







Beautiful Home.

[We find in the *Expositor* the report of a meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harbor...

Home is home let it be ever so homely. Almost the entire human family has some particular locality designated by the simple name of home...

The various species of ruminating animals that range over the vast grassy plains of the earth have their habitations fixed in nature, from which to separate would be annihilation.

Among mankind the love of home is almost universal. The aborigines of this country, although roving and migratory in their character, have yet a strong and tender attachment to the home of their childhood...

Mr. Thayer said the subject under discussion was one on which much might be said, and where our minds to a great extent are moulded...

Mr. Whitehead said our education did much toward forming our tastes. The Pennsylvania farmer puts bay windows in his barns...

Farmers and Politics.

In many of the Farmer's Club questions more important than the best breed of sheep, fruit, culture or fall feeding are being considered.

Mr. Smith thought it was because New England was full, overstocked, and the young were obliged to go elsewhere...

Mr. Brown said the remarks of the gentlemen had brought to mind thoughts of his early home, and he had often thought of the beautiful mountain near it...

Mr. Nowden: We should educate by fixing up nice homes, make them attractive with flowers, music, literature...

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Bringing Shrubs Into Shape.

Before the buds start this spring is the time to impart a symmetrical form to ornamental shrubs.

"Through every zone, through every land, they greet the eye, they fill the air, with perfume sweet from mountain top, from hill and glen and desert brown...

A GOOD sign of the times is that so many young men in starting to farm adopt improved stock, and they become enthusiastic, earnest and ambitious...

A New York farmer declares that an acre of the Hubbard squash will often more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground.

The Justice Court Appeal Bill.

[Reported without amendment by the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered printed, and re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, March 28, 1883.]

SECTION 1.—The People of the State of Michigan enact, That in all civil cases hereafter brought into justice courts in this State, where the judgment shall be less than fifty dollars, exclusive of costs...

SECTION 2.—The party appealing under the provisions of the preceding section shall, within five days after the rendition of the judgment, present to the justice agent or attorney, before any person authorized to administer oaths...

SECTION 3.—The party appealing under the provisions of section one, shall also within five days after the rendition of the judgment, deliver to the justice agent or attorney...

SECTION 4.—Within ten days after appeal shall be duly filed, the justice shall file his return of such cause with the clerk of the court...

SECTION 5.—In the retrial of such cause by the justice or board of arbitrators, the justice of the peace or the board of arbitrators shall, in all cases except as herein otherwise provided...

SECTION 6.—The arbitrators shall have the same powers in issuing process, compelling the attendance of witnesses, adjourning from time to time, deposing and relevancy of testimony...

SECTION 7.—The costs and fees in the retrial before a justice of the peace, or before the board of arbitrators shall be the same as now provided by law in justice courts, and the taxable costs in such retrial shall not exceed the amount now fixed or which may hereafter be fixed for trials of like case in justice courts...

SECTION 8.—When costs are awarded to the appellant in the retrial of such cause the fees and cost paid by him to the justice on the appeal of such case shall be awarded to him in addition to his costs in such retrial.

SECTION 9.—All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

What Farmers Talk About.

At the farmers' clubs nowadays the discussions are not confined entirely to the details of practical farm work, though these of course, are not lost sight of.

Farmers and Politics.

On motion of Mr. Mead, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Smith for the interesting paper.

Mr. Mead thought that the poorer and more sterile the place the more those who had wrought out homes under these adverse circumstances would love them.

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Her Way.

"I don't see, for my part, why the Lord allows such people to have the handling of so much," said Mrs. Trewin, with a snap of her black eyes across the breakfast table!

"What?" asked the doctor rather absently. "Dr. Trewin," vociferated the lady, "you don't mean to tell me that you haven't heard a word of all I've been saying?"

"A little anxious smile flitted across the doctor's countenance when he heard the doctor's contention that Mrs. Trewin was speaking of Miss Deborah Bither."

"I should say I was," responded his wife with a smile of grim pleasantry in her tones.

"I told you that when I called on her yesterday with a subscription paper for the Hewetts, who, if you will remember, were burned out last month, and are in very straitened circumstances, she refused to put her name down for a cent."

Dr. Trewin maintained a discreet silence. He swallowed his coffee and left the table; and presently his wife viewed his departing figure through the elms, as he took his way toward the village office.

"He's the strangest man," said she, when she had brought her work-basket to the breezy keeping room window; "a body never can tell what he does or what he doesn't think. But I'm sure he can't but see that Deborah Bither is the closest fisted old maid that ever lived."

Her gaze wandered out through the window and up to the great red-brick house on the hill. There were broad acres on all sides of it; uplands and orchards, just now giving promise of an abundant harvest. It was the finest estate in the county, and Miss Deborah Bither was the mistress of it all.

"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," murmured Mrs. Hewett, breaking her thread with a jerk. "Deborah Bither ought to remember that. It goes against my grain to see anybody so stingy."

She sewed steadily for about an hour, and then, folding away her work, she put on her bonnet and shawl. "I'll go down and see how Mrs. Hewett is getting on," said she. "She needs sympathy and help if ever anybody did."

She walked rapidly down the street until she reached the little low house into which the Hewitts had moved with the remnant of their household goods that they had saved from the flames.

Congressional Lobbyist.

A Washington correspondent writes thus to *Justice*: A great deal has been said and written about civil service reform, and a great deal is made about subjecting the clerks holding minor positions and performing merely clerical duties, to competitive examinations, as though that was the panacea for all the ills of the body politic.

That is like trying to purify the main stream while its sources or springs are left foul and impure. It has long been known to observing persons that the Departments are mainly hospitals for broken down politicians—Senators and Members who have voted for party measures, or re-election, must therefore be provided for by an appointment as the heads of Departments or Bureaus, or given a place elsewhere.

Twenty year's experience and observation here has shown me that the most inefficient, if not the most corrupt, heads of departments and Bureaus have been this very class of men. I might specify cases, but it is unnecessary.

Of the one hundred and forty Members retired from the last Congress, one hundred are applicants for a Federal appointment. One of the 'lame duck' Members, in eloquently pleading for a place, said, "I must have a place; I cannot earn my living without one."

Another instructive observation is, that when the heads of the bureaus, after having done the work required of them by the monopolies and great corporations, have to leave, these concerns generally take them in, or otherwise provide a good place for them.

So, too, as the papers show, from time to time, many of the influential counsel and attorneys for the railroad companies and other corporations—now so frequently leaving their duties in the Senate or House, go to appear for them, not only in the Supreme Court, but also in the courts elsewhere.

It strikes me that if this state of affairs is ever to be remedied in any other manner than by revolution and bloodshed, it must be by the President and coming all the way down through Congress and the Departments. How that is to be accomplished is too big a question to be discussed in a brief newspaper article; but I think enough has been said to convince all thoughtful men of the necessity of some kind of a remedy, and that soon, too.

There is an insect called the tick. Its peculiar trait is catching on and holding on. It is almost unnecessary to say that their traits are suggestive of the politician. The tick usually inhabits the rural district and lives on the public.

If a person should lie down under a shady tree in the summer time, half a dozen famished ticks fasten on him, and refuse to let go under any circumstances. Unless they are removed at once by some strong power, they bury their heads into the quivering flesh of their victim, and continue in office from term to term.

If they are ultimately wrenched from their positions, they immediately catch hold and hang on some fresh place. It has sometimes happened that a tick is detached by force from the body politic, in which case he usually carries enough off in his mouth to last him for some time. When the tick first comes into office, he is in very poor condition, but as his victim groans he also grows, until he becomes so very much expanded that one might infer that he would drop off, but he never does.

It is pleasant to know that the big bridge between New York and Brooklyn is a suspension and not a failure.

Communications.

THE DRUNKARD'S LONE CHILD.

Lonely and sad to-night I do roam,
Not even a kindred, not even a home;
Tired and weary I onward pursue,
Striving but vainly for something to do.

A Salutatory Address.

[The following is a copy of the salutatory address delivered by Bro. Hiram Andrews before the Oakland Pomona Grange, No. 5, held at the hall of Davisburg Grange, April 10th, 1883.]

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters.

Could I look into the future and foresee what the final result and end of all things would be, then I could portray to you the future work of the Grange. We often, and I may say are continually wishing that we could foretell what the future will bring to pass.

The word "Grange" is of English origin and originally meant to farm, but in modern history is applied to or means a farm. The Order of P. of H. was formed and organized in 1867, at Washington, D. C., by the farmers of the U. S., and the name "Grange" was adopted, as it represents the farm.

The subject does not require, nor is it my purpose to enter into, an elaborate history of the great work and good that has already been accomplished by the organization, both financially and in educating the farmer to a higher manhood.

has already accomplished to endeavor to point out some of the future work of the Grange.

First, The farmer should be so educated as to add dignity to labor. The farmers and their children should be educated to feel, realize, and know that the labor performed in raising and producing agricultural products, is the most dignified and honorable of all employments.

Second, Another very important work of the Grange is to educate the farmer and the laboring classes of the people in political economy. The history of our civil government for the past few years fully demonstrates the importance and even the necessity of these branches.

There is an old adage and a true one, that if you want any thing well done you must do it yourself. So if the farmer wants laws that will protect his interest he must make them.

Third, there is a large field for work financially in the Grange. I have always been reasonably successful in the financial management of my own private affairs, but I must acknowledge myself entirely incompetent to even point out the way for a successful financial course for the Grange to pursue.

much money you will have to use the coming year, and if it has been a year of prosperity and your income has been large you can lay by a portion for the future, and perhaps indulge a little more in some of the luxuries of life, or use a little to make home more attractive.

Work on the farm should be systematized so as to accomplish as much as possible with the help at your command, having a place for everything, and everything in its place. Tools keep clean and bright, ready for use.

Fourth, The benefits that may be derived from the future work of the Grange in educating the farmer and his family in all the various branches of industry connected with the interest of the agriculturist is of far more importance and of more value than all other interests combined.

The farmer needs more education financially. He should become conversant with the laws of trade, the laws of supply and demand, the cost of producing any given article. What it costs to raise a bushel of wheat, oats, corn, or to make a pound of beef or pork.

The success and prosperity of a nation depends, first, upon the government. A good government is essential, it consists of that organized plan of operations by which justice is established and secured to all, which signifies that no person or class of persons have special rights and

or otherwise. The facts are that he has been paying out all the year little by little, and has kept no account and therefore does not know how much the cost has been. But when he sells, the money looks large, so he says that he has made a fine thing.

The Grange by its co operative influence and example should assist the farmer to obtain a more thorough knowledge of his occupation. Our children need education in the right direction. Few of us are aware of the lasting effect of early education and training on the character of our boys and girls.

Success. Success has reference to the favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted—the attainment of a proposed object. Whatever our occupation, success in life cannot be obtained without unremitting labor.

Success is not attended without difficulties and obstacles, they may be considered our instructors if successfully handled. One obstacle overcome teaches us to avoid others of the same character and if they cannot be avoided we meet them to a better advantage.

The success and prosperity of a nation depends, first, upon the government. A good government is essential, it consists of that organized plan of operations by which justice is established and secured to all, which signifies that no person or class of persons have special rights and

privileges on account of caste or social distinctions which others could not attain. We believe that the terrible revolutions and insurrections of monarchies and despotisms of the old World, are attributed to that government which does not secure equal rights to all.

Under a despotic government the laboring classes have to submit to the tyrannies of their rulers. The fruits of their toil are appropriated by their rulers and the "so styled nobility."

Second, We consider education one of the principle elements of success in the prosperity of a nation. A brute is controlled by force; man in his uneducated and immoral state is controlled by a fear of the penalty of the law; if all in a free government were to be governed by that fear, the law-making and interpreting powers would be in the hands of the evil disposed, and the result would be anarchy and vice.

The name of America to the downtrodden people of the eastern continent, is like the "Land of Promise" to the Israelites, as shown by the tides of emigration that reach our shores. Why is America to them like a "haven of refuge?" Because we have the three elements of success for a nation's prosperity, viz: A good government, education and resources.

It has been so long since I have reported to the VISITOR that you perhaps have the impression that I am side-tracked somewhere for repairs. But such is not the case. My excuse for not writing is, that my work has been so disconnected, that I thought it better to wait and make a more concentrated report, or in other words boil it down.

Since my last report I have succeeded in organizing two new Granges, both strong and healthy, composed of members that enter into the work with a full and thorough understanding of its requirements and a knowledge of the aims and objects of the organization, that is doing so much for the farmers.

The first was organized on the evening of April 5th, and is located in the township of Claybanks in Oceana county, and contains 43 members, and has adopted the name of Lake Shore Grange, being ignorant then of the existence of the Michigan Lake Shore, located in Allegan county.

The other Grange was organized on the evening of April 12, at Bath, Clinton county, and comprises 40 members, and adopted the name of the village where it was organized, and is

located about nine miles northeast of Lansing, on the M. C. R. R. The building up of this Grange was not the result of any tidal wave or cyclone but is the fruit of mature thought and careful observation which had brought about the conviction, that it is a duty to organize and help carry on the great work of reform.

And now having spread the fruits before you I will give a brief outline of our work and the condition of the Order in Oceana county.

The Pomona Grange of this county held at Hart, Shelby, Sylvan Grange and Flower Creek, commencing the 20th of March, and I accordingly left home on the 19th and arrived at Shelby the same evening, and was met at the depot by Bro. Woodward, Lecturer of the Pomona Grange, who now resides at Shelby, but has previously been engaged in farming near the village. Bro. W. served as a soldier in the war for the Union and did efficient service for his country, and was also through the plaster war at Grandville, with the Executive Committee of the State Grange, which if I remember right was bloodless, but served to try the metal of our leaders.

Our meeting at Hart in the afternoon of the 20th was not a complete success owing partly to the fact that the multitude failed to put in an appearance, but nevertheless there were a few of the faithful present, and although Hart Grange is now dormant, I do not believe it can long remain so, but like "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

I remained over night with Bro. Gurney, who was once a member of the Grange and still has charge of the implements, and is anxious to see them again brightened by use instead of rusting through neglect. Bro. G. has a large farm a short distance east of the village with a very fine house, also a large and commodious farm well arranged for the care and management of stock, in which he takes quite an interest, and has some fine animals among which is a Shorthorn cow, the "Belle of Lansing," procured from the agricultural college farm.

The next morning we returned to Shelby and assisted in the installation of the officers of the Pomona Grange then in session at the house of Bro. Woodward. This Grange is well managed and is doing a good work.

In the evening we had a very good meeting at Shelby and became acquainted with a number of the members of Fraternal Grange which is located at Shelby and is apparently in good working order, the greatest disadvantage they labor under is, they have no hall of their own but hold their meetings at the houses of the members, yet they have got the true grit and in time will remedy this defect.

A greater part of the next day was monopolized by a snow-storm that added five or six inches of the beautiful to two and a half feet already there, but in spite of this, Bro. Sweet came with his horses and sleigh, to take us to our next appointment, which was at the hall of Sylvan Grange about five miles from Shelby. Here we had a house full of interested listeners that were anxious to learn more of what the Grange was doing outside and many that were not connected with the Order expressed their desire to enter the ranks of the workers.

Sylvan Grange is all right, has a hall of its own, with a good membership, and carries a small stock of goods which are sold to the members at their meetings and quite a saving is made thereby. Bro. O. K. White is Master of this Grange and is a true Patron. He represented his district in the Legislature two years ago in a very creditable manner. We accompanied him home and remained there a greater part of the next day, then in company with a sleighload of neighbors we started for Flower Creek, where our last meeting was to be held. The night was bitter cold, but when we arrived at the school house, we found it well filled, had a rousing meeting and secured twenty-six names for a new Grange, appointed a committee to solicit more, and set the time for organizing. These were the initiatory steps that resulted in bringing into existence the Lake Shore Grange.

Early the next morning we bid goodbye to Bro. White and family and took the train at Greenwood for home, feeling that the Grange in Oceana county was left in good hands, with Bro. Barry as Special Deputy and a host of good, active workers its success is guaranteed.

Now, Bro. Cobb, I don't know but I have mistook the symptoms, but I believe the outlook is encouraging. The farmers are giving their attention to the work as they have never done before and are imbued with a spirit of investigation that is lighting up the dark places and making plain the path of duty, which speaks only of progress and prosperity to our Order.

JOHN HOLBROOK. Lansing, April 20th, 1883.

MISTAKES, like broken glass, look all the worse for being patched.





New York Agricultural Experiment Station - Bulletin No. XXXVIII. From the Husbandman.

[These series of frequent reports are intended to inform the public of progress at the Station rather than to give complete results.]

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, GENEVA, N. Y., April 7, 1883.

The influence of the position of the seed upon the plant has received apparently less study than its importance deserves. In experiments carried on with the butt, tip and center kernels of the maize ear last season, the influence of position became extremely marked. The tip kernels giving plants which bore ears superior in number, in length, and in total crop to those grown from but or center seed.

It is a popular belief among gardeners that a pole bean can be transformed into a bush bean by the repeated plantings of seed taken from the lower pods of the plant.

Table with 3 columns: Germination & vegetation of, Position of seeds, Germination Per Cent. Rows include Waushakum corn, Flint, White rice, pop, Red rice, pop, etc.

In the case of the dent corns, some were under-ripe, and the germination, hence poor. Trials upon under-ripe power, which the contrary seems the case with dent corns.

black particles, which to the tidy housewife appears to be so nothing much more uncleanly. After the oats have been properly cleaned by sifting they are next subjected to the operation of drying. This is accomplished in dry kilns, with special apparatus constructed for the purpose.

Western Stock Raising. The development of cattle raising in the West is still rapidly progressing. English Scotch capital is already largely invested in the business, and recent English papers tell of exportation of a large number of other cattle-raising companies, having chiefly in view the prosecution of the industry on our Western ranges.

It is a popular belief among gardeners that a pole bean can be transformed into a bush bean by the repeated plantings of seed taken from the lower pods of the plant.

STAR-ROUTES, about which we have heard so much of late, are by stage or horseback, and not by rail road. They were established by the postmaster general upon petition from inhabitants of the places to which the route is to run.

WHAT is the chief element in the triumph of bummerism or politics? The indifference of honest citizens to their political duties.

TREE BEAN. [Small Papers by mail postage prepaid, 15c.] Seed 1 lb. sufficient to plant one-fourth acre, 60 cents. Postage 15 cents extra.

GEORGE W. HILL, DETROIT, MICH.

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26.999 NOW IN USE. All persons say their goods are the best. We ask you to try our Seed and Fertilizing Pills and our Hay Forks.

Grange Seal Stolen. Sign of Caution—An Imposer Exposed!

Patrons, Some one unknown to me entered the apartment where the Seal of the Knickerbocker Grange was, and stole impressions of said seal on sheets of writing paper and one E. A. Quarterman has been using said sheets of paper with stolen seal on signing himself "Yours fraternally."

Alabastine Is the only preparation based on the proper principles to constitute a durable finish for walls, etc., not held on the wall with glue, etc., to decay, but is a Stone (cement that hardens with age, and every additional coat strengthens the wall.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. Send for circular containing the twelve beautiful tints. Manufactured only by ALABASTINE CO.

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OVER TEN YEARS AGO we commenced erecting WIND ENGINES in this State. To-day they are doing better work than many of the so-called improvements.

BEEES FOR SALE. FINE ITALIANS in Langstroth hives.

SOUTHARD & RANNEY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Harnesses, Trunks, Blankets, WHIPS, ETC., 117 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. All work our own make and guaranteed all Hand Made.

The State Agricultural College. This institution is thoroughly equipped, having a large teaching force; also ample facilities for illustration and manipulation including Laboratories, Conservatories, Library, Museum, Apparatus, also a large and well stocked farm.

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W. H. GARDNER, SEED GROWER OF MOLINE, German Horse and Cow POWDERS.

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PATENT IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW. One of the best Farm Tools ever sold.

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