearty approval as E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It does all it proposes and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation. Sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

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Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

E. F. KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP never fails to remove all kinds of Worms. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms are removed by KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. DR. KUNKEL is the only successful physician in this country that can remove TAPE WORM in from two to four hours. He has no fee until head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if TAPE WORM can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the Doctor for a circular No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free.

PATENTEES AND INVENTORS should read advertisement of Edson Bros. in another column. 3-29-3t-e-o-w

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