

GRANGE VISITOR

"THE FARMER IS OF MORE CONSEQUENCE THAN THE FARM, AND SHOULD BE FIRST IMPROVED."

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Kept in the Office of Secretary of the MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE

And Sent out Post-paid on Receipt of Cash Order, over the Seal of a Subordinate Grange, and the Signature of its Master or Secretary.

Porcelain ballot marbles, per hundred	\$ 75
Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to keep accounts with members	1 00
Blank record books (express paid)	1 00
Order book, containing the orders of the Treasurer, with stubs, well bound	50
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By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies	75
10c; per dozen	75
"Glad Echoes," with music, single copies	25c
per dozen	3 00
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per dozen	2 40
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Blank "Articles of Association" for the incorporation of Subordinate Granges, with copy of charter, all complete	10
Notice to delinquent members, per 100	40
Declaration of Purposes, per doz. 5c; per 100	50
American Manual of Parliamentary Law	1 00
etc. (morocco tuck)	40
Digest of Laws and Rulings	15
Roll books	25
Patrons' badges (in lots of 15 or more)	50
Officers badges	50
CO-OPERATIVE LITERATURE.	
History and Objects of Co-operation	05
What is Co-operation?	02
Some of the Weaknesses of Co-operation	01
Educational Funds; How to Use Them	01
Associative Farming	01
The Economic Aspect of Co-operation	03
Association and Education	01
The Principles of Unity	01
The Perils of Credit	01
Fundamental Principles of Co-operation	01
Address, Sec'y Michigan State Grange, Schoolcraft, Mich.	

CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE.

We will sell good Cedar Posts in car lots for six cents each on board cars here. Culls, four cents each. Freight rates to all points in Michigan, eleven cents per 100 pounds. Terms, cash on shipment.

M. C. KELLEY & CO.
Muskegon, Mich., July 20, 1888.

\$75 to \$250 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St. Richmond Va. 3-12.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Postal Jottings.

A SPECULATIVE correspondent of the *Union Signal* estimates what a man might do if he refrained from smoking six months. He could, she avers, send his wife from Chicago to Chautauqua and return, including an entrance ticket to the assembly grounds during the entire session of brilliant lectures, concerts and restful treats, and a trip to Niagara Falls. If, by some superhuman effort, he could do without his smoke for a whole year, he might go with her, renew his youth and revive the joys of his long ago honeymoon. There are things not drempt of in the philosophy of some husbands in the solemn words: "With this ring I thee wed, and with my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

CONTRARY to generally conceived opinions this year of the presidential campaign is proving a good one for Grange work. The March meeting held with Summit Grange, the report of which was lost in transit, with the money order, was a decided success, one member declaring it to be worth more to him than all others he had attended. A committee on legislative action was appointed. An interesting report of the last session of the State Grange was read by the Pomona delegate. The tariff was thoroughly discussed in open Grange in the evening, and with essays, recitations, etc., the time was very profitably and completely filled.

The June meeting, held with Silver Lake Grange, was fully equal to the last in point of interest and numbers. The first steps toward the Grange exhibit at the county fair were taken. A motion was

passed requiring each Subordinate Grange to appoint a committee of one to select an awarding committee of three outside the Order. This exhibit comprises five divisions:

1. Grains and seeds.
 2. Garden and field vegetables.
 3. Fruit.
 4. Food products.
 5. Manufactured articles.
- Each division drawing a first, second and third premium. At the public meeting in the evening the township school district system was taken up, upon which a lengthy discussion followed. Those favoring the system were supported by a paper by Hon. H. R. Gass, State Supt. Estabrook's circular No. 8, and the school law of Indiana. At both these Granges, Summit and Silver Lake, we found a lively "contest" progressing, which was adding largely to their interest and numbers.

A. P. GRAY, Lec.
Grand Traverse Pomona Grange.

As we have just finished picking raspberries for to-day, we will pen a few words for THE VISITOR. We are at home and oh, so busy! "Why, I cannot see why you should have so very much to do," did I hear some one say? Only three in the family. Yes, but come and see what we have done and what we are doing, and perhaps then you will know there are many things besides common housework that are quite possible for us women to do, either from necessity or pleasure, according to circumstances required.

What about the crops? In our county there is the poorest crop of wheat we ever had; clover hay almost a failure; oats and corn look fair, but late; the same with potatoes, and all need rain very much; fruit quite plenty. The hot, dry weather, or something else, keeps

too many of our Grange members from the Grange. It wont do; come out and let us know you are alive.

AUNT KATE.

Other States.

It will interest your Iowa readers to know that there are four active Granges in Buena Vista county, viz., Silver Lake, Harmony, Little Cedar and Golden. Today they held a joint reunion and picnic. The day was all that could be desired. The meeting was held in the grove of Bro. E. J. Cole, of Silver Lake Grange, and the members of that Grange had spared no pains in preparing seats and erecting and beautifying a stand for musicians and speakers. An excellent program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, select readings and declamations, was carried out in a manner highly creditable to the different participants. After partaking of a bountiful dinner the meeting was addressed by J. E. Blackford, Master of the State Grange, followed by the Hon. G. L. Dobson, representative in the legislature for this district. Everybody seemed pleased and the people seemed loth to separate. We may safely say that the Grange cause has been advanced by today's meeting. Arrangements were made for another meeting in September, and resolutions passed endorsing Gov. Larabee and our railroad commissioners in their efforts to control the railroad corporations of the State.

A. F. MORSE,
Master of Silver Lake Grange.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Enclosed please find stamps for THE GRANGE VISITOR, to be sent, as formerly, to Modesto, Stanislaus Co., Cal.

Our wheat crop, the staple here, will be short, not more than half a crop. The reason is, too much dry weather in the winter and spring. Our people have formed an irrigation district, containing 108,000 acres of land between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, including Modesto, and we are looking forward to a new era of prosperity when the ditch water shall come to assure us of summer as well as winter crops. My regards to my old Michigan friends. Your friend as ever,
VITAL E. BANGS.
Modesto, July 16, 1888.

THE Order is gaining in Colorado. Has more than doubled the number of live Granges, and trebled the number of Patrons. Water has been scarce this year in the streams, owing to the limited snowfall in the mountains last winter, so the irrigating ditches have had a very short supply, and crops are burning badly. I saw what purported to be a full list of presidential nominations in the last issue of THE VISITOR, but strange to say, the Union Labor nomination was left out entirely, and its head, A. J. Streeter, is an old Granger long in the cause. Am afraid those strawberries mentioned will turn out to be Gould and Vanderbilt berries.
R. A. SOUTHWORTH.
Colorado, July 23.

Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia.

The second volume of this work, now on our table, even better than the first, fulfills the promise of the publisher's prospectus. It is a really handsome volume of 640 pages, half morocco binding, large type, profusely illustrated, and yet sold for 65 cents; cloth binding only 50 cents—postage 11 cents extra. Large discounts even from these prices are allowed to early subscribers. It is to be issued in about thirty volumes.

The Manifold Cyclopedia is, in many ways, unlike any other Cyclopedia. It undertakes to present a survey of the entire circle of

knowledge, whether of words or of things, thus, combining the characteristics of a Cyclopedia and a dictionary, including in its vocabulary every word which has any claim to a place in the English language. Its form of publication is unique in its plan—the "Ideal Edition" its publisher calls it, and the popular verdict seems to sustain his claim. It certainly is delightfully convenient. It will not be strange if this proves to be the best popular Cyclopedia. It certainly is worthy of examination by all searchers after knowledge. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 303 Pearl St., New York, or Lakeside Building, Chicago.—Ed.

Before you have your house painted take a glance at the Roberts place, east of the Grove House, which the agent, Joseph Mason, has had recoated. The paint used was the famous Ingersoll "Patron Paint;" it was applied by George Rood and a handsomer, better job was never done in Vineland. Mr. Mason, in common with other Vinelanders, has used the "Patron" brand for years, and for beauty, durability and spreading qualities, he can find nothing to equal it. It seems especially adapted to this climate which is very trying on paint, causing most kinds to crumble and rub off like whitewash. The Ingersoll paint, however, lasts for years, retaining its beautiful finish to the end. Mr. Dowler, living on the Boulevard below Chestnut avenue, says he would use no other, while the appreciation in which it is held elsewhere is evidenced by testimonials like this, for instance:

Fermanagh Grange, 787, P. of H. }
Juniata Co., Pa., June 7, 1888. }
BRO. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—
Please send me another lot of paint, the last lot having given such excellent satisfaction.

Fraternally yours,
G. W. SMITH.

See "ad." Patrons' Paint Works.

The following is a complete list of Presidential tickets as now made up. Help yourself.

United Labor ticket—For President, Robert H. Cowdrey; for Vice-President, W. H. Wakefield.

Union Labor National ticket—For President, A. J. Streeter; for Vice-President, C. E. Cunningham.

Republican ticket—For President, Benjamin Harrison; for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton.

Democratic ticket—For President, Grover Cleveland; for Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman.

Prohibition ticket—For President, Clinton B. Fisk; for Vice-President, John A. Brooks.

Equal Rights ticket—For President, Belva Ann Lockwood; for Vice-President, Alfred H. Love.

On account of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway will sell tickets to Allegan and return at one fair for the round trip, August 20 to 24 inclusive, good to return not later than Aug 25.

By way of encouraging readers to report useful lessons of their experience Colman's *Rural World* says: "Farmers are too apt to keep their ideas to themselves and so if it is an erroneous one they continue to follow it at a loss perhaps for years, when if they would be more communicative they would get rid of these and get better ones instead. And if one has a good idea he should not be afraid to tell it to his neighbor. If one man can grow fifty bushels of corn to the acre by a certain mode of culture, while none of his neighbors can raise over thirty by their methods, he does not injure himself in the least by telling how he does, but will, instead, benefit himself while he is benefiting his neighbors."

Communications.

The Assessor and Assessed.

On the property possessor now, the wicked old assessor... Steals with watchful eye and stealthy, cut-like tread...

FROM MY DIARY.

A Word about Evolution.

What is evolution? It is something that has been occupying the attention of scientific men a great deal since the late Mr. Charles Darwin published his work called the "Origin of Species."

They have mounted the steps of their ladder so high. From the round on the top they can reach to the sky.

But, as stated, the scientific test, now-a-days, is evolution. All things are solved by that. This reminds one of the French philosopher, Condorcet...

puts the christian prayer into his formula, evolution, and the solution is—unscientific. Hence prayer is a humbug. And so of christianity—it is unscientific, and the bible, also, they do not stand the test, hence they are untrue.

Bacon, Milton, Locke, Agassiz and Asa Gray, found science the schoolmaster who taught them the way to immortal life. But some of the modern evolutionists find science the schoolmaster who teaches them the way to infidelity or rank atheism.

Thoughts on the Salutation of the Order.

All husbandmen by their labor manifest more faith in God than do persons of other occupations, although many do not like to admit it.

they keep agoing, governed by nature's laws. Ask him then who or what made the sun and he don't think that is anybody's business.

He confidently expects to reap a harvest, though it was neither of the so-called "searchers for truth" who said, "while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."

And while he plants and sows he nurtures hope that the labor of his hands may not fail. Sometimes there are many discouragements, bad seasons occur, the early or the latter rain is withheld, but there is always the hope that it will be better, and that hope sustains while the fields are again plowed and sowed.

The good Patron's hope is not entirely for himself, that his grain and fruit harvest may be plentiful, and his barns well filled, but he hopes for the good cause he has espoused in the interest of toiling humanity; he hopes for his neighbors and for the troubled and distressed everywhere.

The American farmer has great need of the charity that "envieth not," for many of them feel that they are not in the right place; that there are better situations for farming somewhere else, or they can make money faster in some other occupation, and so are led to sacrifice a present good for an uncertain better.

A good Patron seeks to better his surroundings in every way, and so improve or methods and managements as to get the most of honest profit for his labor, the most comforts of life for himself and family.

Sometimes there are temptations to give up the struggle of life. Billions of trouble have rolled over and nearly overwhelmed. The hands are feeble, and the proud head bowed.

There have come dark days to all Granges as every Patron knows. Some member has done a little wrong, and some other has been uncharitable and said something hard, and bitterness has crept in, and it seems that the Grange cause is a snare and delusion, and Grange

friendship a myth. Yet the good Patron will persevere. There, as elsewhere, Fidelity says, "Stay by; you have identified yourself with this cause; you have pledged yourself to it; it is yours."

MRS. A. K. MCKEE.

Improve the Present.

How many of us make the best possible use of the present? In fact are we not constantly pondering over the past, of pleasures, or displeasures, or the future with joyous expectancy? But the here and now of our every day life to us seems dull and common-place and worth little.

There are few of us that willingly take today by the hand and turn it to its proper use or perhaps we feel it has no available use at all, yet if we so frequently fail to habituate ourselves to the duties of the moment, when tomorrow is today shall we regard it as any better worth, or do any more wisely with the new possession? Yet we all know, or ought to know, that if we do anything with tomorrow, we must be making ready today, for when tomorrow comes rising over us it may be so full of various opportunities that if we have not our plans erected we may fail to draw these opportunities to their intended use.

We are too apt to have that content for today, which we have for all the other things, and disregard its opportunities, just as we think we could have done so much better if we had been born in some other age, or had the opportunities some others, have or just as we are apt to think if we are poor that with wealth we could have sprung upward to untold wonders; or if we are rich, that perhaps poverty would have spurred us to a worthy exertion.

We delay the disagreeable duty, put off the laborious effort till tomorrow, and for what purpose? Because tomorrow is another country, an unknown region, and because the person of tomorrow is quite another person from the person of today; so very much another that the person of today saves himself all the difficulty and trouble possible by pushing it over to the person of tomorrow.

MRS. ROSE S. ELKINS. Grattan, Kent Co., Mich.

Bless the Farmer Boy.

A character often written about in fishing stories is the barefooted, tanned and freckled farmer's boy; that very chap I saw coming toward me as I was peering through the bushes to find a place

where I could throw. His twinkling eyes seemed to be comparing my trim lance-wood rod with his birch pole, and the silk waterproof line with the cotton cord that the wind was whipping in the air.

CINCINNATI RESPLENDENT

With Her One Hundred Days' Festivities.

Cincinnati's jubilee in honor of the 100th anniversary of the settlement of the territory now comprising half a dozen of the most wealthy and prosperous States of the Union, is in full blast, and the old city is in a blaze of glory.

The Century for August.

The August Century will be issued on the first day of the month as usual, in spite of the fire which did such serious damage to the editorial and business offices of the magazine.

The success of some of the agents employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., is truly marvelous. It is not an unusual thing for their agents to make as high as \$20 to \$30 a day, and sometimes their profits run up as high as \$40 and \$50—even more.

A pail of milk left two minutes or longer in a strong smelling stable will absorb a taint that will never leave it.

Lecturer's Department, National Grange.

At the late national political convention in Chicago one of the prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination was Mr. Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad system (the Vanderbilt roads), from which and his official positions in other trusts and corporations, he receives, it is said, an annual salary of \$250,000. He found, however, a strong opposition, particularly from the great Northwestern States, from what was called the "Granger element," because of his railroad associations. He finally withdrew his name, and in several of his humorous speeches since then he has spoken slightly of this "Granger sentiment," which some of the leading papers have also called the "ignorant Granger sentiment," etc. Other papers have taken up his cause with the old arguments of the value of railroads to the country. "What would the farmer do without them?" etc.; all of which plainly proves the power of the Grange and its growing influence in public affairs. But it is not the ignorant Granger sentiment, but the educated Granger sentiment that has, more than all else combined, brought about the wholesome regulation of railroads as instanced by the Interstate Commerce Law and others. The ignorance is on the part of those who cannot, or will not, see the true position of the Grange, and the position it has always held as laid down in its Declaration of Purposes.

Here are the railroad and corporation planks that have been in the Grange platform, or "Declaration of Purposes," these many years:

"We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action that 'individual happiness depends upon general prosperity.' We shall, therefore, advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to 'open out the channels in nature's great arteries, that the lifeblood of commerce may flow freely.' We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor any laboring classes. In our noble Order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprises as tend to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies."

The above is the "ignorant Granger sentiment" that prevails all over our country. Mr. Depew may be a gentleman and a good business man; he may be a good financier, and earn his large salaries by his work for the Vanderbilts, whose father uttered the memorable words, "The public be damned," but, like Dog Tray, he is in bad company. The Granger element knows that the roads he represents have two dollars of watered stock for every dollar really invested, and that the people are taxed to pay dividends on this watered stock. The Granger element knows that railroads have influenced legislation, purchased votes, laws and judicial decisions, that President Garfield said years ago, "The locomotive is coming in contact with our institutions." The Granger element, by its State and National railroad laws, has said to corporations, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further," in your oppression of the people, and in the abuse of the power the people have granted to you." The Granger element is not opposed to railroads, but they do "oppose the tyranny of monopolies."

The members of Aroostook Co. (Maine) Pomona Grange have arranged for a joint sale of their wool. They very successfully sold several thousands of bushels of seed potatoes this spring, sending a

representative through the New England States, and selling direct to farmers through their local Granges.

The Lecturer of the National Grange proposes the following questions for discussion in Subordinate and Pomona Granges: What are the hindrances to successful farming? Is the farmer usually too rash or too cautious in the use of capital? Woman's work in the Grange. Weeds, on the farm and in the Grange.

The Secretary of the Rhode Island State Grange says: "We are getting along nicely, and the benefits are already apparent along the line. Our fifteen Granges now number 670 members, an increase of 82 over last quarter, and little Rhoda wouldn't cover one county of some States. Young and growing. For the cause."

What the farmers of America accomplished in the matter of legislation relative to the sale of oleomargarine by demanding in no uncertain voice what they considered just, is well known. The Hon. James Wilson of Iowa probably had their success in that instance in mind, when he recently said in public, "The legislator listens to the farmer when he calls loud enough." His remark was true, and is one that farmers should remember, and advice they should follow.

Arthur A. Brigham, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Grange, says, "Great has been our work in developing a better and a higher manhood and womanhood among our members, a higher appreciation of our calling, and the thoughtful consideration and discussion of our duties as citizens and members of society, as well as tillers of the soil.

Our organization embraces the best features of the school, the lyceum, farmers' club and singing school. It is training our members to become writers, readers, and speakers in our meetings. We thus endeavor to "develop and direct to greater usefulness the latent abilities of our fellow members." It is teaching us to think and act for ourselves, and to vote as we think is right. We desire to benefit ourselves and our neighbors.

We believe the agriculturists of this State and nation should be as well educated, as well cultured, as well represented, as well dressed and as much respected as the members of any other calling or profession, and we have faith to believe that, properly applied, the Grange will work out these results for the farmer and his family. Farmers of Massachusetts, and of the nation, you need our help, we need yours; separately we are helpless; united we have tremendous power to use for the right and against the wrong. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." In our Order 'honesty is inculcated, education nurtured, temperance supported, and brotherly love cultivated.' Every other profession and calling is organized. Shall we remain a scattered host, the prey of all others, who, by united strength, seek to gain unearned and undeserved profit by our toil?"

Hiram Hawkins, Master of the Alabama State Grange, writes: "We have been gaining gradually for some months past, about a hundred a month, so that now we are more than a thousand stronger than we were twelve months ago."

Henry Eshbaugh, of Missouri, a farmer, and Past Lecturer of the National Grange, is dead, but his good words live after him.

"There is power in organization, and inasmuch as other classes are thoroughly organized to advance their own interests by co-operating together, is it not the height of folly for farmers to suppose for a moment that they can sustain themselves single handed in an unorganized condition? They are simply at the mercy of organized power, and must yield obedience to the dictations and demands of those who are organized, and pay the exacted tribute, just or unjust, as it may be, without recourse. Seventy-five thousand soldiers properly organized, drilled and disciplined, will put to flight 1,000,000 who may undertake to fight single-handed and unorganized. It is equally as fruitless for farmers to undertake to cope, single-handed and unorganized, with organized bodies in the race of life; they cannot hold their own, nor sustain their rights, nor hold their equality among men until they too become as thoroughly organized as others with whom they deal and compete in the affairs of life. This is a progressive age. We live in an age of progress, an age of speed and rapid advance-

ment by steam and electricity, in an age of struggle for wealth, power and control. History teaches, and experience has repeatedly demonstrated, that the class best organized makes the greatest advancement and becomes the victor in the contest.

Shall the American farmers remain unorganized and become conquered by all others? Why are they not organized for their own protection? Can we not see the benefits that would naturally accrue to us through the instrumentality of thorough organization among ourselves for mutual advantage?

The Senate has passed the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and the work of farmers who are intelligently discussing their needs in the thousands of Granges all up and down the land is plainly manifested in the encouraging items contained in this bill. That the Department of Agriculture in the hands of a practical man can be made of great value to our class, and to the whole country, is being plainly demonstrated, and this has had its weight upon Congress, and, united with Grange effort is bringing long hoped for results. Among the items provided for are the following: For grass experiment stations \$22,550, expenses of silk culture experiments, \$5,000, continuing sorghum experiments, \$100,000, for investigating the peach yellows, \$10,000. The item of \$590,000 for experiment stations was approved, of which \$15,000 is to go to each State under the Hatch act and \$5,000 may be used by the Commissioner of Agriculture in facilitating the work of the stations and collecting the results of the same. The appropriation of \$500,000 for the bureau of animal industry is made on the same terms as last year, which gives the department full powers so far as can be legally done. The appropriation for the study of hog cholera was reduced to \$15,000, as it was not believed that more could be advantageously spent on this work in one year.

Now let the Senate pass the bill that almost unanimously passed the House, making the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the President's Cabinet, and surely the Grange will have glory enough for one year.

Farmers will have a better realization of their power after reading the discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington on the bill to create an executive department of Agriculture. Congressman McClammy of North Carolina hits the nail squarely on the head when he speaks of the farmers as "this great host who have in their keeping every political possibility of this government." This statement deserves to be kept constantly before the agricultural public. Why? Because for years it has been asserted that farmers have no power, could not hold together, and could not accomplish anything. The fact is, the followers of agriculture could control every department of the government were it necessary. Fortunately it is not necessary, but it is imperative that farmers have a just sense of their political importance, and see to it that their interests do not suffer at the hands of State and National legislators. There is healthy improvement in this respect, and the time is coming when farmers will be far more appreciated in every way than they are today.—N. E. Homestead.

Governor Luce, of Michigan, Past Master of the State Grange, says of Grange work: "First of all we must seek the highest good of an Order that has before it such magnificent possibilities. Let each of us address to ourselves the honest inquiry, 'What can I do to advance the interest of the Order in such a way as to contribute to the upbuilding of agriculture and the agriculturist?' For rest assured that any course of policy that will accomplish this adds to the prosperity and safety of the State. What can we do or say that will aid the cause of education? This is a theme that always attracts earnest attention at our annual gatherings. It has been said, and is now repeated, that education is the crowning glory of all our work. And now what thought, word or action can we contribute to a cause which underlies not only the existence of the Order, but all that is best in State and Nation? In our judgment and conviction, nearly all rest upon the rock of universal education of the millions. For nearly forty years the mandate that free schools must be maintained has remained undisturbed in the organic law of the Commonwealth. And as we pronounce

or hear the word education our thoughts turn to the school-house, the text book, the school teacher, and sometimes the mind wanders back to the birch and the ferule.

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C. E. BAILEY,
Editor Vicksburg Monitor,
Now at Palo, Ill.

GRAND HARBOR, Dak., Jan. 4, '88.
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Six Cane Dining Chairs, \$4.50, \$8 to \$30.
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Extension Table, \$3.00, \$5.00 to \$48.
Bedroom Suits, \$15, \$20 to \$100.
Parlor Suits, \$24, \$30, \$40 to \$200.
Divans and Corner Chairs, \$8, \$10, \$40.
Book Cases, \$5, \$10, \$80.
Hall Trees, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$25.
Quilts, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$3.50.
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DO NOT forget that THE GRANGE VISITOR will be sent to any address until 1889 for 20 cents.

National Grange, P. of H.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING MASTER, WORCESTER, Mass., July 19, '88.

To the Order of Patrons of Husbandry:

A painful duty devolves upon me in advising you of the death of our honored and beloved leader, HON. PUT DARDEN, Master of the National Grange, which occurred at his home in Fayette, Jefferson county, Mississippi, at mid-day on Tuesday, July 17, 1888.

As the chosen representative of the State Grange of Mississippi for eleven consecutive years, in the councils of the National Grange, and for six years as overseer, and nearly three years as Master of that body, his firm devotion to the principles of the Order, and continual sacrifice to extend its benefits to every agriculturist in the country, has endeared him to all his associates.

As a recognition of the valued service he has rendered the organization, and in token of our affection and esteem, I would recommend that each Grange hall in the land be draped in mourning for ninety days, and that, at the regular meeting held in August, appropriate memorial services be held, thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our past esteem, and our devotion and attachment to the Order. Sorrowfully and fraternally yours, JAMES DRAPER, Overseer and Acting Master of National Grange.

BERRIEN CENTRE, MICH., July 25, 1888.

BROTHER COBB:—I received this morning from Brother Draper, Overseer and Acting Master of the National Grange, the sad news of the death of Brother Put Darden, Worthy Master of the National Grange.

I therefore recommend as a recognition for the valued services he has rendered our noble Order, the devotion and untiring energy manifested in every branch of the work, a deserving tribute go forth from every Grange in this State, that every Subordinate Grange hall be draped in mourning for ninety days and at the regular meeting in August, appropriate memorial services be held setting forth in fitting terms our sorrow for the loss of our departed Brother, and our esteem for his noble qualities, and sympathies for the family.

Sadly and Fraternally, THOMAS MARS, Master.

THE announcement of the sudden death of the Master of the National Grange falls upon the Order with a shock that arouses every good Patron to a higher appreciation of the great value and importance of the Order to the Agricultural class of the United States. Charged with a noble work, the duties of which he has discharged with marked ability, a good man has fallen. The Order will everywhere accept the sad event with sincere sorrow. We trust the Patrons of Michigan will heed the recommendation of Worthy Acting Master Draper on whom the mantle of authority has so unexpectedly fallen.

THE weekly wool report of Fenno Bros. & Childs, of Boston, closes with these words: "Unless the duties are changed there cannot be much wool imported this year," by which we understand that foreign prices are so near American that there is no margin of advantage to the manufacturer in purchasing abroad. Our opinion may not be worth anything, but we predict that higher prices for wool will prevail before another clip is marketed.

JUST too late for THE VISITOR of July 15 the State crop report for July 1st was received. Since then the wheat crop has matured, been harvested, and quantity and quality tested by the thrasher. In this vicinity this test has surprised the owners quite as much as it has proved the wildness of the estimates of crop correspondents. Kalamazoo county has harvested a full average crop of wheat, oats and hay. The stand of corn is good—a little late and needing rain very much. If withheld for a few days the crop must be short, but as we have lost a corn crop by drouth but once in 50 years, we confidently expect rain and a fair crop.

THE legislature of the State of New York has just taken a step backward in obedience to a demand of trades-unions, and ordered the discontinuance of the use of machinery in the prisons of the State. Prisoners may work with the understanding that the less produced the better. The tax-paying farmers of the State may approve of this scheme to add to their burdens, but we think not. If the sole object of imprisoning criminals is to punish them, work-shops should never have been built and equipped with machinery. Solitary confinement is the most severe punishment—why not go back to that at once? New York has made a move in that direction.

In the Badger Farmer of late date, published at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is an article copied from the Popular Science Monthly that does little credit to the intelligence of either journal. "The Beginning of the Grangers," is its heading, and the writer proceeds to dispose of the Order in this summary manner: "The Grange still lives, but its glory is departed and its history is recorded only in the distorted statements of partisans, and of misinformed review writers." After

stating several obvious falsehoods, the writer quotes from a circular said to have been addressed to the farmers of the country in 1868, as follows: "Its grand object is not only general improvement in husbandry but to increase the general happiness, wealth and prosperity of the country." This knowing writer then goes on to say: As an aid in accomplishing its author's design, this circular was certainly a success; as a statement of truth, it was a conspicuous failure. Instead of having met with most encouraging success, as claimed, the Order has scarcely been heard of." This little sheet, The Badger Farmer, smaller than the first issue of THE VISITOR 13 years ago, had an unfortunate christening, if in its extreme ignorance it proposes to teach the farmers of the northwest. It is evidently more badger than farmer, and the intelligent farmers of Wisconsin will probably allow it to dig its own grave, as the publication of such arrant nonsense as the article covers would seem to be its purpose.

Our Answer.

We get satisfaction occasionally from an unexpected quarter. The latest installment came by way of evidence that some Patrons who subscribe for THE VISITOR read it. Three Brothers have served us with a notice that the list of candidates for President and Vice President, clipped from some exchange and printed in the last issue of THE VISITOR, was incomplete. Lest we failed to comprehend the situation we were furnished with the following omission: "Union Labor National Ticket. For President—A. J. Streeter, of Illinois. For Vice President, C. E. Cunningham, of Arkansas." Elsewhere we reprint the list of candidates, giving first place to the omitted ticket, and in so doing make amends, as far as we are able, for the inaccuracy of a statement found outside of the editorial department of the paper. The complainants in the case have taken us to task, and we may as well take the occasion to say our say in regard to this matter of endorsement of candidates for office. The most of our readers remember how we were blamed two years ago for our endorsement of the farmer candidate for Governor.

Looking over the political field, enlightened by our observation and experience, we see that some men are more ready to believe what they want to believe, than they are ready to believe the truth, even when the truth has ample evidence in its support. This is an age of progress, the like of which was never before known in the world's history. Old conditions are liable to be disturbed by the innovation of something new, and so labor and capital, the poor and the rich, are in a condition of unrest.

The presentation of all these tickets illustrates the unsettled condition of the people. The two old parties are struggling for the administration of the government, that the interests of the whole people may be promoted, while the other three are urging special reforms for the salvation of the country. We are undertaking, in the midst of the activities that belong to these shifting conditions, to establish just relations between capital and labor. Out of the turbulence and commotion that comes of these always earnest, sometimes wicked efforts, we hope and expect the condition of mankind will be improved. Talk of the tyranny of capital, the robberies of monopolies and the suffering and wretchedness of the people, much as you will, the fact is established beyond question that the race is increasing in intelligence, has more of the necessities, more of the comforts, and more of the luxuries of life with each passing decade, and we have charity for the impetuous and eager who cannot wait. Their zeal and earnestness, even as they err, help to move the world along. There is general recognition of the principle of right, but men being all unlike, there is not, and never will be, entire unity of action among men to reach that higher plane of life.

We yield to no one in our wish for such recognition of the claims of the farmer class to places of official trust and responsibility as individuals are qualified to fill, and we would not be understood as thinking that there are any places outside the military department of the government that could not be filled from the ranks of the agricultural class with credit to the individual, and without hazard of loss to the service.

But it does not follow that because a convention has nominated a farmer for President of the United

States, that all of us who are working for the improvement and elevation of the agricultural class should at once swing our hats and hurrah for the candidate. The Grange is non-partisan, and it is difficult, in fact impossible, to draw the line in political action so as to have universal agreement as to how far we may go and not trespass on constitutional limitations. There is always danger of offending and a demand for the exercise of charity. While we have great faith in Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," we should not forget that men honestly differ, and always will.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Its Centennial at Marietta, Ohio.

Believing what we saw of this important event may interest our readers as so many of them are residents of the States carved out of the great northwest territory consecrated to freedom when slavery had a firm foothold south of the Ohio river, we shall devote some space on the editorial page of THE VISITOR to our experience and observations in connection with the event. For the better understanding of this matter by those not posted, we preface our narrative with a brief statement.

The first settlement of the northwest territory out of which was subsequently carved the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was made on the 7th day of April, 1788 at Marietta and civil government was formally there established by Gen. Arthur St. Clair on the 15th of July following. These two events were deemed of such importance by the good people of Marietta, and by the government and people of the State of Ohio as well, that the necessary steps were taken to commemorate these events by societies and by citizens of Marietta, with such action on the part of the State Legislature and its executive as guaranteed the success of the enterprise in so far as its expense was involved. The sum of \$7500 was appropriated and a committee of twelve, headed by Gov. Foraker, was charged with the duty of seeing to the proper execution of the objects contemplated.

It was very naturally presumed that the other four States in common with Ohio would take an interest in the celebration, and the Governors of the several States were invited to appoint commissioners to represent their States on the anniversary of the establishment of civil government. Complying with the request in June, 1887, Gov. Luce commissioned J. W. Belknap, Geo. T. Rice, Talcott E. Wing, J. T. Cobb and Geo. H. Green, and subsequently designated Senator L. G. Palmer of Big Rapids as orator to do the tall talking for Michigan on "Michigan Day." So much for preface, and we mention at the outset that we shall not be confined to our text, as presented in our head line.

Leaving home by the morning train and Kalamazoo at 10.30 we had two hours between trains at Marshall to attend to a little business matter and arrived at Detroit about 5 p. m. on Thursday, July 12. At ten p. m. we left the City of the Straits on the splendid steamer, City of Cleveland and were awakened the next morning by the bells and whistles of that business city. We commend this as a pleasant summer route to Cleveland. After a poor counter lunch at the price of a good one, we took an early train on the N. Y., Penn. & O. Ry., for Mantua Station, 30 miles away. This was a trip of couisning covering 24 hours and was highly satisfactory. Here we found a pumping station on the pipe line from the oil fields of Pennsylvania to Cleveland. These pumping stations are 30 miles apart, with pumping machinery of sufficient power to drive the oil through a seven inch pipe this whole distance. Five tanks 90 feet in diameter and 25 feet high, holding nearly 40 thousand barrels each, situated some 15 rods apart for safety, are receptacles for the oil. The convey pipes are laid two feet below the surface of the earth. The cost of the immense machinery and fixtures at one station is but a hint of the vastness of a system owned and operated by the closest and most powerful monopoly in this country.

We returned to Cleveland the next morning and had a couple of hours in that city. Too little for any exploration of its varied and extensive industries. We strolled a little way up Euclid Avenue, here claimed to be the finest in this country. It is certainly grand, there may be finer—this jury not having seen all others will not render a verdict.

At 11.20 we took the Valley Railway for Marietta. The wheat and hay crops along the route were fair in quantity—nearly all in shock for stack. The round shock was a noticeable feature in striking contrast with the custom now prevailing in Southern Michigan, as on our return a week later we hardly saw a round shock between Detroit and Battle Creek. We have set up in our day hundreds of acres of wheat in round shocks of ten bundles capped with two more and have little faith in any other method. Over the entire distance from Cleveland to Marietta, heavy rains the week before had flooded all the lowest points along the valley, injuring, as we thought, 25 per cent. of the corn crop and entirely destroying perhaps five per cent.

Valley Junction, 75 miles from Cleveland has a fourth class station house at the crossing of three railways and will only be remembered by those who failed to take an early dinner at Cleveland, with a sort of hungry disgust that the brighter days that followed will hardly obliterate. We were not of that unfortunate number. But having a seat just behind that eminent Boston lady, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, we soon heard described in fitting terms the filthiness of the depot and the wretched and meager supply afforded by the commissary department. We reached Marietta after eight p. m. with cars overflowing with hungry passengers. The management of the railway seem not to have understood there was to be on the morrow a centennial celebration, while the people all along the line had and were bound to be on hand in time for the jubilee.

We were captured by a member of the reception committee before we left the car, hurried into a hack and driven at once to the Executive Mansion. Here we found Senators Belknap of Greenville and Palmer of Big Rapids, and Mrs. Palmer with guests from other States, all just arrived but two hours behind the Governor and his family, who came by special train from Columbus that afternoon, and in a rented, furnished house had set in motion all the machinery of house-keeping. We found it running with apparently as little friction as though the family had occupied the house a month. Nor was there anywhere a hitch observable during our stay of five days.

Gov. Foraker's individual family consists of a wife, son and three daughters. The girls are children yet, the oldest being under 14 years of age. To his individual family was added at Marietta, the necessary help brought with him from Columbus, his private Secretary, C. L. Krutz, Adjutant General Axline and wife, Colonels Baldwin and Stuckey of his Staff and their wives, the commissioners from the States of the Northwest and other guests invited from day to day to share in the hospitality of the great State of Ohio, there represented in the house of her distinguished Governor.

The date made famous by the establishment of civil government over the great north-west territory—July 15—happening to fall on Sunday on this centennial year, services having marked reference to the event were held in all the churches of the city. As we were there to take part in the celebration we started early to church in company with Senators Belknap and Palmer of Michigan.

Our brief acquaintance the day before on the train with Mrs. Livermore, and her national reputation, attracted us to the Unitarian church where she was to preach. The large church was well filled, and it is sufficient to say here that our party were so well pleased with the sermon that the senators would be satisfied with nothing less than an introduction and a hand-shake with the distinguished lady at the close of the services.

The program called for services in the centennial hall in the afternoon. This hall, as its name indicates, was erected for the occasion, and was said to have a seating capacity of 6,000. Its large, elevated platform for the speakers, invited guests, and the music, must have accommodated not less than 600 people. The building was chair-seated throughout, and the arrangements good for a temporary building. The decoration was ample. The stars and stripes were conspicuous here, there and everywhere, while the flags of other nations, of full size, were not wanting. To add to the variety and beauty of the scene, red, white and blue festooned post and pillar, and hung in long, swaying lines from rafters

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and beams in bright profusion. When the Elgin band, with its more than 40 instruments, filled the hall within and the neighborhood without with its cultured noise, the scene was brilliant, the occasion inspiring.

The whole city, like the hall, was decked for the occasion, the like of which it had never before known, and intent on making history of which it should be proud. Huge, broad arches spanned the streets, clad in national colors and evergreens in such profusion as to raise the question as to the source of supply. Over the doors and windows, from porch and gable of dwellings, offices and places of business, attached to awnings, trees and every available place, across streets and yards, everywhere, could be seen flags, big and little, and decorative devices of many forms, that testified to the general participation of the people in the work of giving importance to the event.

Centennial hall was packed with listening, sweating humanity Sunday afternoon, all eager to hear Father Gilmore, a Catholic Bishop from Cleveland. Outside we heard the following explanation of his presence: The occasion was to be an important one and each of the reverend gentlemen of the Protestant churches wanted the platform. As they failed to come to an agreement the committee invited Cleveland's Catholic Bishop to deliver the Sunday afternoon address, and the committee are to be congratulated on their choice. The address had such breadth and liberality as to commend it to his hearers and elicit general applause.

The thundering of 100 guns, with the echoing vibrations from the neighboring hillsides, introduced a bright centennial Monday morning. From every direction, by river and by rail, came people from the country and neighboring cities to witness the parade advertised to start at 10 o'clock. Headed by the Governor, mounted on a fine steed, and followed by his staff, harnessed with such trappings as custom and the military service require—followed by the State and National troops, the famous Elgin band, all gave the parade a showy, attractive send-off, neat and noisy. Next came the commissioners and invited guests in hacks and carriages, followed by societies and organized industries of the city. The principal streets of the city were traversed, long lines of people covering the sidewalks everywhere. Lest Harmar over the river should feel neglected, the long parade crossed the bridge and took a turn through its two principal streets. Returning to Marietta the grand parade dissolved in time to prepare for a square meal before the merry dinner bell called to noon-day duty. Our party, consisting of Judge Casody, of Wisconsin, and two Indiana lawyers, distinguished social gentlemen, representing quite an assortment of political opinion, were greatly amused at a little incident that occurred as we drew on to the bridge to cross to Harmar. In the thick of the crowd to our left, looming up above his fellows, stood a lank, hungry looking countryman, evidently not unfamiliar with inland navigation, for as we passed him his boiled-down opinion of the quality of our carriage found sudden expression as he exclaimed, "That's an awful nice dug-out—that is!" We were so well satisfied with the "dug-out," as were also the Judge and our companions—the lawyers, that no exceptions were taken. We accounted for this unusual neglect on the part of the lawyers from the fact that a chance for a fee by trial or appeal from the countryman's verdict was nowhere in sight.

["Centennial Notes," continued in next issue.]

The Pioneers' Association of Kalamazoo County will hold their annual meeting at Long Lake on the 15th of August. Gov. Luce, himself a pioneer, has promised to be present. This, with the advantages of a good location, easy of access by rail over the G. R. & I. railway, and the past record of these meetings as being occasions of general good feeling and good cheer, should bring together all the pioneers of this and neighboring counties, and a host of their friends.

"Constant occupation prevents temptation." How little tempted the dairymen ought to be.

Experiment Station.
Much interest and importance attach themselves to the experiments now in progress on the sandy and heretofore almost worthless soils of Northern Michigan. The processes of cultivation and treatment that these lands are being subjected to by the best scientists of the State will be watched closely by individuals who own land of a like or similar nature, and who are not able to spare the time and expense of experimenting for themselves. In a bulletin sent out by Professor R. C. Kedzie, chemist of the experiment station, appears the following information:

For many years I have given thought and study to this problem of the sands, and in lectures and articles called attention to the subject. Many persons have aided and encouraged me in this investigation. The effort has been made in our legislature to establish an experimental station on the plains. When the Hatch bill became a law it was felt that the time had come to take up this subject in a practical way. A Farmers' Institute had been held at Grayling, Crawford county, in which farming on the plains occupied most of the time and thought of those present. When it was determined to establish an experimental farm on the plains, the State Board of Agriculture fixed upon Grayling as the place, because it is in the heart of the jack pine lands, is readily accessible by railway, is near a large deposit of marl, the people take a lively interest in the experimental work, and the Michigan Central railroad offered to donate 80 acres of jack pine land for the experimental farm.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.
The tract of land donated for this purpose is described as the west half of northeast quarter of section 17, town 26, north of range three west. It is characteristically jack pine plains, the timber being mostly pinus banksiana. Jack pine, some scattering trees of Norway pine, scarlet oak (dwarf), huckleberry bushes, dwarf cherry, sweet fern, trailing arbutus, and many wild grasses (sedges). The ground is nearly level; the fire has run over most of it at frequent intervals, but the central part less than the north and south ends. The farm, both as to soil and the natural products growing on it, is considered a fair average of the jack pine plains. It nearly touches the railroad at the southwest corner, and the experimental field of 20 acres at the south end of the farm adjoins the village of Grayling. This field is nearly ready for seeding.

The entire farm is surrounded by a substantial board and barbed wire fence to exclude cattle. The fence is placed in the center of at-foot strip of plowed ground to prevent the spreading of fire from outside sources to the farm. The central 40 acres is left substantially in original forest to test the effects of excluding stock and preventing fires.

THE SOUTH EXPERIMENTAL FIELD.
April 19, 1888, contracts were let for clearing and grubbing 20 acres on the south end of the farm, everything to be removed that would be in the way of the plow; also to plow the field in a substantial manner to the depth of seven inches. After the ground was plowed it was harrowed with a spring-tooth sulky harrow, then rolled with a heavy roller, then again harrowed, the roots and trash raked into windrows with a spring-tooth sulky horse rake, which did the work very rapidly and satisfactorily. After burning the roots the process of rolling, dragging and root raking was repeated till the ground was thoroughly subdued and compacted. This mechanical treatment of the soil was considered very important from the conviction that the loose and porous condition of this soil is often the cause of failure in crops.

On the last day of May and first of June the field was seeded by means of a disc roller drill. Twenty plats of one acre each were separately seeded. The plats run north and south in the field, being nearly four rods wide and a little more than 40 rods long.

The following diagram represents the position of the various plots, the kind of seed used and the fertilizer applied:

Experimental field at Grayling—the south 20 acres of the jack pine farm, seeded May 31 and June 1, 1888—the seeds and manures as indicated in diagram.

W.			
			Spurry
			Alfalfa
			Mammoth Clover
			Red Clover
			Alsike Clover
			Hungarian Grass
			Vetch
			White Mustard
			Field Peas
			Rye
			Buckwheat
			Timothy
			Yellow Lupins
			Hungarian Grass
			Ky Blue Grass
			Orchard Grass
			Tall Fescue
			Perennial Rye Grass
			Meadow Fescue
			Meadow Foxtail
E.			

It should be noted that a narrow strip of one acre in the northwest corner was planted to experimental trees by Prof. Beal.

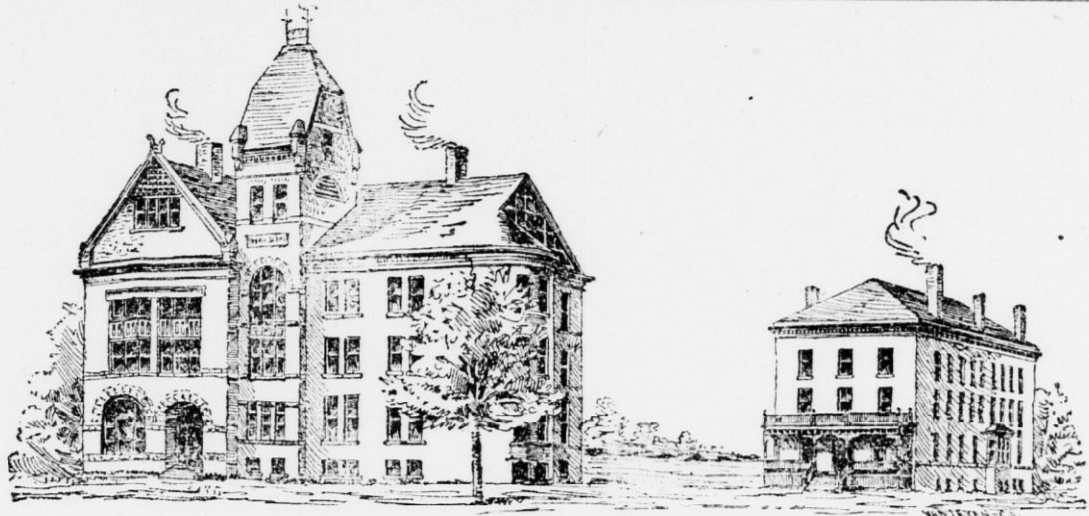
MANURES APPLIED.
The field was divided across the plots into five nearly equal zones for testing the influence on all the plants used of certain manurial matters. The south zone was treated with marl from a lake near by, using six tons to the acre, which was incorporated with the soil by harrowing and rolling. To the next zone plaster was applied at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre; to the next zone 200 pounds of plaster and 200 pounds of common salt; to the fourth zone 200 pounds of salt, and the last zone received no manure for purposes of comparison. It will thus be seen that there are 100 separate experimental plots of one-fifth of an acre each in this field.

After the seeding the roller was again passed over the whole field. I regret that a heavier roller was not used.

On the east side of this field a narrow strip was sowed and planted to quack grass.

THE NORTH FIELD.
At the north end of the farm 20 acres have been cleared, grubbed, plowed and subdued in the same way as the south field, and is now nearly ready for sowing. Marl will be applied to a part of this field, and plaster on many of the plots. Some seeds not used in the south field will be sowed on the north field, so that the number of plants used experimentally will be about 30.

THE VILLAGE FIELD.
The ground on the experimental farm is all "new breaking." It is probable that land longer under cultivation and more thoroughly subdued may give different results with some or all the plants used in these experiments. For this reason a field of eight acres in the outskirts of the village was rented of



ALMA COLLEGE.

The Fall Term of this institution will open **SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.** We ask the patronage of all who are looking for **THOROUGH WORK on REASONABLE TERMS, and amid Safe surroundings.** For particulars address

Or, **GEO. F. HUNTING, D. D., Pres.**
ALMA, MICH.

Mr. Brink for experimental uses. The field has been under cultivation for three or four years, and the roots and trash well worked out of the soil. The field was plowed and fitted for crops and seeded the 17th of May, the following seeds being placed in plots beginning at the west end of the field and passing eastward: Timothy, Alsike Clover, Hungarian Grass, Blue Lupins, Yellow Lupins, Cow Peas, Field Peas, Vetch, Yellow Branching Sorghum, Sorghum and Kentucky Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, White Mustard, Millet, Tall Fescue, Rye Grass, Red Clover, Alfalfa, White Clover, Spurry and Rye. To these will be added seven leaved turnip and New Zealand Spinnach.

THE CLIMATE.
Climatic conditions limit the field of experimentation at Grayling and many plants that promise good results must be omitted on account of frost. The Cow Pea, for example, that was sowed May 17, gave promise of good results, but the frost of June 1 was very severe on this plant. It seems that we cannot depend upon the use of plants that are easily cut by the frost. A hardy, quick growing plant, that will at the same time accumulate a large amount of vegetable matter is especially needed for that locality.

In order to determine some of the agricultural-climatic conditions, a set of soil thermometers, to show the temperature in the soil at distances of 24 inches, 12 inches, 9 inches, 6 inches and 3 inches below the surface of the soil, have been placed in position near the village field in charge of Mrs. Brink, who will take observations in soil temperature three times a day, for the four months from June to September. A corresponding set of soil thermometers are in position at the college, and a comparison of soil temperatures at corresponding depths at Grayling and Agricultural College may develop facts of interest and value.

The chemical composition of the soil of the jack pine plains is of interest in studying this problem. The average composition of six soils taken from different points in Crawford and Isosco counties, in which analysis shows a close similarity of composition, is exhibited in the following table:

Sand and silicates insoluble in acids.....	94.22
Oxide of iron.....	1.88
Lime.....	.37
Magnesia.....	.06
Potash.....	.85
Soda.....	.27
Sulphuric acid.....	.01
Phosphoric acid.....	.08
Organic matter.....	2.16
<hr/>	
Capacity to hold water by capillarity, 33 per cent.	100.00

The depth of the water line below the surface at Grayling is from 15 to 18 feet.

This preliminary bulletin is issued for the information of the public in regard to the nature and scope of the experimental work at Grayling in the department of Chemistry. It is only begun and it is too soon to ask, "What shall the harvest be?"

When a farmer thinks he knows so much that books and papers relating to his business will not aid him and is still able to make just conclusions he will be wise to read and compare printed lessons with the narrower teachings of his own experience and observation.—*Husbandman.*

Notices of Meetings.

Western Pomona Grange will hold its next session at the hall of Olive Center Grange, Aug. 23 and 24. A royal welcome is awaiting all that come. The program is as follows: Address of welcome by the Master of Olive Grange; essay, the Worthy Lecturer; discussion, subject, Why are farmers as a class so averse to organization for their own protection? Lead by J. D. Merritt; rehearsal, Elvia Owens; essay, Romain Robinson; discussion, Is the importation of meat in refrigerator cars injurious to the interests of the stock-raisers of this State? Lead by J. W. Fellows; recitation, by Geo. Blackford; essay, C. Clause.
Mrs. Thos. Wilde, Lect.

The next regular session of Van Buren county Pomona Grange will be held Aug. 16, 1888, at Bangor. An ample program will be prepared. All fourth degree members especially invited.
J. C. GOULD, Lect.

Newaygo county Pomona Grange, No. 11, will hold its next session with Hesperia Grange, Tuesday, Aug. 21. Program: Soiling, by Augustine White; Profitable Grange work, by Mrs. P. W. Hall; Thoroughbred swine, by Jas. Fish; What shall we read? paper by A. L. Scott; Astronomy for farmers, by W. S. Merrill; Living for a purpose, paper by Mrs. N. E. Lewis; Farm life and its contrasts, by Mrs. Elizabeth Tibbits; Wheat culture, by L. E. Wright; Is the present system of crop reports a benefit to farmers? by T. Taylor and W. J. Jewell; Economy, by Mrs. Wm. Hillman; The profits of a cheese factory, by L. Reinoldt and O. T. Blood.
Wm. W. Carter, Lect.

The next regular meeting of the Lenawee county Pomona Grange will be held with Ogden Grange on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1888, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. The following is the program to be rendered in open session in the afternoon: Address of welcome, member of Ogden Grange; response, Bro. H. C. Bradish; recitation, Bro. L. Gordon Smith; essay, Sister Jessie Tyler; lecture, Sister Perry Mayo; paper, Bro. P. H. Dowling; recitation, Mrs. Comstock. Those wishing to take the fifth degree will come prepared to do so, as it will be given in the evening.
E. R. POUCHER, Sec.
Adrian, July 28, 1888.

The next meeting of Kent county Grange will be held with Whitneyville Grange on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at ten o'clock. The forenoon will be devoted to the regular order of business. Afternoon session will be public, with the following program: Harvesting and sale of potatoes, C. M. Slayton; Can we keep sheep at a profit with wool at present prices? E. Campau; recitation, Mrs. H. B. Proctor; threshing corn, by G. A. Dockery; Marketing the products of the farm, by John Porter; Making and care of butter, by Mrs. H. C. Hogadone. It is expected a male quartette will be present to furnish vocal music for the occasion.
H. G. HOLT, Lect.

Branch county Pomona Grange will hold its annual harvest meeting at Gil-ead Grange hall, Thursday, Aug. 16. Business session 11 a. m. The afternoon session open to the public. A suitable program will be provided, pertaining to the central question, "What shall the harvest be?"
J. D. W. FISK, Lect.

Ladies' Department.

How We Learn.

Great truths are dearly bought. The common truth. Such as men give and take from day to day. Comes in the common walk of easy life. Blown by the careless wind across our way.

One Day at a Time.

One day at a time! That's all it can be: No faster than that is the hardest fate— And days have their limits, however we Begin them too early and stretch them too late.

The Little Things.

"My, but that is tough," said a gentleman near me once, as I was riding on the train. I looked up and noticed a bright, red dash, or smear, across one of his eyes like a gout of blood; it looked very bad, indeed.

Most of us have noticed that it is frequently the little things that are the door-keepers, so to speak, into the unknown and the unalterable. We may call them chance, or dispensations, or providence,—sometimes we can do differently, and sometimes, like the case of the man with the spark in his eye, they seem purely accidental.

A good cook is a blessing to the family she lives in—sour bread and soggy pies cause more wicked feelings—well, there have been crazy folks and jail-birds made that way. Bad stomachs and livers need missionaries. My mother said I was a good baby. Why? I was always well; she knew how to feed me. Wise and good mother as she was, she did not disdain to see to little items that made up the daily food of her children.

I was looking at my row of currant bushes this morning. Thousands of tiny worms were chewing the soft, green leaves, and they all came from such little mites of eggs. Once I should have said, "My currants must all go;" but I now know that a sprinkle from the pepper-box of hellebore will rout them all.

In short, do not the most of our ills and ails come from ignorance, or neglecting to attend to the little things? We may put our minds to trifles that are in themselves too belittling for grown-up human beings. The love of dis-

play, dress or fashion, if followed too far, will shrivel up our better feelings so they won't grow out again until the judgment day, and maybe not then, who knows? But how much is "too far?" It will not always do to break big things up into little ones, as Bridget did when she broke into bits the piece of ice she put into the refrigerator.

Rambling.

The day after the "glorious" the feminine scribe of THE VISITOR found in hand a furlough of something less than a week's span. Believing that "changed work is rest," she shunned the shady retreats, refreshing breezes and meditative resorts of the usual vacationer, and brought covetous design and pocket resources to bear upon the heated hurry and hustle of our great lake metropolis.

I have no desire to attain that state of satiety where the ordinary incidents of a brief flitting from our own little world into somebody else's different world does not arouse a keen relish for those happenings. It is not their oddity that attracts, but their newness in my realm. Some people are so well poised as to never see anything for "the first time," and who have apparently heard everything "on a former occasion."

Now I have been in Chicago on a former occasion, yet when I set out for it at this time I expected nothing less than to return with my stock of adjectives largely depleted, and my fund of genuine enjoyment correspondingly augmented, and if my ejaculations and interjections were not punctuated by audible exclamation points, after the accredited fashion of "country cousins," why, then it was because I had it out by giving Sis's hand a squeeze under cover of her overskirt, or her arm a sly nudge that she interpreted easily enough, and no stranger stared at.

The weather—it was warm, hot, cool, cold—one climate for each day we were in the city. What resorter's fastidiousness could be better catered to?

What is not in Chicago is overwhelmed by what is. It is a city of fact, not fancy, of deeds, not dreams. "Be up and doing" might well be blazoned on its ensign as its most distinctive, all-absorbing creed. Wick- ed but wonderful, dirty but diligent in cleanliness, is one's verdict after a particularly hot day of sight-seeing.

What each visitor takes away from any spectacle, I am persuaded, is tintured by what he brings to it. As varied, then, as the individual visitors, are the effects of Chicago's sights on those who tarry within her gates for a short time; what need, therefore, to disclose my characteristics in what I found in the shadow of such massive masonry and architecture as are in the custom house and post-office, the court house, city hall, Home Insurance building, the clamor of the board of trade, the beautiful interior of the rookery; before the grand scale of the not yet finished auditorium, where the Republican convention was held; on State street, amid its surging, shifting life mass, its swift-gliding cable cars, its uproarious din falling like a pall on every inactivity and individuality; and the lake front before that series of magnificent buildings, the Studebaker and Pullman establishments, the Art Institute, the elegant Richlieu Hotel and Leland House, where, it will be remembered, the Californians congregated with their barrels of political Pacific wine?

Whatever else the visitor to Chicago must forego, he never leaves out Lincoln Park,—nor the panoramas, nor the boulevards, the water tower, the cable car works, nor—but to return, whatever else he may deny himself, he insists upon a view of that roomy strip of mingled nature and art, Lincoln Park. Artificial or natural—both charming, of which you see the most or which is best you cannot tell. Its winding vistas, its lawns, its shrubbery, its caves, grottos and fountains, its lakelets and streams, its monuments, its wild animals, plumage birds, fish and fowl, and besides all these, its happy-faced people and its flowers! But I hold in check my enthusiasm. "I have lived in

the country and should be indifferent to woods and grass, perhaps, but I was trying to see how it would seem if I had never been out of the sight of walls and walls and walls and pavements," said some one at my side with hand over her box of expletives.

There were in session during our stay in the city two notable gatherings, the music teachers' and the Christian Endeavor Society's national conventions. The first-named met in the exposition building, where Theo. Thomas' famed orchestra held grand nightly concerts. The latter association called its more than 4,000 delegates to order under the spacious roof of "Battery D." Picture if you can, you who never saw such a sight, a congregation of probably 6,000 people, young people for by far the greater part, met under banners of 23 States and Territories and representing 700 local societies pledged to the talisman, "For Christ and His church." Stand off if you can in the host about you and look at it! Whatever your religious scruples or criticism, whether you have either or neither (were that possible) it is a great sight, an earnest, enthusiastic assembly.

This society, though but seven years old, marshals a force of 310,000 members, and faith enough in its cause to rapidly multiply that number. Its "backbone" is a membership pledge of activity in young people's church work, and thus far its pledge seems to have maintained more vitality than do the obligations of most societies. The native home of the movement is in New England, and this first venture of their child among the western wilds called out a large retinue of easterners. Thirteen Pullman cars, "full of delegates to the door," came through, bearing with them much of culture, intelligence, and force."

I will not tarry to go into detail of any of the few rare sessions of this consecrated army it was my privilege to attend, but, passing in silence over professors, divines and laymen, all brilliant and thought-provoking, will mention the two ladies who were, as they always are, magnetic in drawing and holding the crowd. Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Alden) and Miss F. E. Willard were they, than whom two other women could scarce bring together a mother smile of rarer sweetness and a clearer brow and voice of logic and entertainment. Very properly "Mrs. Pansy" was accompanied by "Mr. Pansy," who, we have no reason to doubt, is best known through his wife.

Miss Willard has been called "our prophetess." In the white light of her truth and optimism her words do have a ring of prophecy in them. Unique in her hopefulness and faith in humanity, she is invigorating, persuasive with inspiration. After all, aren't optimists to be sought after rather than pessimists? And scientists you know tell us it is next to impossible to find a person exactly balanced. If we must lean to the one or the other, let us choose the sunshine, the hope, the uplift of the "bright sidlers."

Stand Straight.

"Up! Up! My friend, and quit your books. Or surely you'll grow double. Up! Up! My friend and clear your books, Why all this toil and trouble?"

Perhaps it is because an ill-shaped form is so much more common than the reverse that so little importance is attached to this matter in the training and care of our bodies. The face of a young girl may be sweet and winsome, but if her shoulders are rounded, her back bent and her chest hollow, there is lost the perfect symmetry of beauty belonging by right to girlhood. An opening rose, snatched from its lithe stem and tied to a tooth-pick, would lose as much attraction as do pretty countenances on mis-shapen bodies. This, aside from the physical danger of diseases so wont to attach themselves to the rapidly growing boy and girl. Like a tender vine that shoots up a long, frail stem, they topple over if not most carefully guarded and trained.

I do not deem the use of weights or braces, either, necessary to a young person who is honestly determined to stand erect and secure an easy, graceful walk. Constant correction when the shoulders drop forward, the drawing in of the chin and avoiding of a shuffling, slonchy gait in walking, will in time develop a carriage of which one's friends need not be ashamed, though they may never point yours out as a model form. Nature's favors are required for a perfect figure.

The swinging arms, the striding, manish step and the too fast walk, are as much to be avoided by a girl as hitching, jerky movements. The other extremes of these habits are also to be shunned—arms tied to the side, a mincing step, and listless pace. A brisk, free, firm tread that betokens aim in view, a head in air to look one's neighbors squarely in the face, and an erect form on which life may fairly rest its burdens, if need be,—these make a priceless heritage to any young person.

When a child's attention is called to an uneven set of shoulders, a curved spine, a concave chest, and one and another defect in people he sees every day, he will take pride and interest in shunning them in himself. Once in a crowd of thousands a young man strode past me who called to my lips the ejaculation, "A very Apollo!" His face was not specially handsome, in truth, I do not recall it now; but his figure was perfect,—yet not one whit heavier nor more capable than hundreds of muscular, well-grown boys and young men on our farms. It was the care and attention he had bestowed upon it that had developed his fine appearance.

The gymnasium and athletic games can assist, perhaps, better than anything else in this work, but on the farm we have none of these. There is left us, instead, the open, fresh air, and the moments that it's no stealing to take, to again and again lift up one's head and fill the chest capacity to its utmost. We have heard this sort of advice till we are tired of it. Did you ever observe how few people practice it?

RUTH RESTLY.

Women's Rights Under the Pre-emption and Other Land Laws.

Continuing the subject of last week's letter, I will give a few points respecting women's rights under several statutes, beginning with the

PRE-EMPTION LAW.

A widow or maid over 21 years of age is entitled to land upon compliance with the statutory requirements respecting pre-emptions. Full citizenship is not a requirement, declaration of intention being all that is necessary in that respect. Any woman who is the head of a family, though less than 21 years old, if otherwise qualified, may secure land under these laws. A married woman is not entitled to the right of pre-emption. A single woman who marries after filing her declaratory statement and before making proof and payment, forfeits all rights as a pre-emptor and cannot acquire title to the land, though she and her husband continue to reside thereon.

In the event of the death of a pre-emptor before making proof and payment, the title may be perfected by or for the benefit of the heirs. Ordinarily widows are not heirs, and cannot make final proof and payment for their own benefit. In some States widows are by statute made heirs of their husbands, and where such is the case, should there be no other heirs, the widow may perfect and enjoy the benefit of title to the land. Should there be several heirs, the widow as one of them may perfect title for the benefit of all. Where the State law allows the widow only a dower right—or life estate—in the property of her deceased husband, she cannot acquire title to his pre-emption claim, but may, as guardian, make proof and payment for the benefit of minor heirs.

UNDER THE TIMBER-CULTURE LAWS

Any unmarried woman over the age of 21, or any single woman who is the head of a family, under that age, may enter and perfect title to land. No residence is required on timber-culture entries, and marriage after initiating entry will not affect the rights of a woman to perfect title. The acts of cultivation, planting, etc., required by statute, may be done by an agent as well as by the entry-woman in person.

THE DESERT LAND LAW

Authorizes any woman, whether married or single, who is a citizen of the United States, or of requisite age, who may be entitled to and has filed her declaration of intention of becoming such citizen, to initiate entry and acquire title to land upon compliance with its requirements. She may employ an agent to perform the acts necessary to reclaim the land as well as to perform the same herself. The wife's right to take land under this law is not abridged or interfered with by reason of her husband having exercised the privileges extended by the law.

THE STONE AND TIMBER LAND LAW, Applicable to the States of Califor-

nia, Oregon and Nevada and Washington Territory, extends the privilege of entry, to the extent of 160 acres, to every citizen of the United States, or person who has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, regardless of sex. Married and single women stand upon an equal footing with men under this law.

Rights may be abridged only by the voluntary acts of the person. The law allows but 160 acres to be taken by one person or association of persons. Of course, any one who is a member of an association making entry under this act, waives his or her individual entry right. It is held that a married woman in California cannot make an entry under this act with community (family) money, if her husband has exercised his privilege of entry under the act. Under such circumstances the husband and wife are considered as an "association of persons," and entitled to but one entry.

THE MINERAL LAND LAWS

Extend to women all the rights and privileges that men may exercise or enjoy, without regard to the marital relation. AT PUBLIC SALES OF LANDS Women stand upon equal terms with men, and further they may purchase as great a quantity of land as

PRIVATE ENTRY

as they may be able to find subject to disposal in that manner, or as they have the cash, scrip, or warrants to pay for. HENRY N. COPP.

OPEN TO COMMENT.

We can never succeed in any vocation for which we have no positive liking. It often requires several years to teach a girl a few airs on the piano, and it is difficult to distinguish her landscapes from death-bed scenes.

The world may owe everybody a living, but you must work for it before the account is paid and receipted.

What gets crowded out? Day by day, that is the great test of our life.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

Doctor Grinden says in his "Life:—"Action and enjoyment are contingent upon each other; when we are unfit for work we are always incapable of pleasure; work is the wooing by which happiness is won."

If the housekeeper would make out a program of duties for the several days of the week, and follow it carefully for a few weeks, say as carefully as the superintendent of a road division will his timetable in making up trains—for human life depends upon it in both cases—she will be surprised in a short time to find each hour bringing its regular duties, without any hurry or bustle.

As long as women are educated in the belief that wedlock is a region of ecstatic bliss, and the only means of securing the world's favor and respect, the vanity of men is in a degree admissible. Women themselves are largely responsible for the undue confidence of men. Many girls sanction their vices and impress upon themselves the idea that women must have masculine attention, no matter whether it comes from a hair-brained fop, an addle-pated "clod" or a sensible man and a true gentleman. If cultivated women permit men of inferior mental caliber to become their constant associates, they ought not to complain should they be ignored by men who are congenial and possessed of desirable qualifications.

When you find yourself almost overwhelmed with worries and care, find the steak is burning, the baby fallen out of bed, and your husband wants a sudden button sewed on—hold the baby with one arm, lift the steak with the other, and tell John to bring you a needle and thread. Say no more. There is a time when silence is not only golden but diamonds, and this is one of them.

"Isolation tends to contract the mental horizon. If men see but little of the world they are inclined to think that their own orbit is the one in which the most of humanity ought to revolve. A good Grange will take this and similar erroneous opinions out of the mind of any farmer and make him a vastly better man than he otherwise would have been."

About Railways.

How many miles of railway in the United States? 150,600 miles; about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? \$9,000,000,000.

How many people are employed? More than 1,000,000.

What is the fastest time made by a train? 92 miles in 93 minutes; one mile being made in 46 seconds, on the Philadelphia and Reading R. R.

What is the cost of a high-class eight-wheeled passenger locomotive? About \$8,500.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, about 8,000 miles.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping car? About \$15,000, or \$17,000 if "vestibuled."

What is the longest railway bridge-span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie bridge, 548 feet.

What is the highest railway bridge in the United States? Kinzua Viaduct, on the Erie road, 305 feet high.

Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper.

What road carries the largest number of passengers? Manhattan elevated railroad, New York; 525,000 a day, or 191,625,000 yearly.

What is the average daily earning of an American locomotive? About \$100.

What is the longest American railway tunnel? Hoosac tunnel, on the Fitchburg railway, 4 1/2 miles.

What is the average cost of constructing a mile of railroad? At the present time about \$30,000.

What is the highest railroad in the United States? Denver & Rio Grande; Marshall Pass, 10,852 feet.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel? One killed in 10,000,000. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

What line of railway extends furthest east and west? Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

How long does a steel rail last, with average wear? About 18 years.

What road carries the largest number of commuters? Illinois Central, 4,828,138, in 1887.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, 7 hours, 39 minutes and 16 seconds. Special theatrical train, June, 1886.

Thirty Diary Maxims for 1888.

Aim to do better than you did in 1887. Set your mark higher—reach it if possible. Know what each cow is producing. Weigh her milk every day. Give her better care, also feed. Treat her more kindly. Make better butter. Sell better cream. Furnish better milk for the factory. Raise your reputation as a dairyman. Sell your poorest cows. Buy or raise better ones. Keep the heifer calves from your best cows. Feed balance of milk to pigs. Have two-thirds of your cows come in in September or October, balance in different months of the year. Take a good dairy paper. Work more with your head. Fall into line with the best dairy thinkers. Examine the creamery books. If any one is beating you find out how they do it. Be intelligent. Be progressive. Avoid ignorance. Use a full-blood sire. Do your farm work with productive mares. Raise part of your colts in winter. Study to know what is the best variety of food for your animals. Read this carefully.—"Specialist" in Hoard's Dairyman.

Some farmers when urged to study and keep track of the daily papers reply that they have no time; that if they stopped to read, the weeds would get ahead of them and the bugs destroy their crops. Such men never take a holiday for fear they will lose their farms. Yet statistics show that about nine-tenths of the lunatics are farmers and their wives. It is this ceaseless, unexciting plodding without use of the brain that causes it. Out of 100 men about one-twentieth of professional men will be sent to the asylum for the insane and the balance are those who have done nothing but hard labor until their thinking apparatus gets out of order. How much do the farmers make while they are in the asylum? The poor wife who will have the oversight of the farm in this case should see that her husband uses his brain and takes time to read and study even if the weeds do get a start. They will not grow any faster than they do while he eats yet he does not become a Dr. Tanner because he cannot afford time to eat.—Col. Farmer.

All True.

If a man would eat, drink, die and be forgotten, let his dwelling place be in the city; if he would live, love and be remembered, let his habitation be in the country. In a great city man is alone, disjointed from man, and dependent upon himself, following the bent of his own appetites and passions. Tenants of the same roof know not the names even of each other and, separated by party walls, they are near neighbors no more than if they dwelt at the antipodes. It is only in the country that you have sympathetic society—neighborhoods in which the neighbors are not separated by brick walls nor by "line fences" if they are kept up, but bound together by so many good and neighborly acts, and where love and pity will always be his portion in adversity, who acts with neighborly kindness in prosperity.—N. E. Farmer.

The ability to raise calves on skim milk can be acquired by a little study and close observation of the animals themselves. I have a neighbor, a young man, who feeds about fifty calves a year, selling them to the butcher for veal. His calves are always in demand, and bring high prices, and yet they are fed wholly on skim milk after they are two weeks old. This young man is the best calf feeder I ever saw. I have seen calves he has fed that were equal to any I ever saw that drew the milk direct from the cow.

The essentials to success in feeding calves skim milk are as follows: The milk should be sweet when fed; it should be given three times a day to young calves; milk should be warmed to blood heat before feeding. Calves should not be overfed; the pails in which the milk is fed should be kept clean. Failures from feeding skim milk are due to overfeeding, feeding at irregular hours, giving the milk cold, sour, and in pails that are foul from decaying matter. If the calf is attacked with scouring, which is a common trouble when feeding skim milk, reduce the amount of milk fed at once, and check the trouble by giving parched flour, eggs or strong coffee. Scouring usually comes from some of the irregularities mentioned above. Our farmers in the northwest can often raise a nice bunch of calves by feeding the skim milk in the way I have mentioned, and sell the cream from every cow to the cream wagon. With oats to help them they can get along without oil meal or flax-seed if they so desire.

No one should be allowed to handle the calves unless he takes an interest in them. Thrifty calves fed on skim milk will gain from one and one-half to two pounds per day.—W. A. Henry.

W. D. Hoard recommends lime-water for scours in calves, and says that his plan is to use skim milk and a little oatmeal. There are three natural rules that should be followed: A calf should have its food as often as the mother gives it to him; he should have it sweet; and he should have it warm. These simple rules carried out, feeding not less than three times a day, will bring some remarkable results in calves. He had grown some splendid calves on sweet, warm whey, with a little oatmeal. As to preparing a calf for veal, he would feed it six weeks on skimmed milk. This he estimated to be worth 30 to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

Cream for coffee may be manufactured, and the forgery seldom detected, by beating the yolk of egg with one tablespoonful of cold water, heating the milk and pouring over the egg, stirring constantly, and still stirring when the boiling hot coffee is added. Milk to be drunk should be very cold, and the cream so thoroughly incorporated with it that there will be no thick lumps adhering to the sides of the glass, or rising to the top to be drunk off first.—Good Housekeeping.

The general purpose cow, to end up in a big bunch of beef, is a fallacy, for a good cow should be kept for milk until she is past profit to feed for beef. It does not pay to try to fatten old cows.—Hoard's Dairyman.

American statistics show a population of 800,000 paupers, 75 per cent. of which grows out of drunkenness. There are said to be 30,000 idiots in the country, three-fourths of whom are the children of drunken parents.

To the Michigan Grange.

Having been in California for the past two years, I desire to state that since the first of May last I have been personally in charge and have just finished fitting up and completing new Paint Works—double the capacity of the old establishment—where we are prepared to ship all orders within 24 hours of their receipt.

While in charge of the business in former years, never had any complaint, and will say that Paints today are of the same high standard—though much lower in price. Satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases. In addition to Rubber Paints we are now making a cheap, durable Paint—ten colors—for barns and out-buildings. Masters and Secretaries, write for special Grange prices. Please read carefully the following recent testimonials received by

O. W. INGERSOLL.

Homer Grange, No. 474, P. of H., Washington Co., Pa., June 14, '88.

Mr. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—Please ship me — gallons. Will say all our dealings with you are very satisfactory. Fraternally,
ELSWORTH JACKSON.

Clarion Co., Pa., June 16, '88.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, GENTLEMEN:—Ship me — gallons paint at once. The paint purchased from you last fall gave good satisfaction. CULBERTON ORR.

Fountain Co., Ind.

Mr. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—Have been a Patron and used your paint, which gave good satisfaction. ABNER S. GRAY.

Grange No. 794, P. of H., Pa., June 11, 1888.

Mr. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—Will have many orders for you soon, as the Paint on my house gave such good satisfaction. It will be little trouble where the paint recommends itself so highly. Fraternally,
FRANK AVERILL, Sec.

Williams Co., O., June 29, '88.

O. W. INGERSOLL, DEAR SIR:—Send me another lot of Paint; am well pleased with your Paint. EDWARD HINKLE.

Sherman Grange, No. 36, P. of H.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS:—Paint ordered and used last fall gave good satisfaction; am well pleased. E. C. HART, Sec.

When your "girl graduate" comes home from school or college with a lot of new ideas you are inclined to call "high-falutin"—whatever that may mean—and some little refinements you sarcastically refer to as "putting on style," and a great wish in her heart to do something to help herself and to continue the work you have aided her to begin, which you refer to in confidential interviews with your wife as "d— nonsense," take all these things into consideration, and instead of bidding her make puddings and mend shirts, help her to a life which shall satisfy in some measure her newly formed ambitions. The old thought was that the girl whose education was "finished," was to sit waiting at home for some one to come and marry her and take her to a home of her own. But now-a-days, the girl who believes in herself may dare to seek any congenial work, and be more honored in the doing than if she sat idly at home. So do not ridicule your daughters new-born aspirations, nor her desire to support herself. I have heard fathers wonder why their girls were not contented, saying they had good homes and ought to be satisfied, when the daughters did not have five dollars they could call their own once in six months, and any little proposed improvement in the home surroundings was met with, "I can't afford it!" Do not grudge the dollars for a few new books, nor for papers and magazines, and take an interest in them yourself. There must be home advantages and social privileges, and "things like other folks," if you will keep your caged birds singing. The young woman just from school must not be made to feel the home life is non-progressive, but that in its atmosphere she can continue to develop.—Beatrice in Michigan Farmer.

Experiments have proved that the tensile strength of a wet rope is only one-third that of the same rope when dry; and a rope saturated with grease or soap is weaker still, as the lubricant permits the fibres to slip with greater facility. Hemp rope contracts strongly on being wet, and a dry rope 25 feet long will shorten to 24 on being wet.



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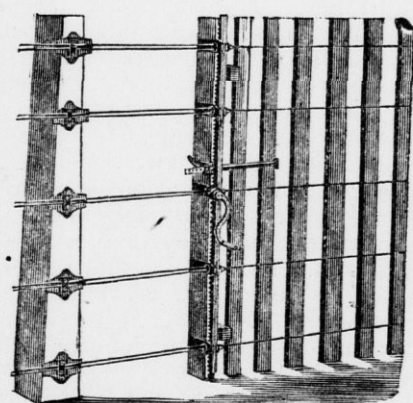
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Or any other Varieties of Grass or Clover let me know as I will have the freshest and best of all kinds. During the summer and autumn I will handle
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Plowing Out the Corn.

MRS. A. GIDDINGS PARK. The dew is dried from off the freshened leaves; The birds have finished all their morning song...

"Posts" and "Rails."

A friend of mine says there are two sorts of people in the world—"posts" and "rails," and a good many more rails than posts.

Whether it is right to divide the whole population of the earth quite so strictly, it is true that we all know a good many rail-like people.

Miss Rail's brother works beside Henry Brown in the office of the Daily Hurricane. They both set type, and Henry's patience is sorely tried by Master Rail.

I met two pretty young ladies traveling together last summer. One was always appealing to the other to know if they were to change cars at Osanto, or not until they reached Dunstable, or if they should not change at all.

Being a post is often unpleasant, but how much worse it is to be a rail! The post can stand by itself—but take it away and where is the rail?

Beware of Ice Cream.

It is a thankless task to warn young people of the evils of indulgence in cooling viands and drinks during the heated term.

Young people will be young people, but not very long, if they keep on gorging that insidious foe to health and life—ice cream.

The Michigan State Board of Health has published a book entitled "Shadows from the Walls of Death," and placed it in the public libraries of the State, in which the use of wall paper is condemned.

Cheap Wall Paper.

The Michigan State Board of Health has published a book entitled "Shadows from the Walls of Death," and placed it in the public libraries of the State, in which the use of wall paper is condemned.

As a substitute for poisonous papers and unwholesome kalsomines, Alabastine, the durable wall coating is being generally recommended by those whose opinions are entitled to consideration.

ALABASTINE CO.—Dear Sirs:—At your request I have analyzed specimens of Alabastine manufactured by the Alabastine Co., of Grand Rapids, and find no traces of poisonous material.

ALABASTINE CO.—Dear Sirs:—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago, is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied.

ALABASTINE CO.—Dear Sirs:—The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago, is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied.

Cutting Corn With a Reaper.

My neighbors laugh at me for spending so much on agricultural papers, but I continue to take them nevertheless, and have saved this fall more money in harvesting my own corn crop than would pay the subscription for the Country Gentleman for 20 years.

Bridget's Way of Boiling Potatoes.

"You must eat them as soon as you can," said my new cook. "But first they must be cooked," I said suggestively.

"Well, I don't, in general, answer questions that's axed in regards to me cooking," she answered, with the flattery evidently working in her system.

Peel the potatoes with a thin paring, "for the swateness of the crayturs lies next to the skin, an' ye shouldn't be slicin' it aff."

In all the steam. In five minutes shake the saucepan forcibly; take off the cover and leave the saucepan uncovered in a hot place for a few moments, shaking it two or three times in the meantime.

Try Bridget's method, good friends who are reading this account of it, and see if you are not ready to say, as Thomas Moore is reported to have said:

"A rose is a lovely creation, but give me a potato, boiled as my country-women alone can do it."

Don't forget either that when the potato is cooked its "atin' and not waitin' that it wants, according to Bridget.

A Brave Correspondent.

Auguste Rogy, a traveler of some note, has just sailed from New York on a tour around the world in the interest of agriculture and stock-raising, combined with a love of adventure.

The Forum for August will contain the second of a number of articles by Edward Atkinson on "Problems of Wages and Production." In this article he shows the insular quality of British economic thought and marks out the way for an American social science.

Hiram Sibley, the world-wide known seedsman, died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., on July 12. In early life Mr. Sibley was prominent in the development of the telegraph business in this country, and was for some years after its foundation the president of the Western Union Company.

Obituaries.

Whereas, The great Master of the Grange above has called from among us Sister Blanche Hull, a worthy member of Ravenna Grange; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Blanche Hull, the Grange has lost a worthy and respected member and an active co-worker, and while we are not disposed to cavil at the ruling of the great Master, we do feel that the parents, the Grange, and the community, have met with a great loss, and we therefore tender to the bereaved parents our sympathies as sharers of this great grief; also,

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for 90 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents, and a copy to the Ravenna Times and GRANGE VISITOR for publication, and also a copy spread on the Grange record.



Table of train schedules for Michigan Central, including routes to Niagara Falls and other destinations.

Lake Shore Route IS THE MOST DESIRABLE Between CHICAGO and NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.

Table of train schedules for the Lake Shore Route, showing times for various destinations like New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Table of train schedules for the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, listing times for routes to various cities.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. June 24, 1888.—Central Meridian Time.

Table of train schedules for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Westward direction.

Table of train schedules for Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Eastward direction.

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