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PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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

Blank book, ledger ruled, for Secretary to		
keep accounts with members	1	00
Blank record books (express paid)	1	00
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Withdrawal cards, per dozen		25
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By-Laws of the State Grange, single copies		
10c, per dozen		75
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By-Laws, bound	20	
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		1
per 100	40	1
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Schoolcraft, Mich KALAMAZO() NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$150,000.

Surplus \$10,000. Southwest cor. Main and Bendic Streets. Directors—Jacob Mitchell, John Den Blevker, Melancthon D. Woodford Melville J. Bigelow, J. Wilfred Thompson George T Bruen, Samuel A, Gibson, Albert S. White, Edwin J. Phelps E. O. Humphrey, N. Chase. EDWIN J PHELPS, President: MELVILLE J. BIGELOW, Vice-President; THOMAS S. COBB, Cashier. febryi

J. T. COBB,

SEC'Y MICH. STATE GRANGE,

Patrons' badges.....

Address.

D. DEGARMO, Highland Station, Oak-A · land, Co., Mich. Farm one half mile north of the station, breeder of Shorthorns of Pomona, Young Phyllis, White Rose, Bell Ma-hone and Sally Walker families. Stock of both Terms easy, prices low. Corsexes for sale. respondence solicited.

Zinc Collar Pads for Horses.

This is not an advertising paper but for the good of torses we take pleasure in saying that after many convertations with horsemen and seeing many certificates of veterinary surgeons and others, we believe that for curing and weventing sores on horses, there has been no better invention than the zinc collar pads, patented, manufactured and old by Dexter Curtis, of Madison, Wisconsin. who was superintendent of the department of horses at the World's New Orleans Exposition,—"Our Dumb Animals," Boston.

Country Versus Town.

I do not hate the brick and mortar piled, With weary toil to form the busy mart of trade, Only I better love the sunbeam's smile, Which freely falls on forest, hill and glade. Though much of grandeur, beauty, grace and May be displayed along the busy street-

Yet all combined may not the bosom thrill, Like the sweet flowers we crush with careless

Passing along the crowded thoroughfare
We see, 'tis true, the architectural pride;
We see displayed rich fabrics everywhere,
But want and woe may cower by their side. Lavish expenditure and wasting want,

Jostle each other in the eager rush,
The gaudy trappings which the rich may flaunt,
Seem mocking those whom poverty would

But when I gaze upon you mountain hight Crowned with its beauteous crest of burnished There's none to question my possessive right To all the loveliness that round it glows.

God made it for his children to enjoy,
Just as he made the sun to shine for all,
No fear of bold intrusion need alloy,
The sacred peace which o'er our spirits fall.

For all of nature's loveliness my heart gives

thanks;
'Tis mine, 'tis thine, as bounteous as free;
'Tis not for wealth, or power of lofty rank, But all alike are nature's tenantry.

Then those who dwell amid the jostling throng, Exposed to all the strife of worldly passion, I envy not, but smoothly glide along, Unawed by custom, or caprice or fashion.

And yet I want not for society or change, While seasons come and go with varied bloom; While birds of varied song throng either range, And chase away all loneliness and gloom.

Then give to me my quiet, rural home, Where air and sunshine reach me undefiled,
Be mine amid the blooming vale to roam,
Untrameled, free, contented—nature's child.
—Mrs. S. J. Cross, in Pacific Rural Press.

Agricultural Department.

What is a Farmer?

The farmer is to-day the most complete American citizen-with knowledge most comprehensive and all faculties developed. Besides the progressive spirit of the age which carries all with its tide, two agents have accomplished this result—the Agricultural paper and farm machinery.

Occasionally a man is heard from who takes more papers than he can read, but the progressive farmer would like to read more papers than he can take. Farmers have leisure for reading at certain seasons of the year. Agricultural papers, representing a class which outnumbers all others and a force in politics, discuss political topics. As a consequence, no class of citizens is better acquainted with the genius of our government, the science of political economy, the currency problem and tariff question.

Time was when book farming was ridiculed. The farmer to-day cares not whether he gets his information from books and papers or from conversation with others in meetings, conventions and institutes. From books he learns to analyze soils, the component parts of grains, how crops grow and feed, what different growing crops, discerns be--hence the farmer's business necessitates some scientific lore.

When ailments occur in the care of stock he learns from experience that by keeping posted and using common sense he may bring his animals back to out exactly the position they occupied. health better than many who profess to be veterinary surgeons.

Farmers have always been noted as weather prophets. Being out doors much and their business dependent upon information we were referred to "Le conditions of the weather, they have become rivals to Gen. Hazen and staff. Obtained from said U. S. Fish Co. by The General does not risk his reputa- sending one dollar. That said company, tion by predicting more than a day in addition to sending said book, would ahead, which farmers with the aid of make out an application to the members barometers do daily to their profit, es. of Congress or State Senator for the pecially in harvest. From long experi-ence the farmers claim to predict for a month ahead by the character of the new moon, and farther still for a coming season according to certain conditions in March and September. If one season can be predicted from the character of the previous one it would be valuable to the farmer in determining up the subject in any good encyclopæwhat crops to grow. For instance, if a dia and then if you wish to engage in farmer should plant ten acres of pota- their culture write to your State Senator toes when season and prices were favorable he must watch carefully or he will you want, and in due time you will re get rich in spite of everything.

The market reports are scanned by no class as carefully as by farmers. The telling you whether or not your request be a heavy loser by this scheme, even farmer who is best posted on the average amount produced, the visible movage amount produced are also beginning to the contracts of the contract o

the best prepared to intelligently market his crops and raise those most likely to be in demand. A few farmers near you must apply at once. Detroit raised immense quantities of onions a few years ago. They brought high prices and the farmers realized handsomely. The following year others not posted imitated the scheme, but in the fall spread them upon the ground and plowed them under for manure. The boom was gone. One farmer says when anything is way down, as prices for sheep last fall, he puts all his surplus cash into it and never fails to double his money inside a year. We will see how he comes out with his sheep now fatten-

The constant and necessary buying and selling not only keeps the farmer posted on prices, but teaches him bookkeeping and business habits. He naturally has a curiosity to know just how much he is losing year by year, and if wages, sales, purchases and accounts are matters of record it often saves disputes and is valuable for future reference. If an account is kept with each field he knows which crops are raised most profitably. S. B. Hammond once read a paper before some society on the relative cost of raising each farm animal to maturity which would be prized

by VISITOR readers. The second agency is farm machinery. The necessary outdoor exercise derides the machinery even if he does no other manual work. An agent of a binder told me the other day he had been sent for from miles to fix a binder which would not bind. While the hired agent quietly adjusted the parts, and goes off binding grain as if nothing had happened. The farmer knows his machines, how they are made, where each saves time when time is money. Business takes the place of drudgery, and one, requiring additional skilled labor. There is no trade, be it machinist, blacksmith, carpenter or bookkeeper, man materially in the business of farm- growth. ing; nor any branch of learning in

that will not benefit him on the farm. dwarfing all other faculties. It shall be left to the reader if the proposition stated at the commencement of this article has been proven-that the progressive spirit of the age, the general and business education afforded by agricultural papers, the mechanical skill necessitated by using machinery, have placed the farmer before the public today as the most complete American E. W. S. citizen.

German Carp.

In a recent number of the Visitor appeared an article with the above headparticular fertilizers are most used by ing. Also a recommendation from Bro. Cobb advising Patrons to go slow in tween injurious insects and useful birds answering the apparent though concealed advertisement of the United hoped for. States Fish Company.

Being interested in the subject I determined to investigate and accordingly wrote the U.S. Fish Company to find In return I received a sheet of questions and answers all relating to the propagation of German carp, and making the statement that for more explicit party who purchased the book, so that they (the party purchasing the book) would get a supply of carp sufficient to stock a small pond, &c. The article was neither more nor less than an alvertisement of Le Moyn's Fish Book.

To those interested in this matter of raising German carp, I would say: Look or member in Congress, stating what ceive from Hon. S. F. Baird, U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, a postal card

German carp. They are delivered from tion with it the names of men who had Oct. 15 to March 1, so if you want them

F. W. REDFERN.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR .- I received your favor reminding me of my absence from the columns of the VISITOR. The fact is valuable, or at least readable articles are not the product of inspiration -not with me at any rate. They require thought and time in their preparation, besides knowledge of or experience in the subject treated. Besides, I am almost discouraged in the endeavor to benefit my brother farmers in this way. I have so often urged a reciprocal exchange, through the VISITOR, of anything and everything calculated to benefit those of our calling, and so far have seen but little to encourage, except from Prof. Carpenter and yourself, and two or three others. Your desire to sustain the interest of the VISITOR, and to leave it successfully and permanently established, claims my entire sympathy. Your position as editor of a journal devoted wholly to the interests of the agricultural class, with no profit accruing or pecuniary interest in view, with no adequate resources from which to draw to pay for the necessary work, is not a sinecure. It confers distinction and honor it is true, yet the success which should follow the energetic and tireless velops the physical man. The farmer efforts you have put forth, is not commensurable; is not properly appreciated by the class for whose interests the VISITOR is devoted. Why is it not? Who in all the land disputes the principles upon which the Grange is founded? man was explaining his troubles the Who says they are impracticable? Who assumes that their adoption and appreciation by every agriculturist in the world would not be conducive of the greatest good to the greatest number, part belongs and its function, and the genius of the tools. This necessitates a knowledge and skill in mechanics and Do the capitalists? Do the clergy? the time-saving machinery injures no indeed, is a weak point or perhaps an unfortunate circumstance inasmuch as we find no real opponents, have no encounters or discussions, hence no interthe knowledge of which will not aid a est is aroused, no conversions, no This is one reason we do not prosper

which he may be specially proficient and why the Grange edifice has as yet risen scarcely above its foundation In towns the sharp competition has walls. We need opposition and persenarrowed men to the exclusive attention | cution to stir up our dormant energies. of one branch or idea, thus indirectly Human nature loves to fight. Action increases our zeal for the cause. The grand difficulty, however, is with the material with which the superstructure is to be built. It seems to require a geological age to effect any radical change in the minds and habits of the class under discussion. Preceding ages of conservatism and obedience to the power over them has established in their nature a shrinking dread of assuming their proper positions: Standing erect, or of taking advantage of circumstances to lift themselves from the menial station they have occupied, from the earliest historical times. Notwithstanding I have perfect faith in the final success of the Grange, of its eventually effecting the grand results

This article has taken a different direction than I intended when I commenced. I started out to find a little fault with the readers of the VISITOR, at least some of them. Last summer I de sired information in regard to constructing a cheap frost-proof out-cellar, and called for the experience of others; received just nothing. Wondering if everybody pitted their potatoes and roots or left them out in the cold. I set to work and have constructed a frostproof cellar of 2,500 bushels' capacity with no expense except for two pairs of hinges and perhaps five pounds of nails, cedar and labor not counted. If the Editor thinks it would be of any value I will write out a description for publication. By-the-way now, winter is just the time to begin such a structure by hauling the cedar:

ORIGINATING in northeastern Ohio, the Bohemian oats scheme has spread like a poisonous fungus throughout this and most of the neighboring states, until it promises to permeate the length and breadth of the land. Certainly it would seem that no man of average intelligence could fail to see at a glance that somebody must eventually were those primarily engaged in it to age amount produced, the visible moving supply, the amount held in store, is in stocking the streams of Illinois with astounded to hear mentioned in connec-

previously stood above reproach. This scheme has frequently been denounced as a swindle by the local press where it has appeared, but those denunciations have not prevented its re-appearance in some distant quarter. Moreover it has been quite difficult to get at the real plan upon which the scheme was being worked, and consequently the sharpers operating it; by the aid of a few stoolpigeons employed in each new neighborhood, have been able to work it over again. In this and the preceding issues of Farm and Fireside we have presented the most complete expose of this business we have yet seen. The reader who follows this expose carefully will see that the scheme is most cunningly devised to feed upon the greed of unprincipled tricksters on the one hand, and the credulity of ignorance on the other, and that unless checked it will bring upon the farmers of the country an enormous load of distress .- Farm and Fireside.

Botices of Meetings.

Michigan State Horticultural Society holds its meeting at Adrian, Feb. 9, 10, 11, at the Courthouse. Also the annual meeting of our Pomona

Grange on Feb. 11, and meeting of one of our subordinate Granges near by on Feb. 9.

Visiting friends will be entertained, and we would ask Patrons to report to Bro. H. C. Bradish of the Executive Committee of Lenawee Co. Horticultural Society. The meetings on Thursday will not conflict.

Hon. C. G. Luce, Master of the State Grange, will give a course of public lectures in Ionia County, commencing at Ronald Grange Hall on Feb. 23, at 2 P. M. Brother Luce will speak at several different Grange halls in the county. Time and place will be noticed in due time. W. A. INMAN.

The February meeting of Eaton County Po-mona Grange will be held at Roxana Grange ple such as the world has never seen?
Do the capitalists? Do the clergy?
Does the legal profession? As well might the golden rule be assailed. This, GEO. D. PRAY, Sec'y.

The next meeting of St. Joseph County Grange, No. 4, will be held at Centreville, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1886. 'A good programme is provided. All fifth degree members are expected to be present, and all fourth degree members are cordially invited to be present during the afternoon session.

A F. HOWARD, Sec'y. A. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

Program of Perry Mayo's lectures in Allegan Co., Mich.: Jan. 29, Plainwell; Jan. 30, Otsego; Feb. 1, Trowbridge; Feb. 2, Monterey; Feb. 3, Allegan and Cheshire; Feb. 4, East Casco; Feb. Allegan and Cheshile, 5, West Casco, Feb. 6, Ganges. W. H. Ely, Com.

The Van Buren County Pomona Grange No. 13 will meet in regular session at Lawrence, Thursday, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. All fourth degree members are cordially invited. J. E. PACKER, Sec'y.

Program for Clinton County Pomona Grange Program for Clinton County Pomona Grange No. 25, to be held at Bengal Grange Hall on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1886: Address of welcome, Courtland Hill; reply, Worthy Master Redfern; Paper by Frank Conn on Political Economy; Declamation, Sister Jenney; Selection, Dorr K. Stowell; Paper, C. M. Perry; Question for discussion, Resolved, That if sin and iniquity were removed from the world man would degenerate and education would be unwould degenerate and education would be unnecessary; affirmative, Master Redfern; negative, Courtland Hill. Evening session, public: Paper, Seymour Watson; Recitation, Nettie Smith.

I. D. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Lenawce County Pomona Grange will meet at Adrian at 10 a. m., Feb. 11, for the annual election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. All officers are expected to make a report of the success of the past year and recommend plans for future work. Now, Patrons, let us remember this is our County Grange, and let us all come with well devised plans for work, and let us feel free to lay them before the Grange. Come one, come all. MRS. A. J. SUTTON, Lecturer.

The next session of Barry County Pomona Grange will be held in Glass Creek Grange Hall, on Friday, Feb. 26, 1886. Grange will open in due form at 10:30 a. m. Words of welcome by Bro. C. A. Newland and response by Bro. Walter

Ross.

Subordinate Grange reports will be listened to and it is desired that each Grange choose a delegate who shall bring a written report of the con-

ition of his Grange.
Following is the work assigned by the Lecturer:
Music—"The Good Times Coming." Question-"Is strict discipline necessary in Grange Work! Bros. H. Honeywell and John Carreth.

Poem—Sister Anna Williams.

Question—In what way does it pay to give attention to house plants? Sister John Dawson. Solo-Sister Jennie Bramani.

Essays—Sisters Linnington and Biggs.
"Question—How shall we extend Grange principles and secure for them the attention and respect they deserve? "Bros. Evans, Robertson, Stone and Abbott. Recitations-Sisters Ross, Durfee, Reproble

Selections-Sisters Barrett, P. Otis and M.

An evening session will be held and the fifth degree conferred. N. SLAUSON, Lecturer. Banfield, Jan. 17, 1886.

Borticulture.

State Horticultural Society.

THE Michigan State Horticultural So-Horticultural Society.

All delegates who are members of the State Horticultural Society or its branches will be entertained by our Adrian friends. The headquarters of the Executive Board will be at the Central Hotel, where all who prefer will be accommodated at greatly reduced rates.

recently appointed pomologist of the Department of Agriculture at Washingassist in the discussions. Delegations tended beyond them. from Indiana and Ohio Horticultural Societies will be in attendance. For ids, at once.

of local horticultural societies. Methods nure. It makes no difference if the of purchasing and selling plants and grass extends on every side of the house trees. Comparative value. The best and if the manure has the vilest appearway. Announcement of committees.

special crops. Enriching Lawns. Methinjuries. Lawns and lawn bedding. Shrubs and their uses. Making walks and drives. Trees in and out of place. Selection and management of house plants. Sizes of pots to use; soil; drainage. Overcoming difficulties in living rooms. Managing the insects. House plantation; in garden crops. Horticulture in the Department of Agriculture at have, and its power for good.

Thursday morning, February 11.—Reof fruits. Miscellaneous business. Adjournment.

Roses.

Several years ago I bought a collection of ever-blooming roses, and selected for my garden a spot formerly used for a strawberry bed. The vines had been ploughed under a year before, and when I took possession, the ground was mellow and full of well-decayed vegetable matter. After the beds were laid off, I had a hole about two feet deep dug for each rose. These holes were filled half full of compost from the horse stable, which was well dug in. The earth was then filled in till the holes were almost full, and I carefully planted and watered the young plants. They began to bloom almost immediately, and by fall had become large, strong plants. They lived through quite which seemed to suit them exa number of varieties. They require a great deal of sun, and should be enriched only with old manure, as the fresh is liable to burn them up. Last spring I planted sixteen or eighteen varieties; two of them, Niphetos and Duke of Connaught, died, but the others grew very well. At this time-January -a few of the most tender varieties, such as Marechal Niel, Etoile de Lyon, etc., are growing in the pit, but the rest were left in the beds, with a slight protection of cedar boughs. The ground about them was mulched with litter from the stable. This serves the double purpose of protecting the roots from the cold and enriching the beds. -V. V., in Vick's Magazine for January.

Tomatoes for Thanksgiving.

Not canned either, but fresh from the vines, and in latitude forty-three degrees. I had half-a-dozen to-day with our Thanksgiving dinner have had them yearly, and one season had them as late as Christmas, but on that occasion the tomatoes were not much to brag about. Possibly many of your readers can tell the same story, but as I have never seen the subject alluded to in the pages of the Magazine, I shall, with your permission, tell the "how."

up some of the strongest vines full of green tomatoes and hang them up by not to cut in the eye." the roots in a frost-proof cellar. The fruit will gradually ripen, and you can have a few every Sunday. They do not color so deeply nor taste so strongly as those grown in the open air, the color being a pale pink, and the tomatoes tasting cool, sweet and juicy. After this date, especially if there is any humidity must have a memorandum book and the beginning of home and school life, in the cellar, those that are left on the pencil, when a person makes application not as a thing by itself, but as a part vines begin to get soft and pulpy and for aid in money (if more than you soon decay.

I formerly hung them up with the roots exposed; but this season I enveloped them in paper flour sacks, which was an improvement, as being more cleanly. The foregoing is a very simple experiment, and will prolong the enjoyment of fresh garden sauce for several weeks .- R. Calvert.

Portable Strawberry Beds.

An old negro in one of the New England States, it is stated, is making a great success in a small way, by growing strawberries in pails. Not a bad idea, ciety meets at Adrian February 9 to 11, at least under certain circumstances. by invitation of the Lenawee County He had his pails, when a reporter called to see him, setting on benches back of his shanty, and the strawberries were the finest ever seen. He moves his strawberry beds about as circumstances require, and can easily bid defiance to the elements that often harm the plant or berry. It is a matter worthy of consideration by those who have little Mr. H. E. Van Deman, of Kansas, the ground and would like to grow strawberries. In towns and cities the plan would seem to be feasible, and perhaps ton, will be present at the meeting to it might, under some conditions, be ex-

FERTILIZING THE LAWN .- A corresrailway rates and other information, ad- pondent of a contemporary says: In dress Secretary Garfield, at Grand Rap- cities it is very customary for people owning small pieces of grass to cover Tuesday, February 9.—Address of the whole area in late autumn or early welcome, and response Management winter with a heavy coat of stable mathe whole area in late autumn or early ance and odor imaginable, the lawn Wednesday, February 10. + Fertilizers must be manured and this is the way to -for the orchard, the garden, the small do it. Now, I wish to disabuse the fruit plantation. Green manuring. Com- minds of people who think this is the mercial fertilizers. Special manures for only way to maintain a good turf. It is not even the best of many ways. It is ods of applying fertilizers. The relation not at all necessary that one sacrifice of bees to horticulture-benefits and the beauty of the green turf or that one endure the vile odor of fermenting manure in order to keep up the fertility of the lawn. Plain ground bone, and Mr. Wilde says it may be quite coarsely ground, scattered over the surface at the rate of five pounds to the square rod, will disappear so as not to be observed plants in and out of place. Orchard and makes an excellent manure. I have drainage. Is it practicable? How to used ordinary wood ashes with excellent used ordinary wood ashes with excellent overcome difficulties. Rotation in fruit results. A compost made of the droppings from the poultry house mixed with road dust or sifted coal ashes, pul-Washington. A retrospective view. verized and sown broadcast, does not in Needs. Promises. What we ought to the least disfigure the lawn and produces immediate and excellent results. Mrs. Winans, of Benton Harbor, says that toports of committees. The nomenclature bacco stems broken up finely and sown upon the lawn will produce a very dark green verdure. Use any of these plans rather than spoil the appearance of the them high as scholars—whose manugrass half the year, that it may be beautiful the remainder. The sacrifice is entirely uncalled for .- Western Rural.

Communications.

The Grange and Co-operation

JEFFERSON, Jan. 8, 1886. EDITOR VISITOR .- I was very much interested in reading the article of W. Beal in the January number of the VISITOR in relation to co-operation, and sincerely believe it is a subject well worthy the attention of the Grange in general. I was also very much amused in reading Bro. Cobb's account of the session of the State Grange held eleven a cold winter without protection, and years ago, when the grand idea of nearly bloomed finely the next year. A friend every member was a general improvewho had bought roses at the same time ment in the financial condition. Now said to me, "You must water yours; they how far that idea might have been folare so much larger than mine." I never lowed up and carried out in general indid, however, after they were first plant- terest to the Grange is a question which ed, and think the difference was due to has not as yet been thoroughly settled. n fully of the opinion that actly. Since then I have bought roses the early discouragement of Granges almost every year, and have tried quite meddling with mercantile matters, and interesting themselves in a general way with the financial improvement of their association, was a much greater calamity to the organization, than any other that has ever befallen it, and lost it more members than all else combined. I was one who, in the early history of the Grange, believed such purpose to be unwise and well calculated to bring the Grange into general disrepute; but close observation has proved to me, beyond question, that the reverse is true. I would be very glad to hear from some of the old correspondents who are full of wisdom on all questions of interest to the. Grange upon this subject, and, perhaps, at some future date, will give my experience in this matter. A. L. D.

How to Treat Frauds.

BROTHER COBB:-A good while since, if memory serves me, Brother Woodman informed us that a man pretending to be a Patron called on a Patron in Ontario and obtained money, and now you inform us that the same thing has been done again in the state of Maine, both times by a man from Michigan; and so far as I can learn the only remedy either you or Brother Luce has prescribed is: "You must grin and bear it." As I have not lived in this world "150 years, more As late as possible before frost I dig or less," for nothing, I hope I will send you a "sovereign remedy," "warranted

Thave observed that the esoteric work of the Grange is so simple that any vileasily worm out the annual word "by hook or by crook"; so I have lost all confidence in simple tests.

Now for the recipe. As a Patron would give a beggar) take out your book and pencil and ask for and set down his or her name; ask the State, name and to regard skill in the use of his own lannumber of his Grange; the name of the Master; have they a hall? if so, how far and what direction from a postoffice (its dunce; had he written to put what he

this State for obtaining money under usefulness would our home training and false pretenses? Tell the person to sit down and make yourself easy while I get up my team; then we will ride to the telegraph office, as I am going to tele-graph to your Master. A Patron would seldom find a fraud there on his return. Remember the old adage, "A penny saved is as good as two earned." Therefore, use the telegraph instead of the test where money is concerned. Patrons may need help; if honest they will stand any test and it will not hurt them. Had the brother in Maine done so he would have saved \$15 at least.

In the winter of 1834-5 I composed a fable. I saw it, many years after, in a Detroit paper, taken from a Utica, N Y., paper, which said: We do not know the author; it was sent to us from-

Truth and Untruth were traveling along a road. Truth was dressed in good style with beautiful clothing; Untruth was naked and badly deformed. On their way they came to a beautiful expanse of water. Untruth said: Let us go in swimming . Well, said Truth; and jumped in. Truth took off his clothing and jumped in also, and not being afraid soul. And in such writers the style is kept near the shore and while Truth Untruth has appeared in Truth's clothes, and Truth has had to go about naked; and people do not like to see the naked truth.

Your old friend. UNCLE SI.

Paragraphs from My Diary.

ENGLISH IN OUR HOMES AND IN OUR SCHOOLS.

"Just at the age 'twixt boy and youth, When thought is speech, and speech is truth."

This is an important period. One in which the child should be trained both at home and at school to give thought its best or natural expression. Neglect this opportunity, and it is a golden one as regards the speech of the young, and we will have such results as we afterwards hear of in the students' educational course. Harvard graduates every year a certain number of men-some of script would disgrace a boy of twelve. And yet the college cannot be blamed, for she can hardly be expected to conduct an infant school for adults.

The art which was intended to be a great aid to man-the art of grammarhas almost become a curse. The parrotlike plan of teaching grammar by rote, as by nouns, adjectives, verbs and so on to the end of the chapter, has done incalculable mischief in our schools. Whether the child knows the word is a noun or not, is not the point, but that he should understand the meaning of the sentence as a whole is of the first importance. Don't teach grammar simply by rote or precept. But teach grammatical accuracy by example. Always put your own thoughts in good, correct English, and your pupils will soon learn to do the same. They will soon learn what the nine parts of speech are, and how to use them, whether they can call them by name or not. Learning to put Latin and Greek in correct English is good exercise. It is the English thoughts that we want, first and last. But the study of Greek and Latin can be so pushed as to harm the study of English. James Payn, the novelist, gives this good bit-"The young man's education had been classical, and did ot, therefore, include ste ling."

Rufus Choate spent some time each day in rendering into English passages from another language. It is thus that he became such a master of the best and richest English speech. A student canlearns in school unless he can make it Carlyle, "as a passive bucket to be pumped into, whether you consent or

to no creature.' Again, avoid school-master's English. Frigid correctness is the bane of all art. It is not nature's way. Call a spade a spade. "I have been trying for years," said a school-girl the other day, "to say, I rose at seven, instead of got up-got is such a horrid word." Do you say retire instead of go to bed? "Oh, yes; I have been taught to avoid common extalks about the "culinary department." the "hymeneal altar," "author of our being," "maternal relative," "ebonized coursers," "caskets for the remains of the departed," "liquid refreshments," person which is referred to in the rule of a seminary quoted in Longfellow's Kavanagh, a rule that forbade the young ladies to cross their benders, that taught them not to call their father a cooper, lain who has taken the four degrees can but a barrel merchant; not a farmer, but a patron of husbandry; not a blacksmith, but an artizan in iron, and so on to the

end of the chapter. not as a thing by itself, but as a part and parcel of every study in which the mother tongue is used, whether orally or in writing; if the pupil had been taught guage as an essential of scholarship, and without which he would be a learned school instruction have been to the pupils in them.

"Scholars come too soon," says Bacon, "and too unripe to logic and rhetoric, arts fitter for graduates than children and novices." "Many a clever boy," says Sir Walter Scott, "has been flogged into a dunce, and many an original composition corrected into mediocrity " teacher should endeavor to give his pupils enough but not too much help in his writing, to be a staff but not a crutch to him.' To correct all his errors for him is almost as bad as to make no corrections at all.

A good book, a good speech or a good essay cannot be produced by one who has nothing to say. Form is one the thing in English composition, and subclothing of thought, words without thought however skillfully arranged and richly tricked by the art of rhetoric, gram of the former year. such words must still bear the same relation to words with thought that an inyour best and if you have any merit as a It is true that some writers can assimilate the best thoughts of others so thoroughly that they make him their own, and if those thoughts appear in something of the style they once wore it is not copying, but reproducing a style and something more. Thus Keats profited by his study of Spencer and Milton. Thus Demosthenes copied and recopied Thucydides into a style of his own into which the strength of Thucydides had passed. Thus Franklin studied Addison till he got his thought and style, then molding both into one which though resembling Addison's was decidedly his own style.

Our Winter Guest and why He stays with Us.

In summer he is a traveler, enjoying sunshine, fresh air, and change of scenery. He thinks "there is no place like home"-at least he hopes so. He has sampled rural cookery from Maine to Florida, and enjoyed every variety. He is familiar with the moose and samp of the one, and the hog and hominy of the other. He knows the habits and nice points of every breed of poultry, for he has not made a special study of the farmer's hen-roost for nothing. He knows the peculiar aroma of each variety of hay, from the sweetscented, fragrant marsh grass, to the rankest, mustiest jumbo clover, for he has made his dainty bed from every kind.

He enjoys excursions, chance acquaintances, stolen pleasures, and forbidden fruit. He smokes his pipe in your hay-mow, or under your stack with delicious nonchalance, and should it chance by his carelessness to burn to the ground, he is not overmuch distressed; such calamities have befallen him before, and he has survived thembesides, he is neither director nor stock. holder in any insurance company—why should he lament? Sufficient resting places yet remain for him,-why should he be troubled for the loss of one?

This summer is one perpetual picnic. He has no cares to distract, no fences to repair, no acres to till, no crops to harvest, no family to provide for, no wife to call for new bonnets and gowns. 'He toils not, neither does he spin."

But as winter approaches, our happy rover finds it necessary to change his not be said to know anything of what he mode of life to correspond with the changing temperature. He teels the intelligible to others. "To sit," says need of warmer quarters and less ventilated clothing. The falling snow and chilling winds forcibly remind him that not, can in the long run be exhilarating the picnic season has ended, and bring to his recollection the fact that our kindness has provided snug, comforta-

Guest. But society is something of a stickler for economy. It demands compliance with certain conditions before he can be admitted to these harbors of refuge. pressions." This is the culture that He is required to commit some petty crime before he can share the hospitalities of our comfortable jails; and he is not one to find fault with so reasonable a condition,—not he. So he steals a coat, or robs a hen-roost, or breaks "lower limbs"—the same part of the open a car, taking especial care that he shall be seen and caught, that his title may be clear-not to mansions in the skies-but to a snug home for the winter. He is taken most willingly before his friend the magistrate, and cheerfully admits the charge against him. He has no desire to make his entertainers needless trouble, but is ready to comply with any formality they may think desirable. If good English had been treated fron He is convicted, and with demure looks

name); how far from a telegraph office and which way? Set these all down. Now say: Do you know the penalty in had been done, of how much greater tattered wardrobe, and replace his worn-

out shoes, we send a doctor to care for him when sick. We make him comfortable and happy. We surround him with bolts and bars, and lock his bedroom at night, but these only protect him from dangers without. He needs them for no other purpose. He loves his winter home too well; it would be a sad fate that should compel him to

leave it before the return of the robins. Meanwhile we outside, his entertainers, are toiling through frost and snow, scrimping, saving, and denying ourselves, to provide food and clothing for ourselves, our loved ones-and for him. But do we ask him to degrade his lofty soul by labor, to render any recompense for our hospitality? Oh no, he is our invited guest. We uncomplainingly, if not cherfully, entertain him from our place where I then resided. The fable: stance is another. If words are the scanty means, until the picnic season returns, and send him forth well-fed, recruited and strong, to repeat the pro-

In all seriousness, fellow Patrons, have we not pursued this foolish policy long geniously constructed scarecrow bears enough? Is it wise to continue to offer to the farmer who made it. In the best a premium upon crime by feeding and as Untruth had no clothing on him he writers words and thought are, in some clothing, in idleness, the prisoners in our mysterious way, united, like body and county jails? Is it not a mercy both to public and prisoner, to provide him swam out into deep water; but Untruth the man. Consequently it is idle to with steady, healthy, life-giving labor, strive to secure a good style by imitating and to insist that if he will not work, was away from shore slipt out and put a favorite writer, for the best part of a neither shall he eat? Let him break on Truth's clothes and fled Ever since good style cannot be got that way. Write stone to macadamize our streets; let him do any rough work that will not writer it will appear in your own style. materially interfere with free, honest labor; let every able-bodied tramp, given a meal or a lodging, be compelled to give its equivalent in honest toil; and vagabonds and jail-birds will soon be scarcer in Michigan than they are today. The evil is fast increasing. Shall it be remedied? C. C. McDermid.

Battle Creek, Jan. 20, 1886.

New Year's Day on the Coast.

It has been a source of considerable pleasure that I have received the VISITOR regularly since I have been in California. It is not quite a year since I left Kalamazoo with such a vivid remembrance, of the very cold season we endured last winter. I want to give some of your readers (who have never enjoyed a Christmas or New Year's in a clime like this of California), an idea of how much different it is than living where the mercury runs out the bottom of the thermometer, nearly. A friend and myself crossed the bay from San Francisco New Year's Day, and took the narrow gauge railroad for San Jose. We alighted from the cars and strolled about the place which is a very nice town with a number of street car lines, taking one all over the city and to Santa Clara. They have the city well lighted with electricity, with a tower in the center of the city and a number of single light poles through the outskirts. The park is situated in the place similar to the one in Kalamazoo with a very nice court house on one side. The grass was several inches high in the park and roses and geraniums in bloom. We took our New Year's dinner at the St. James, over which our genial host, Mr. Beach, presides. The table was provided with all the delicacies that one could wish-except strawberries-which have only been out of the market about six weeks. An old forty-niner, staying at the hotel, said this was the mos lightful winter he had passed upon this coast. After dinner, we got a pair of mustangs from the livery, and drove over a fine road of seven miles to Alum Rock a small mountain resort, and it was a very delightful drive up into the canyon with the cool, refreshing breeze from off the ocean. We then drove to Santa Clara and by some very fine orchards which, when a little later they will be in blossom, it will seem like fairy land. I have already taken up too much space. F. H. P.

Jan. 5, 1886.

A Few Facts About Figures.

It is said that figures will not lie, and guess that is so, but we are often astonished at their results. Some years ago a neighbor was planting corn for ble homes for homeless wanderers like me, when we got into conversation himself. He determines to accept our about the increase of numbers in geokind hospitality, and becomes our Winter metrical progression. I told him I metrical progression. I told him I would sell my farm of 320 acres for one kernel of corn for the first ten acres, 2 kernels for the second ten acres, and so on, doubling the corn for every 10 acres. He put his hand in his pocket and took out a handful of corn, and said he would take that bid, offering me the corn and asked for the deed. But I told him we would figure it out and see if it would amount to a whole handful, and we found that it amounted to 131,000 bushels. Col. Whitney Jones, of Lansing, who was once Auditor General of Michigan, bought in 1836 eighty acres of land in Bengal for \$2.50 per acre and sold it in 1871 for \$10.00 per acre, and after the sale he counted up the profits and found that his land cost him \$80 per acre, besides paying taxes on it for 35 years. A smart, bright young lad commences to smoke cigars at 16, and only smokes two cigars a day at 5 cents but merry heart, receives his sentence each, which is very moderate for this fast age, but at the age of 56 he foots up fast age, but at the age of 56 he foots up Behold him then, our happy, cheerful the bill and finds that he has wasted in guest! Farewell for a period, distracting cigars \$2,336, enough to buy a decent cares and fears! Three square meals a who would think that any man day are certain, without the trouble of in Clinton County had puffed away a going to market, or even giving directions to the cook. We warm his bedroom by steam, and carefully protect having but little means thinks he will him from drafts of air. We provide provide for his wife a legacy when he is is 60 years of age, and then steps out where insurance policies are never issued. His wife draws the \$1,000 and rejoices that her deceased partner had been so thoughtful of her lone widow- insert it. There are a variety of ideas hood. But the schoolmaster comes as to what are wholesome recreations around and foots up the cost of the for both the old and the young, but all precious legacy, and computing the rate at one per cent. a year, which is very low for life insurance, and it amounts to \$4,421.53. What a blessing is life in-surance! The increase of money at in-proportion than any other calling, beterest bears no relation to the rate per cent. Thus 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. added together and compounded for a term of years is not equal to 10 per daily labor. cent. for the same time. A given sum at 6 per cent. for 100 years, compound interest, produces 17 times as much as the same amount would produce at 3 per cent., and 10 per cent. for the same time amounts to 16 times as much as 7 per cent., and 690 times as much as 3 per cent. It is said that 250 years ago, Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York now stands, was purchased of the Indians for \$24. If that amount had been kept at compound interest at "I feel a deep interest in the Grange and I behad been kept at compound interest at 7 per cent. till now, the accumulation would exceed the present value of the whole city and county of New York with all its banks and railroads, its palaces and costly temples. The Chicago Express says that a single dime at 5 per cent. compound interest from the commencement of the Christian era, would now amount to 32,000,000,000 of spheres of solid gold, each sphere as large as this earth, and that it would take a person 1,600 years to count the globes at the rate of 100 per day. If some old miser had just opened his heart and put ten cents at interest at that time, for the good of mankind, we would now have gold enough for everybody, and would not need to quarrel about greenbacks. These statements astonish us, and yet but few people are willing to run over the computations to detect mistakes. CORTLAND HILL. Clinton County.

Intemperance.

Avoid intemperance in eating, drinking and language; also in work and recreation.

Every thing that has life must have food to sustain that life, and we are so constituted that we must have a greater or less variety to keep our systems in good health, but intemperance in eating has caused more sickness and consequently sorrow than we are willing to acknowledge. We load our tables with delicacies to tickle our palates and too often call in the physician to cure us of over-indulgence at table, when fasting is really all we need.

We occasionally hear of a crank or a miser who will starve themselves, but that is not the trouble with the greater part of the human family. The love of good food is, we believe, universal, though tastes may differ as to what is pleasant or wholesome. What is one man's meat is another's poison, and each one must judge for himself both as to quantity and quality necessary to preserve health. We are not enjoined to avoid eating but intemperance in that regard. Next comes drinking. This is also a necessity, and we suppose if we only used what nature provides for us to need this caution. Unfortunately "man has sought out divers inventions" as regards drinks. Coffee, tea, cocoa and chocolate are of a harmless nature when used in moderation, but those of an alcoholic nature are always deleterious. It would take a more ready pen than mine to tell all of the misery they have caused. Their smallest use is intemperance in its most blighting form, and we are cautioned at the close of every meeting to avoid intemperance in drink-

ing.
In language. This we think is intended to caution us as to allowing our imagination to outrun the exact truth, also to refrain from by-words and slang phrases, and above all from profanity. "To swear is neither brave, polite or wise." The Bible tells us, "Swear not at all." We know it is a sin and a true Patron will not so far forget the precepts of our Order as to indulge in so decided an intemperance in language. We should not allow ourselves to say anything derogatory to the Grange. Never prophesy its death or even its dormancy, for no Grange becomes dormant except its members make it dormant. As children who are continually being told they are ugly will be apt to be so; in like manner a Grange whose members are fearful of its demise will be apt to surrender its charter.

Also in work. This is where Patrons forget the injunctions they receive at the Grange more often than in any other regard. It seems almost impossible to not occasionally overstep the limits of wisdom in laboring, but we believe our daily lives can be so ordered as not to over-work as a rule. Many seem to take particular pride in outstripping their neighbors in the amount of work they can perform. We believe there is no real credit belongs to one who can boast of doing two days' work in one. It would be better for the world and themselves if they would labor less with the hands and more with the mind. Work well planned is so much easier accomplished, we think all will acknowledge. If we were more careful to avoid over-indulgence in eat-

And recreation. There are but few Patrons who need this caution. It might have been omitted better than any of agree as to the necessity of the same in some form. It is the lack of recreation that makes our farmers and their wives cause people of other callings have a greater variety and their minds are more interested in things outside of their

We sometimes think that picnics and Grange feasts are really more labor than recreation, but, after all, they are a change from the daily routine and do good for that very reason.

Postal Jottings.

lieve it is doing a great good. I wish there might be established in every community in this country a Grange in which men of different degrees of influence and intelligence could come together to discuss matters in which they have a common and deep interest. The Grange was born in order to help along the agricultural cause, and although it has had its ups and downs I believe that there is a day of increasing pros-perity for it, and I hope that its growth will be encouraged everywhere, as nothing but good grows out of its influence."

EDITOR VISITOR .- The Lowell District Council held its annual meeting at Vergennes Grange Hall, Jan. 9, 1886, and to the disappointment of every one present, there was a fair attendance, notwithstanding it was neither sleighing or decent wheeling but an extremely cold day. Alton Grange (where Sister Mayo lectured a short time

since) was well represented.

The special order was the election of officers.

After the election the Worthy Lecturer was instructed to secure a lecture for each Grange within the jurisdiction of the Council to be paid for by the Council. The next meeting of the Council will be held at South Boston Hall, Thursday, Feb. 4. Program: Each member to give a quotation and name the author. All to use the query box. Subject for discussion, "Who are legal voters at school meetings." A recitation or select reading from each Grange.

NEARLY a year ago I sent a jotting to the VISITOR saying that we were going to build a new hall for Grange purposes, which is now an accomplished fact. A poses, which is now an accomplished fact. A lew of the Patrons of this Grange organized a stock company and about the first of June commenced the foundation. Nov. 15 Sister Mayo lectured in the Hall which was crowded to overflowing. Our building is two stories, 26x70, store room below. The 4th of Dec. we had a public meeting and celebrated the organization of the Grange in festive style. Our membership has nearly doubled within the last year and still they come. It is not much trouble to get subscribers for the VISITOR amongst Patrons, but would like a few copies to distribute outside the

Pittsford. OAKWOOD Grange has come to the front in the recognition of Woman's rights. At the recent election of officers, all offices were filled with strong minded Sisters except two (Chaplain and Secretary's) and, now, to make us feel our de-pendence, the Worthy Gate Keeper says she will admit none to the Hall except the officers and sisters of the Grange, and is preparing to hang out a banner inscribed, "No Brothers need apply." Think of the situa in! Our Worthy Chaplain joins us in asking your sincere sympathies and prayers in this, our precarious position. Yours in doubt as to our future.

Why don't the farmer stop and think what a power a united band of farmers would be. They would not be compelled to drink the dregs of many a bitter cup which is now set before them. Many have joined the Grange for the sole object of making a fat purse, not thinking the social, intellectual and moral features were most prominent, so many have been disappointed and become unfaithful, and thus the membership has fallen off. The Grange is just what we need to give us courage, faith, patience and confidence in ourselves; it makes better men and women of us. Give us more lecturers and see if the farmers cannot be waked up to the fact that the

Grange is just what they need.

What is there in the name Grange that some people have such a horror of? I have asked some if they did not want to subscribe for a good paper. "What is the price and what kind of a paper is it," they ask. I tell them it is one of the best papers printed; is a farmer's paper and only 50 cents a year. "Well, they say, that is cheap enough." then we think we are going to add a new name to our list, but when told it is the GRANGE VISITOR they don't want to hear any more. They say, "I am not a Granger, I don't want that paper.," and no amount of talking will persuade them to just read our paper. We have taken the GRANGE VISITOR ever since it was published and would as soon think of going without our dinner as to go without the VISITOR. VERGENNES, Jan. 12, 1886.

MEN gain knowledge by observation, through interchange of thought, by speech and study for which books and papers supply the means. All these ways are open to every farmer whose senses are unimpaired. If he fail to improve opportunities the fault is his own and, withal, the loss that is sure to follow .- Husbandman

ARE reports from Granges in regard to action of delegates after their return from State Grange in order? If so, I want to re-report that the del egates from this district came home full of zeal and with vim enough in them to give a good report in an able and entertaining manner and have visited every Grange in the district and imparted what they could of their added Grange spirit to each. Let us hear from other districts, and if the delegates haven't done good work don't send the same ones again.

Berrien county.

I see my subscription has expired and send you 50c for one year. I like the VISITOR very much. Every farmer should take it, and farmers should be more united in their work. The Grange movement no doubt is a good one and if adhered to would result in much good. Farmers should aim to be the first class to move in every reform made for the benefit of mankind, but as a class they are slow to move even in their own interest. Papers as a general thing are doing more for them than they are doing for themselves. They are afraid of one another. I am not a Patron, but approve of their principles and may join them some day. Yours for the right,

MARSHALL, Jan. 10, 1886. THOS. LANE.

You ask for something of interest to the Order, so I will contribute my mite. Just say to thoughtless readers that the habit of hammering ing, housekeepers would not need the caution to avoid intemperance in work as much as they now do.

thoughtless readers that the habit of namineting on the tire of the wagon wheel to get off frozen dirt (as I see so many doing this winter) is a bad practice as every blow has a tendency to draw or

stretch the tire, and soon the tire will need set-ting again in consequence of a little heedless-JOSEPH SMITH.

I SEND fifty cents to renew my subscription for VISITOR. I received the package of VISITORS and have distributed most of them. I have tried and have distributed most of them. I have tried to have all the members of our Grange subscribe for it, but they cry, "too hard times." I notice that they take from one to four other papers and periodicals that are not half the benefit to them that the Grange and its principles are. If they would spend half the time to look into the causes of the hard times that they do in grumbling and finding fault they would have a better knowledge of their duties to themselves and their co-labores. What we want is pure Patrons—those that will come right forward and work with a will that is firm as a rock, those that are not afraid to be sneered at and called honest Patrons. There is no great reform brought about but it has to contend with bitter opposition. What we need is right to make right. We have too many milk and water members who joined the Grange because some one else did. I do not think any one ought to join any society without an honorable purpose and they ought to do all in their power to sustain that purpose. If all the pennies that go out of almost every family in a year for little things that could be gotten along without and nobody suffer for were saved they would find at the end of the year they would have enough to pay for the VISITOR several times over. I do not look upon any one as a genuine Patron who does not avail himself of all the benefits there are to be derived from it. I know from experience that is one of the causes why there is such a falling off among some of our Granges.

MRS. M. M. CHILD.

WHEN every Grange family takes a Grange paper the cause will flourish like a green bay tree, and we will have intelligent boys and girls

and better men and women .-- The Advance.

KEELER Grange officers were installed on the 14th inst. by Bro. John Goss, of Bangor, he being our representative to the State Grange. After the installation he gave an enthusiastic report of the State Grange. The blizzard kept us from enjoying that body, so we scan the VISITOR for morsels of Grange food and have been liberally rewarded in the reports. Bro. Beal has taken the dilemma by the horn when he, agitates co-operation. This is a part of Grange work we foolishly neglect. We believe nothing would so build up the Order as co-operation in business. It is just as much a duty to save as to earn.

Weather is comfortable, sleighing fair, wood getting brisk. Letters from the Northwest are full of interest, also those from California and Colorado. Aunt Prue, we send greeting to you and yours, wishing you success. The new de-partment is in good hands, and we hope much from her suggestions. Her starting subject is a good one and we want to hear more about it.

THE suggestion thrown out by Bro. Milton Chase in last VISITOR in regard to committees being appointed by the Granges to visit millers and investigate their manner of doing business is, in my opinion, a good one. If farmers would show more interest in this matter of grinding and tolling grists, millers would be less inclined to steal by excessive tolling. I do not know how it is at other places, but our miller here at Decatur makes a practice of taking one-fifth of a grist of wheat for gainding, no matter how clean it is. I think we should have a remedy and hope there will be a general agitation of the subject all along the line until an improvement is effected.

NEWAYGO County Pomona Grange, No. 11, held an interesting session at Hesperia, on the 13 and 14 of Jan Hesperia Grange gave a feast to over one hundred the last day of the meeting. The discussions were interesting and spirited leaving a good impression upon Patrons and all outside the gates. MARTHAM. SCOTT, Past Secretary.

I saw in the VISITOR a hog cholera cure and as I think an ounce of prevention is worth

pound of cure, I will give my experience. When the hog cholera first came into my neigh-When the hog cholera first came into my neighborhood and all my neighbors' hogs had it, there was a good deal of excitement. The hog owners were more excited than their hogs. I had a nice lot of hogs and expected to lose the nice lot of hogs and expected to lose the most of them. But I thought I would try some preventive means so I fed my hogs all the salt brine and ashes they would eat and not one of my hogs had the cholera then nor have they since. I am sure if farmers would keep a box or trough of salt and ashes where the hogs could get it when they want it that hog cholera would soon be run out and be with the past.

IN THE VISITOR of Jan. 15 M. wishes the opinions of farmers upon a practical question: Does it pay farmers to give one-eighth tenth of a crop to have it ground for feeding stock? I don't think M. has been a farmer long, or has not taken much interest in feeding stock. I have been a farmer and feeder of stock for nearly fifty years and my observation and knowledge satisfied me that it would pay to give half of the corn to have it ground for cattle, and I have it ground very fine. And I think worth a quarter more when ground for feeding horses and the same for feeding hogs. I can't say so much about feeding wheat as I never feed much wheat to stock, but if I did I would have it ground.

If ground feed is not cheapest, best and most healthy, why is it that the Chicago street-car horses are all fed on ground feed? I should like to have a talk with Mr. M., and also would like to hear from our State Master Luce and learn whether he feeds his cattle through the winter on whole corn or how he does feed. I understand he is a large stock feeder and it would be interesting to a great many farmers to know of his experience. John H. Feather. BERRIEN SPRINGS, Mich.

CALHOUN Co. Grange met at Bedford Grange hall on Thursday, Jan. 14. The day was fine, the roads good, and with the promise of a rare intellectual treat the Patrons assembled in full force. Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, Special Lecturer for Michigan, had been invited to be present, install the officers, and deliver an address. He installed not only the County Grange officers, but the officers of the subordinate Grange of Bedford, in a very impressive manner. His address was: "The Grange, from a Young Man's Standpoint;" and for forcible argument and sound reasoning it was as good an address as it has been my good fortune to listen to. He is a young man of intelligence, cultured and refined, and has the promise of a grand future before him. We can most heartily commend him to the Patrons of Michigan as one who will instruct, enlighten and amuse any audience who is so fortunate as to hear him.

Calhoun County Grange never was in better condition. Our treasury is sound, our Master efficient, and the Lecturer impressed with the responsibility of his office, and, best of all, a host of good Patrons who are ever ready for whatever work that may be assigned them. MRS. MAYO, Secretary.

BRO. COBB:-Bro. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, addressed a large assemblage at Pittsford Grange Hall on Jan. 19. All seemed to enjoy the lecture very much. In the evening we had a special meeting and conferred the fourth degree on twenty-one new members beside reinstating four others. One hundred and thirty Patrons were then seated at the tables, of which number ninety belong to Pittsford Grange. All enjoyed themselves and declared the meeting a complete S. M. PATTERSON, Lecturer Hillsdale Co. success.

PERHAPS some one would like to hear from Bellevue Grange, No. 134. We are still alive and at work, holding meetings every Saturday afternoon in the winter, every other Saturday in summer and in the busiest time we do not have

any. We rent a good hall in town, have a lady Master, also Overseer and Lecturer, and expect to have better meetings than ever. We have just had a splendid lecture from Bro. Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw, that gives us new life and hope, and we will try to do more for the good of the Order than ever before.

ALLEGAN County Grange met at Hall of Way-land Grange, Jan. 14., with good attendance and interesting meeting, with 10 proposals for mem-bership. This shows Pomona to be growing in bership. This shows Pomona to be growing in favor with our Patrons. Granges in eastern part of Allegan Co. continue to hold their charters. Occasionally a member wants to give up the ship; this causes a mutiny, then they settle to their work again.

EVER since the State Grange I have had it in my mind to write a few lines for the VISITOR. On Wednesday morning of that week we and On Wednesday morning of that week we and our better two-thirds started in the rain and rode twenty miles in an open buggy and got through in time to attend the evening session of the Grange, and from that time till the close, we just reveled in enjoyment. As we were not delegates we had nothing to do but enjoy ourselves. We had been acquainted, through the VISITOR, with many that we saw there, and to see and talk with them face to face was a continual feast. with them face to face was a continual feast. We had often wondered what they looked like, and how old they were. Some that we thought to be young or middle aged we found with hoary locks, of over three score and ten years. Our heart took a jump when Worthy Master Luce called Bro. Cortland Hill to the platform. As soon as convenient we gave and received the Patrons' grip and he and Sister Hill will always occupy a warm niche in our hearts. And then there was Myra and numbers of others whose writings we shall read with a greater pleasure for having seen and conversed with them.

One thing only that I took exception to, and that was none of my business, but I could not help thinking that it showed that Patrons, like other people, were just a little bit selfish. I allude to the vote reducing the per diem of delegates for the future and not being willing to ac-cept the same themselves. I am glad that our delegate voted to take the same he wished others to take. Thank you, Aunt Kate, for the com-pliment you gave little Alton.

On Saturday after the Grange closed we sen our wife home with Aunt Kate in a sleigh and we waded home through the snow with the buggy, glad that we went and glad to get home again

BROTHER COBB has often asked for a full page of "Postal Jottings" in the GRANGE VISITOR, and at one time he got all he asked for and more too, but now the "Postal Jottings" have run down to a little more than one column. I am sorry to see this interesting part of the paper neg-lected, for there is no one page of the GRANGE VISITOR that is read with more interest than the one that contains these little scraps of thought from everybody's pen. Why should that interest die? It is true that "Reformer" has taken a dimit to join a better Grange on the other side of the River, and "J. W." is visiting loved ones in California, but he does not forget his chosen home, nor the many friends who are ever glad to hear from him. But where is "S. M." (Sweet Melody), George Roberts, Hattie Stewart, Old Maid, and that nameless sister from Oxford, who have taken an active part in the "Postal Jottings" and have ever been ready to correct my mistakes? Why have you lost your interest? The VISITOR is worthy of your support, and we want you to help fill up the Jotting page and make it an important feature in every issue. Even if you have to use your talents to criticise my faults, it will make the paper more spicy and do you good and me too. You will remember the 6 months' contest between Brother Strong and myself on "The Destiny of the Universe." When we commenced we were utter strangers to each other, we became aequainted through discussion, and though we differed widely in theory we closed the correspondence with the best of feeling. And now my dear brothers and sisters, as Bro Cobb has set apart a full page of the VISITOR to our use, and allows us to say just about what we please, the same as at a love feast, if we are good natured about it, let us see to it that the page is well filled with our best thoughts at every CORTLAND HILL.

WRIGHT GRANGE, No. 307, held a public meeting for the installation of officers on the 13th inst. Past Master O. H. Lyon, of Pioneer Grange, officiated. He was accompanied by a large delegation of the members of his Grange. The Sisters of Wright Grange had elaborately decorated their recently furnished hall with evergreens, fes-toons, flowers and pictures. The "young folks" had also fitted up a stage with curtains and sundry theatrical paraphernalia. After the installa-tion a supper such as only "matrons" know how to prepare was served to nearly a hundred Patrons and guests. Then the aforesaid young folks claimed the floor, and with dialogues, recitations, and songs succeeded in making all unconscious of the fact that midnight was close upon us. All voted the bill of fare and the entire program complete success, and dispersed well pleased.

One thing above all pleased the brothers and sisters, that was that several of our good neighbors who had heretofore held zealously aloof from the Grange had somehow actually met with us that night and were the loudest of all in their expressions of enjoyment of the occasion There are since rumors of petitions coming to the Grange from hitherto unexpected quarters. So Alma, Jan. 15.

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Stiff, Lame and Interfering Horses shod with great care.
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Grand Rapids, - Micl Residence, 193 Jefferson Ave.

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New-Year TO ALL. 1886.

Thanking the readers for the past, expecting their continuance in the future.

One Price to ALL! TRY AND

Give Us Your Call

We have reduced our prices to make room for the New Stock.

A large variety SLEIGH BELLS from \$.80, .90, 1.00, to 1.50.

HORSE BLANKETS-\$.75, .90, 1.00 to 3.15. CLOTHES WRINGERS— \$2.50 to 15.00.

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The Grange Higitor.

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J. T. COBB, Editor and Manager, SCHOOLCRAFT, MICH.

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Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or regis tered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours. We aim to send every number of the paper for the time paid for, then strike out the name if not renewed. Renewals made promptly are a matter of much convenience, and we respectfully solicit such that no numbers be lost to

Advise this office at once of a change in your address, or if numbers fail to reach you.

THE Proceedings of the late session of the State Grange, held at Grand Rapids, are in our office and will be sent out at once to all Granges entitled to receive a 'copy. We should be glad to send to all but cannot to those that have not reported the names of Master and Secretary for 1886, with their postoffice. Those Masters who do not receive the Proceedings, if they take the VISITOR, will know the reason why.

FIXING up fences, repairing gates or putting in new ones, will soon be in order. We refer to gates; for no farmer, worthy of the name, uses bars to pass from field to field or yard. On our tell us? We could call the names of seventh page is a formidable array of testimonials in favor of the CENTENNIAL GRANGE FARM GATE, patented by Col. Richardson. We have seen the gate, though it is new to Michigan, and have no hesitation in saying that we believe it a good one. Of one thing we are sure it never would have been endorsed by such men as Gov. Robie of Maine and several others whose names appear, if it was not what they say of it. They are not the men to aid in any scheme to defraud their Brother Patrons.

That Joint Committee.

From no quarter do we hear any protest against the move made by the State Grange, at its late session, to bring something practical out of a real agreement of objects and purposes, in their individual organizations, on the part of the Patrons of this State and the Secretary and their postoffice address. Knights of Labor. So far as we know and believe, the article quoted in the last VISITOR, embodies all there is in the movement, and no man can bring ought of objection to bear upon any proposition therein expressed.

The purpose is so clearly set forth, so definitely stated at the outset, that any one on either side, or on the outside, who undertakes to give this scheme any other direction, can be brought at once to face a clear cut and specific object so exactly stated as to defy the ingenuity of the petifogger to pervert, or the skill of the politician to encumber with base

All editorial references to this movement that we have seen have been commendatory. If the committees of the two organizations, who have this matter in charge, are discreet and level-headed, without being timid, this move will tend to make both capitalists and laborers more considerate, and aid in harmonizing what are too often pronounced hos-tile interests. With all the aids of modern invention and improved machinery, capital cannot become entirely independent of labor; and on the other hand the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises creates an opening for the laborer, who else would fare badly if left to his own ingenuity to provide subsistence for himself and family. This mutual dependence should be more discussed and better understood. The greed of the capitalist the great fact that honest industry often sometimes makes him seem entirely indifferent to the wants or the rights of others, and the course he pursues in his business relations with those who labor for him, serves to estrange the one from the other, and cultivates a feeling of hostility on the part of the laboring class resulting in strikes and lockouts with a train of evils that are a disgrace with a train of evils that are a disgrace to our civilization.

The article on "The Silver Question," by Judge Ramsdell, is completed in this So far all references to it, that

tagonism between capital and labor that has a recognized and practical existence, have come to us, have been of unqualiwe believe to lie in the direction of co- fied approval. No national question operation. But there is a long line of experience between here and the realization of that theory of co-operation obliged to Bro. Ramsdell for so thorough the furniture, finis which shall harmonize interests that a statement of the situation as he sees it. | are like the location-first class.

seem so conflicting. In the mean time the waste and loss that comes both to capital and labor by frequent conflict. Published on the First and Fifteenth of may, perhaps, be averted, in part, by every month, free discussion and a better understanding of the relations and mutual dependence of the one upon the other. We look to intelligent arbitration as a means nearest at hand for the adjustment of differences, and believe that something may be done in that direction by the proposed joint action of representatives of these two organizations.

Iowa Patrons and-

The good words spoken for the Vis-ITOR by the Master of the Iowa State Grange were not lost.

We sent sample copies to the Secrefrom week to week. But an order for 24 copies all from one Grange made us feel that Bro. Blackford was not alone in his appreciation of the VISITOR, and circulation in that State laid us under renewed obligations to him.

We hope Iowa Patrons will not overlook the fact that they are entitled to space in our paper, and we shall be very glad to have them reap all the advan-tage which can come to them by the arrangement.

We like exceedingly well to hear from Iowa Patrons by way of subscription, but we hope and expect to hear from them under the several Department Heads in the VISITOR.

In this number we have a short communication from the Worthy Master, for which we are thankful, but we hope all correspondence will not be left for him. We seldom have an excess of agricultural matter for the first page; in fact, or original matter, seldom have enough. Why is this thus? Has farming in Michigan or Iowa or elsewhere reached perfection? It is assumed, and correctly, too, that many of the most progressive farmers of the country belong to the Order, and surely some of these ought to be not only able but willing to tell us something that will interest and instruct our readers.

We need not have said, ought to be able. We know they are able; now why are they not willing. Will some of them many whom we personally know, and there are many more whom we do not, and for less than it is worth, is not good who could give our readers a column of useful information every month if they would. We have in mind now an intelligent Bro. Patron who avers that the farmer who feeds cornstalks in the usual way loses more than half their value. We have invited him to tell our readers how to save that other one hundred per a general attempt to collect bills of all cent., and we think he will. If he don't sorts. The merchant, the grocer, the we shall some day charge him with the blacksmith, and the doctor, all have heinous sin of omission, and shall proceed to prove it by placing him on the witness stand and subjecting him to a full line of questioning with a supplemen-

Grange Secretary, before the first of proposed to contribute his mite toward March, a list of the Granges in the State with the names of the Master and February is a short month and some will not appear if Secretaries don't report soon. We cannot wait much longer. Where Secretaries don't take the Visitor the Master will please call their attention to this omission.

tary cross-examination.

THERE is some most excellent reading on the second page of this paper. We don't quite agree with "A. L. D." We believe in co-operation but his views were put in practice in several of the more western states and in every instance the Order in those states came to grief. Had they proceeded more cautiously and regarded Davy Crocket's maxim, the Order would have had less occasion to mourn the high price it has paid for its experience in business affairs. We are always glad to know that members of the Order co-operate, patronize Grange stores and save all they can by

doing their own business.
"Uncle Si" talks good sense and his parable covers a good illustration. Paragraphs from My Diary are always suggestive and instructive. The careless may pass them by. The careful thinking reader, never. C. C. McDirmid repeats what we have been preaching for a dozen years of personal official acquaintance with the fellows he has so well described. Charity and justice have become sentimental and ignore suffers within sight of where a tramp is eating a good breakfast. We believe in district work houses where tramps, drunks and all persons now sentenced to idleness in jail for ten or more days, shall be made to work and earn what

Unaffiliated Members.

presented to us for an opinion as that Papers are still cheaper—so cheap that relating to the admission of unaffiliated members of the Order.

We know of no ruling later than the one found on page 64 of the "Digest of the Laws and Enactments of the National Grange," issued in 1882.

Paragraph 54 of Section 4 reads: 'Members who have become unaffiliated by reason of the surrender, suspension or revocation of the charter of their Grange, or by neglect to pay dues after their removal from the jurisdiction of their Grange, may be admitted to membership in any Grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon application, accompanied by proof of good standing tary of each Grange in the State so far at the date of such surrender, suspenas we had the address. From the good sion, revocation, or removal, by a maseed thus sown we reap some returns jority vote of the Grange to which they may apply for membership, and the payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Grange.'

Dormant Granges, how restored: 55. -Whenever thirteen or more members that his earnest endeavor to extend its of a dormant Grange meet, organize, elect a full set of officers, and report the same to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, it has fully regained its status, and all members who affiliate subsequently to said reorganization and report, may be received by a majority vote of said Grange.-Proceedings 13th Session, page 114.

How is This?

A brother Patron in a neighboring county has written us a good long letter in which there was much of approval and some good hard hits at members of the Order. He makes the VISITOR the text, or, as the preachers say, a "foundation for a few remarks."

This brother says he knows of farmers who got the VISITOR on our town-meeting day offer for nine months and thought they were going to get it for a year for twenty-five cents. He thinks we sent it to such Patrons just nine months too long for the price—that the class of men who wont pay what a thing is worth are "no good," and can't be converted.

He says some of these same Patrons are taking two or three \$1.50 county papers that all together are not worth the price of the VISITOR; and insists that selling the VISITOR for less than cost policy. Another point he makes is this, and there is much force in it as applied to a paper that requires payment in advance: One-half our subscriptions expire with Dec. 15, and these are invited and expected to renew. At this time of the year, and for a month later, there is taxes to pay, and they make that a pretext for presenting their bills. These, with holiday demands and the inexorable tax itself, make the cry that money is hard to get, a real fact that works to the disadvantage of the paper that de-WE are required to send to each mands pay in advance. This subscriber breaking up this usage by paying for only half a year.

> We do not advise that he have many imitators as July would be a bad time to do much canvassing. That month is too early or too late. We think the best time is whenever you find a Patron who don't take the paper. Somehow we have come to feel that a Patron who does not, or will not, pay fifty cents a year for the VISITOR, has but a very moderate amount of good orthodox Grange religion.

> This may not be very charitable, but if we are wrong in this matter we are ready to hear argument from the other side. Hundreds of subscribers have not vet renewed, and much as we dislike to cut them off, we must do so if we run a Grange paper. We should be sorry to believe that some are holding off with the intention of saving a quarter in cash by losing a quarter of a year in sub-scription. If there are any such we in-tend to disappoint them. We do not propose to renew that town-meeting-day offer. We shall be glad to send the VISITOR for six months for twenty-five cents; the more the better, though that is running the business rather fine for Patrons. Canvassers will please forward names as fast as possible. They can remit later at their convenience.

WE CALL attention to the card of the Kalamazoo National Bank on first page of this paper. A personal acquaintance of years with the most of its officers enables us to say that they are among the most reliable business men of Kalamazoo. As a Bank, it stands

second to none in the city.

While reference to the bank vault adds nothing to the financial standing of the directory, yet we refer to it now as we were struck with the perfection of the work when we saw it in course of construction two years ago. The six sides of the vault are of hardened heavy steel rails, the flat side making a smooth floor, walls and ceiling, the whole bolted together to resist everything but dynamite, and bricked in with a heavy wall. We thought then, as we think now, that through the door was the only way to

The furniture, finish and conveniences

There is no question that is so often bad books are not cheap at any price. there are few families that cannot afford to have of the best a full supply, either

exchange.

In this there is real benefit other than the reading; for, those who by a systematic exchange, meet each other, are likely to discuss matters in which a special interest has been taken, and in that Good yard wide Brown Cotton, way fix facts more indelibly in the mind.

Bohemian Oats.

We do not expect by referring to the matter early and often, to prevent farmers from engaging in the Bohemian oat business. It has become a business as well established as three card monte, or poker, or any of the schemes that have for their object to get somebody's money without giving an equivalent-in short to beat somebody.' Lessons must be learned and when farmers won't regard cautionary signals that have been flying for two years, in not only agricultural papers but all others, they must learn by experience. It seems there are still enough farmers who will learn in no school but that of experience to keep the business running, and the outlook now is that there will be for years to come. It is an age of improvement and of great mental activity, but, unfortunately, that activity in the direction of wrong-doing is quite as wide awake as in the other direction. And some farmers seem quite as willing to engage in a scheme to beat a brother farmer as any other class of men, and other farmers seem quite willing they should. We shall not stop but continue to treat this business as a swindle, and those, who engage in it, as swindlers or victims. Sometimes the latter attempt to grow to the former, to make themselves whole. Not a very laudable endeavor, but the only way out in the Bohemian oat business. We learn that several farmers in the northeastern part of Kalamazoo County have taken stock in the scheme within a few weeks. They may never admit it, but we think they will live to regret not taking this paper for the last two years. Our friends will please keep us advised of the progress of the business in the

An account of the result of a city's charitable work is given on the ladies' page, that is different, essentially, from anything ever printed by us before. While it is different we bespeak for it a welcome by all, as, in its very apparent were never as well supplied. common sense plans, it at once commends itself as a practical charity, and one with results the most needed. It describes an industrial school sustained by charity and is no more nor less than might be established in every village and

IF Patrons do not subscribe for their own paper, who will?

The Farmers's Law Book. The Practical Hand-Book of Law and

Manual of Business Forms, by Henry A. Haigh, of Detroit, is a book which every farmer, and especially every Patron, ought to possess. It goes over in plain language all the legal questions likely to arise in a farmer's experience, and gives clear explanations of the law upon the thousand and one points that perplex the rural citizen. We have not space to give an analysis of the work. It is sufficient to say that the work has been carefully examined and indorsed late fire, we are forced to comby those whose words we may safely re-

Hon. J. J. Woodman, Past Grand Master of the National Grange, says:

"I find it a valuable work. It will fill a longfelt want in the farmer's library. Every farmer should have a copy."

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Master of our State Grange, says:

"I have examined Haigh's Hand-Book of Law and Forms with much satisfaction. It may be made of great use by the farmer and others, as it covers most all of the cases arising in ordinary farm and business transactions."

for purchase for all Grange libraries. Mr. Edwin Willits, President of our State Agricultural College, has adopted it as a text-book for the students of that institution, and Dr. W. J. Beal says that it will be of value to farmers far beyond its cost. It does not seem necessary to add anything to testimonials such as these. The book is a handsome quarto volume of over 500 pages, and is printed and bound in the best style. We have made arrangements with the publishers by which we are enabled to offer the book in substantial half-calf binding, together with one year's subscription to the VISITOR, for \$3.00. When we reflect that law books such as this usually sell at \$5.00, it will be seen that this price is remarkably cheap.

Agents are wanted all over the country. Apply to R. Haigh, of Detroit.

ST. JOSEPH Co., MICH. MR. EDITOR-I built a new house in town last season and painted it myself with the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, and it looks as well as other buildings painted by professional painters who use other kinds of paint. The paint spreads nice and even and retains its brilliancy better than any paint I ever used.

Yours truly, A. M. LELAND. [See advertisement Patrons' Paint Works.-ED.]

Books are cheap, that is, good books; SPRING & CO., **GRAND RAPIDS.** by direct subscription or by a social ONE PRICE TO ALL

These Low Prices Tell the Story.

Good Calicos, 3c and 4c. Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts. Good Bleach Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cts.

Ginghams, 5, 7, 9c and upward. Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. Linen Lawns $12\frac{1}{2}$, 15, 20, and 25c.

Beautiful Satines, 25c. Fine Scotch Ginghams, 20c.

Brocade Dress Goods. 5, 6, 9, 121c. Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c. Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18. and 21c.

White Dress Goods from 5, 7, 9, 10c and upwards.

We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for 121c, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever SPRING & COMPANY.

SILKS.

Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 6oc. Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c. Black Gros Grain for 57c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 63c, worth 75c. Black Gros Grain for 75c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for 93c, worth \$1. Black Gros Grain for \$1, worth \$1.50. Black Gros Grain for \$1.25, worth \$1.75. Black Gros Grain for \$1.50, worth \$2.00.

The Silks selling at \$1.00 \$1 25 and \$1.50 cannot be obtained elsewhere in this market at any price, as we have the exclusive agency of these goods and are entirely indemnified by the manufacturers against any reasonable damage that may occur from wear, and we make good to our customers any reasonable damage if any should occur.

We wish it were possible for us to enumerate all the different articles in our store worthy of attention.

There are thousands of dollars worth of merchandise upon our shelves and counters that is commanding great attention from customers all over the country as well as citizens of our city. The supply seems sufficient for the increased demand, and our departments

SPRING & CO.

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---ANNUAL----

EARANCE SALE __OF__

ERCOAT

To make necessary repairs in our store, occasioned by the mence our CLEARANCE SALE earlier than last year.

now in stock, divided into

Six DISTINCT Lots!

On our front Tables

Mr. Woodman has recommended it Every Garment PLAINLY MARKED.

None Reserved! All Must Go!!

Read prices that make sales easy and bargains assured:

Lot No. 1. at \$15.00 " 2, " 3, 12.00 at 66 10.00 at 66 4, at 7.50 " 5, " 6, at 5.00 2.50

The first three lots comprise all our Overcoats selling regular For \$30, \$25, \$22, \$20, \$16.

The last three lots are made up from all Overcoats selling at 814. 812, 810, 88, 85.

\$2.50 now buys regular \$5 Overcoat.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats go on same basis of value.

This opportunity no one should miss who is within trading distance of Grand Rapids.

GIANT CLOTHING CO.

The Silver Question Considered.

There is a difference in the purchasing power and therefore in the actual value between the 371¼ grains of silver in the silver dollar and the 23.22 grains of gold in the gold dollar, of about 20 per cent. at the present time. Silver, as we have seen, has not depreciated but has actually appreciated over five per cent. in ten years, and this being true then gold must have appreciated or gained in purchasing power over 25 per cent.

Gold like every other product is subject to the law of demand and supply. When the supply is greater than the demand then it depreciates, and when the demand is greater than the supply then it appreciates, in value. Artificial causes, mainly legislation, united with increase of pop-ulation, increase of trade and the development of new industries, have enlarged the demand for gold, while natural causes have reduced the sup-These combined as we shall see have caused this rise in the value of gold as compared with every other product of industry, and if the same causes continue to operate must still further

enhance its value. The demonetization of silver in some countries and the restriction of its coinage in others has not only obliged gold to supply the increased demand for legal tender coin which the increase of population, the increase of trade and commerce and the development of new industries has caused, but has also compelled it to supply the place to a large extent in the world's exchange and the payment of debts which silver had be-fore occupied. While the demand has thus in-creased the supply has fallen off. In 1878 when the present coinage law was enacted the total production of gold for the whole world was \$119,092,786, and in 1883 the whole yield of gold was \$94,027,901, a falling off in the supply of gold from the mines of \$25,064,805 in five years—a decrease of \$5,012,961 per annum or over five per cent. At the same rate of falling off the mines will be exhausted in twenty years. The years from 1878 to 1883 were not exceptional years. I have selected them because they were the latest for which I could find reliable data for the whole world's product. In the United States alone the falling off in the supply from the mines from 1867 to 1873 was 20,500,000, or \$3,416,666 a year; and from 1878 to 1883
the falling off in the United States was \$21,206,-360. When these matters are considered is it any wonder that gold has advanced twenty-five per cent. in value in the last ten years and with per cent, in value in the last ten years and with it every form of indebtedness depending upon gold or its equivalent for payment. Silver bullion being as valuable to-day when measured by labor as when any present indebtedness was created, whether public or private, the payment of debts in silver coin is not a repudiation of 25 per cent. or any per cent., while the compulsory payment in gold would be an extortion of 25 per cent, from the debtor for the benefit of the creditor. It is this are not cent, that the hankers itor. It is this 25 per cent. that the bankers, aided by the President and Cabinet, are after, and the cry of dishonest dollars and repudiation is only the old cry of the rogue "Stop thief!" "The continued coinage of silver dollars

3d. "The continued coinage of silver dollars will force the gold from the country and flood it with foreign silver." This was one of the arguments used against the silver bill in 1878, and if I remember rightly was urged by President Hayes as one of the reasons for his veto. Under that law up to December 1st 215,759,431 dollars had been coined and the act has been in force almost eight years. If this argument is good, we ought to see some of these bad effects by this time. In this case however the logic of events outweighs the logic of the bankers. During the last year there was exported only 8,477,892 dollars in gold while in the same time there was imported 26,691,696 dollars in gold. So that instead of driving the gold out of the country \$18,213,804 has come in more than has gone out in the last

Our exports of silver during the last year were \$33,753,633, while our imports were only \$16,-550,627, making an excess of exports over imports of silver of \$17,203,006. This does not look much like driving all the gold out of the country and flooding it with foreign silver, and is a complete answer to the argument.
4th. "Gold is the world's measure of value."

This assertion is simply false-it is not true and

never was true.

The Hon. H. C. Burchard, late director of the U. S. mint, in his last annual report estimates that there was about 3,294 millions of gold money in circulation in the world and 2,755 millions of silver money; or about \$46 in silver to every \$54 in gold. Let all nations demonetize silver to a way the silver dollars in payment bonds. Yes, and it would take more than sixty teams drawing a like weight each to cart taway in gold coin. In neither case, would I expect a problem of the collar silver to every teams drawing a like weight each to cart taway to gold coin. In neither case, would I expect a problem of the collar silver to every teams drawing a like weight each to cart taway the silver dollars in payment of Vanderbilt's forty millions of 4 per cent. and make gold the only legal tender for debts, and eighty per cent. would be added to legal debts of the civilized world--and all the products of labor would be reduced in value, including labor itself to that extent. Such a contraction of the debt-paying medium

would prostrate every industry and bankruph millions, and most mortgages of real estate would

become deeds of the property.

The effect of universal contraction by the de-monetization of silver in some countries and the stoppage of its coinage by others, and the retirement of legal tender notes in this country, coupled with the annual falling off in the supply of gold from the mines, is already shown in the world-wide depression of business. Mainly from this cause securities measured by labor or the products of labor have doubled in value in the last twenty years. In 1866 our national debt was 3,000 millions of dollars, and to-day over and above cash in the treasury about 1,500 mill-In the mean time, that is in twenty years, we have paid over 1,800 millions of interest and 1,500 millions of the principal in gold—and yet it would take more cotton, more corn, more wheat, more flour, more pork and beef, more pig iron, more steel rails, more wool, more cotton or woolen cloth-in fact, more of almost everything that labor or the soil produces to pay the debt of 1,500 millions now than it would to have paid the 3,000 millions in 1866.

So it is with State bonds, county bonds and all municipal or corporate bonds and every form of personal indebtedness. Their purchasing power and therefore their value to their holders has more than doubled in twenty years. Yet the men who own these claims and who have had the benefit of this doubling of their securities in value ask for a further contraction by stopping the coinage of silver dollars and making gold the sole measure of values—with the certainty that the annual falling off in the production of gold from the mines of over five per cent., and the in-creased demand for gold which such legislation would produce, would again double their value in the next twenty years. If this gain in wealth to the holders of securities and other evidences ot debt added so much wealth to the country we might rejoice, and wish the banks the most abundant success. But every dollar that they gain is taken from the already overburdened debtor and is a direct tax upon every industry over and above legal interest. The crippled condition of our industries shows that the

ready taxed for more than they can bear.

5th. "The silver dollars cannot be circulated mong the people, and are forced back into the treasury at large expense for transportation and

Coin whether gold or silver is not and never Coin whether gold or silver is not and never will be extensively used in traffic where the matter of deal exceeds a few dollars. In all such transactions paper money redeemable at par in soin is used and preferred by all classes. There are now in circulation in coin 50 millions of silver dollars, and represented by silver certificates 93 million more, leaving 72,759,431 unused in the treasury. Is there any reason why these unused millions could not be represented by silver certificates, and thus relieve to that extent the business of the country? The way is easy and business of the country? The way is easy and honorable if the Government had the disposition

to adopt it. It would not benefit the banks but it would benefit the people.

In 1869 there was a feeling of distrust among the holders of Government bonds occasioned by the fear that some party would get control of the Government that would undertake to pay the Government debt in greenbacks. To allay that apprehension and assure the creditors that the country would honestly meet its obligations, country would honestly meet its obligations, Congress resolved that the Government debt should be paid in coin. The resolution did not say gold coin or silver coin, but "coin." At that time silver coin was worth three per cent. more than gold coin, that is, the 371 1/4 grains of silver in the silver dollar was worth three cents more than the 23 22-100 grains of gold in the gold dollar. Every dollar in Government se-curities bought and sold under this provision was bought and sold with the plain understanding that the debt was to be paid in coin; that it was optional with the Government to pay in either gold or silver coin. There are now due and outstanding a large amount of Government bonds drawing interest and which are subject to call by the Treasurer. Why not use this idle 73 millions of silver coin in payment of these bonds and stop the interest, thus killing three birds with one stone. Pay the debt, stop the interest, and put 73 millions in circulation.

But, say the bankers and bondholders, this would be dishonest to pay the debt in the cheap-er coin I have already shown that silver will er coin I have already shown that silver will buy more of every product (gold excepted) than it would when the debt was created, or when the Government promised to pay it in coin. What would be right, honest and proper for an individual to do in financial matters would be right, honest and proper for the Government to do under like circumstances. To illustrate this we will suppose a case between two persons.

this we will suppose a case between two persons.

At a time when wheat was 80 cents per bushel and corn was worth 40 cents per bushel, A bought a horse of B and agreed with B to pay him at a stated time 100 bushels of wheat or 200 bushels of corn. When the debt became due, wheat, on account of an increased foreign demand and a shortage in the home crop, was worth one dol-lar per bushel while corn was still worth only forty cents; who would expect A to pay the debt in wheat? Would it not be perfectly right, honest and proper for A to reap the benefit of the advance in wheat and pay in corn? Or, if he had no corn, would it not be right, honest and proper for A to sell his wheat for \$100 and with \$80 buy 200 bushels of corn and pay the debt,

retaining the \$20 surplus?

If Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Manning, Mr. Jordan, or any of the bankers of Wall Street who are so anxious to uphold the Government credit, were anxious to uphold the Government credit, were in A's place, would they or either of them think they were under any obligation to pay the extra \$20 to B? They would certainly be under no moral or legal obligation to do so; and if they would pay out of their own funds more than the law required them to on a debt, they are made of different material from any bankers or bondholders that I, and I venture to say that you, the reader, ever knew.

Let us carry this comparison one step further. After A has purchased the horse of B and agreed with B to pay him in the manner stated, A retires from business and leaves his financial matters wholly with his agent, C, providing him with ample means to meet this and all other ob-ligations. Now, when this debt for the horse becomes due what is C's duty to his principal,
A? There is no longer any discretion left with
C; he is legally and in honor bound to look after the best interest of Λ consistent with Λ 's legal obligations and pay this debt with the cheap-

In the matter of the public debt the people occupy the place of A and have agreed to pay the debt in either gold or silver coin, at their option, and B, the bondholder, has agreed to option, and B, the bondholder, has agreed to accept either gold or silver coin in payment of the debt. Gold, on account of foreign demand and a falling off in the annual crop, has ad-vanced twenty-five per cent. since the promise was made while silver is worth equally as much as when the debt was created. The administra-tion as the agent of the people, has no more tion, as the agent of the people, has no more right, legally or morally, to pay the people's debt with the dearer coin than C would have as the agent of Λ to pay for the horse in the dearer

grain.
What, says the bondholder, would you compel me to go to the treasury with a horse and dray to cart away the pay on my bond? Why, it would take 1154 teams, drawing a ton at a load, to cart away the silver dollars in payment in gold coin. In neither case would I expect a dollar of coin to be moved. Silver certificates would take the place of the silver dollars and gold certificates the place of gold coin. If the creditor demands coin then the silver should be given him; if he preferred certificates then he should have them and let the silver remain in the government vaults. Whichever he chose to take would convert that much of the debt into a circulating medium. It will not be hoarded for a rise, as the President in his message says the banks are now doing with their gold. The creditors thus receiving their pay would either invest it in some productive industry or in trade and commerce, or would loan it to others thus engaged at such rate of interest as the business will bear. Three thousand three hundred millions in interest and principal have been paid to
the holders of the public debt in GOLD, the
dearer metal. Is it anything more than fair
that the debtor, "we, the people of the United
States of America," should pay the balance of 1,500 millions in the cheaper metal, especially as it is worth to-day as much as gold was when the debt was created.

The difficulty with our present financial system is the facility it affords to the banks to contract the debt-paying currency of the country by hoarding, and the disposition which they maniform the debt between the debt by fest to take advantage of it. Every dollar of legal tender money hoarded by the banks or the Treasury, whether gold, silver or greenbacks, lowers the price of every product of labor, gold and silver excepted. The only honorable way open for Congress to pursue to free the business of the country from this bank monopoly of the currency is either to open the mints to the free coinage of silver upon the same terms as gold or provide for the purchase of silver bullion and its coinage into dollars as fast as necessary to pay the public debt as it becomes due, making silver certificates at the option of the creditor and making those certificates as well as the coin a legal tender for all debts and demands except debts against the Government. The latter cours would be preferable as it would enable the people instead of the owners of silver mines to save the premium on gold until gold was brought to a level with silver, and would convert the public debt as fast as paid into a public blessing by making it a safe and permanent basis of legal

tender circulation. No better currency could be devised than gold and silver certificates exchangeable for coin at the will of the holder and a legal tender for all demands, and each based on coin actually in the vaults of the Treasury. As the debt is paid the national bank notes must retire, and this, a better currency, would take its place. As the national bank notes are retired the power of the banks over the currency will also pass away and business be freed from this monopoly. It is the fear that some such course as this will be taken that stimulates the banking class to make this persistent war on silver. It did not use to be dishonorable for the Government to purchase and coin the cheaper metal when gold was that metal. From 1792 to 1873 silver was always at a the will of the holder and a legal tender for all al. From 1792 to 1873 silver was always at a premium over gold of from 3 to 5 per cent., reckoning 15½ pounds of silver to one of gold. During this time the total coinage of silver dollars by the United States was only 8,045,838,

while during the same time the United States mints coined of gold \$816,905,878, besides \$285,-358,653 manufactured into stamped bars at the assay offices, making the total issue from the mints and assay offices \$1,102,264,541. Why is it more dishonorable to coin the cheaper metal now than it was before this raid on silver began in 1873? One of the arguments used to secure the act of 1873 demonetizing silver was that it was too dear to use for that purpose. The same parties and the same influences that urged its disuse then because it was too dear urge its dis-

atsuse then because it was too dear urge its atsuse now because it is too cheap.

It is estimated by the author of the subject "Gold," in Appleton's Cyclopædia, that one-fourth of the annual product of the gold mines is used in the arts. As this demand must increase with the advance in art and civilization the still cause a further shortening of the term. this will cause a further shortening of the sup-ply of gold for coinage purposes, and when the supply gets below 25 million annually used in the arts the gold already coined must yield to the demands of art and go into the crucible.

Fortunately for the business of the world, as the production of gold has decreased the pro-duction of silver has increased in about the same proportion, and the prospective falling off in the supply of gold is offset by the prospect of an equal gain in value in the production of silver.

The following table taken from the American Almanac for 1885 shows the total production of gold and silver in the whole world for each year from 1878 to 1883 inclusive:

YEAR.	of Gold in Dollars.	Production of Silver in Dollars.	Aggregate in Dollars.
1878		98,882,177	213,974.96
1879		89,880 680	196,466,100
1880			203,141,76
1881		102,168,354	205,191,43
1882		100,952,251	208,651,830
1883	94,027,901	114,217,733	208,245.63

If our Congressmen are wise they will see the logic of these figures. It is easier for the bankers of the world to corner 94 millions than it is to corner 208 millions. The bankers represent the non-producers, whose interests lay in dear money and low prices. Legislators should represent the whole people, whose interests lay in cheap money and high prices for the products of their labor and sufficient facilities for the payment of debts to save honest industry from bank-

ruptcy.
Gentlemen of Congress, let the coinage of silver dollars go on with increased facility. Pay the public debt in silver, or its representative, certificates. Build all the vaults necessary to hold the bodies of these dollars, but let their "souls go marching on" and you will release the country from the worst of all monopoly—the monopoly of money.

J. G. RAMSDELL.
Traverse City, Jan. 1, 1886.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. 4 5 Clenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25a. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50a

Obituaries,

YEATTER. - Departed this life, Nov. 26, 1885, after a painful and protracted suffering of several years, Mrs. Michael Yeatter, aged 47 years.

She was a member of Colon Grange, No. 215, but her ill health prevented her attendance for years. She was a kind wife and loving mother, whose children will sadly miss her presence and counsel. The bereaved family have our united sympathy, and by this also are we again reminded that soon we too must go the way of all the earth; therefore,

Resolved. That this notice be put on our record, and a copy sent to the VISITOR for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

COMMITTEE.

HUFF .- Died, at his home in Eureka Township, Bro. John Huff, aged 72.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks; there-

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our railes, therefore,
Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Huff, Montcalm
Grange, No. 318, P. of H., has sustained a loss,
Resolved, That while we remember of later years our
brother's failing health and trembling limbs, we shall also
remember his happy expression and cheerful spirit ever
manifest in our meetings.
Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the departed to
say that in regretting his removal from us, we mourn for
one who was worthy of our respect and regard.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to city
papers, also Grange Visitor, for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Chase Organs

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Ta

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SHEETRUM.—WHEREAS, Our sister, Mary E. Sheet-rum of Willow Grange has been removed from our midst by the hand of death; therefore, be it Resolved, That in her death this Grange has lost an earnest, faithful worker, one always prompt to perform any duty assigned her; let us hope that our loss has been her gain, and that what has been cut short in her young life here has but lengthened an eternity of bliss beyond the grave.

Resolved. That we unite in expressing our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved family in this their great affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning sixty days, these resolutions be placed on the records of our Grange, a copy be presented to the family, also to the GRANGE VISITOR and Wayne County Courier for publication.

COMMITTEE.

Those who have used the Boss Zinc and Leather Collar Pads and Ankle Boots say they are the best and cheapest because most durable. They will last a life time. Sold by Harness makers on 60 days' trial. febim3 DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

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The undersigned, a resident of the township of Paris, Kent Co., Mich., wishes hereby to opealy express his thanks to Mr. Geo. G. Steketee for recommending him his medicine which cured my stock. Previous to this I had lost twenty-two fine hogs through various hog diseases and kidney complaint, the first symptoms of which were pains in the throat, back or kidneys, and lameness in the hind legs, running, etc. Every hog thus taken with these complaints died. I used everything calculated to do any good but to no avail. I then went to Mr. George G. Steketee and bought a pound of Steketee's Condition Powders, and a bottle of Steketee's Horse Liniment. The Powder I mixed with water and poured down the throat of the hog—principally in the hollow of the back and on the hind legs, and to my astonishment, before we had used one-half of the bottle of Liniment the hog was cured. It is now one of the best hogs in the pen. I cannot recommend Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment too highly as they far surpass the achievements of any veterinary surgeon or any medicine that I have ever used for my cattle.

IELTIE BULTHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885.

JELTJE BULTHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885.

If your druggists or dealers in medicines do not keep these medicines, then send direct to the undersigned and I will send it on receipt of the price. It will pay you to club together and send for one-half or one dozen pounds if your druggist or dealer will not keep it on sale. Ask for Steketee's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment; the Liniment cures any lameness or bleeding. Send for prices. Address

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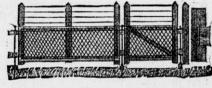
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blow it down that will not blow down buildings and dytrees.

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Ladies' Department.

The Inner Man.

Although there are some bookworms who adore, Above all things in womankind, great learn-Nine men in ten, who honor yet their lore, For food, and not philosophy, are yearning.

Well versed in Greek and Latin though he be, Should she he calls his wife indite a ballad, O'ercome by hunger's pangs, I doubt not he Were better pleased had she prepared a salad

Thus any man-a poet if you will—
Whom all the world with laurels has been crowning,
And living in the realms of fancy, still

Would much prefer a steak, well browned to Though he be cast in Nature's noblest mould,

Man has an appetite, if saint or sinner, And cares less, if the solemn truth were told, For dissertations than dessert and dinner.

-Fred H. Curtis, in Good Housekeeping.

The Parting.

(The author of this sweet poem, Robert Nicholl, was a young Scotch poet who died in 1837 at the early age of twenty-four. He wrote many beautiful poems which have not been collected and published in book form as they deserve. Nicholl was for a time editor of the Leeds Times. His poems were all published in Edinburgh before he was twenty-two years old.)

My heart is sad and wae, mither, To leave my native land-Its bonnie glens, its hills sae blue-Its memory hallowed strand— The friends I loved sae long and weel,
The hearts that feel for me; But, mither, mair than all I grieve At leaving thee.

The hand that saft my bed has made, When I was sick and sair, Will carefully my pillow lay
And haud my head nae mair; The een that sleeplessly could watch, When I was in my pain, Will ne'er for me from night to dawn, E'er wake again.

There's a kindness in the warld, mither, And kindness I will meet, But nane can be what thou hast been-Nane's praise can be sae sweet; Nae ither e'er can love thy son Wi' love akin to thine And nane can love thee, mither, dear, Wi' love like mine .

I'll keep thee in my inmost soul Until the day I dee, For saft, saft is my mither's hand, And kindly is her e'e; And when God's spirits far away To him my soul shall bear, My deepest joy will be to meet My mither there.

A Charitable Work.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:-- I feel inclined to write an article for your paper in behalf of one of the charitable institutions of our city, called the industrial school, which was organized four years ago last fall by the late W. G. Dewing. The object was to gather the children of the poor together and teach them to sew. A few ladies volunteered to aid him in his undertaking, each one getting little girls enough to form one or more classes. The material was to be furnished, and when a garment was finished it belonged to the one who made it. The first two years the teacher had no care of providing or looking after material for their use. The goods and money

were donated. Mr. Dewing looked after and had charge of the supplies. Our first President was Mrs. Anderson, now of Schoolcraft, who served us well, but changes made it necessary for her to resign.

When Mr. Dewing passed away we hardly knew what we were going to do, as we soon found we were entirely dependent upon the charities of the people, and it devolved upon us not only to do the managing and carry on the work but also to do the soliciting for goods to work with. We then had over one hundred scholars to supply with material, such as cloth, thread, needles, etc. We all felt it a great responsibility for us to assume. We called a meeting of the teachers (we then had 15 or 20) and resolved to continue our work and trust to the benevolence of our good citizens. wanted for anything.

Last year we had 200 children and averaged 150 each Saturday afternoon. There were over 300 garments finished, besides the patchwork done by the smaller ones. You can readily see the good results of a school of this kind Our children are mostly foreigners, some of them nice and tidy, but many quite the reverse. It would seem that some of them had never been clean or

tidy in any way. It is a part of our work to teach them the importance of cleanliness, and it serves to revolutionize the whole family. We also teach them to be respectful and mannerly to their teachers and others. We usually devote a short time to recitations and singing by them. It is surprising to see how faithful and diligent they are; the hard storm and bad traveling never keep them away. The fathers of many of these little ones can hardly find words to express their thankfulness to us for what we have done. They tell us that their wives could not sew at all, not even mend the children's clothes. Now, the little girls teach the mothers, and can do the mending and making, too, as far as they have been taught. Some of our girls are learning dressmaking, and they have the credit of do-ing the nicest work of any of the girls. These reports encourage us to work on. We are not conveniently situated to carry on our work as we wish to; we need more and better rooms to enable us to do what we deem necessary to accomplish our work satisfactorily to ourselves. We commence our school usually in September and close in June.

The children have time to make many

sets in, and knowing they have what they make they are particularly interest-

We hope this will induce benevolent people in other towns to do the same. It is a grand and glorious work to engage in, and they will feel well repaid every day they meet with the children and see their bright and happy little faces, always ready to greet them with their smiles of gladness. If any who chance to read this article are interested in our work, we cordially invite you to visit us and see what we are doing. We are always glad to receive calls. We are in rooms No. 104 East Main St. over Livingstone & Block's store, Kalamazoo. MRS. H. M. SMEDLEY, Pres.

The Vacant Chair.

He was almost a child of their old age. Five beautiful daughters had been born and reared in that home, and now a boy, a baby boy, had come and seemed to fill to the brim their cup of Their home seemed complete. joy. How he did thrive and grow, and how, like a tyrant that he was, did he rule the whole house, from the grandmother down to the youngest sister. They were willing slaves and he ruled them with a rod but 'twas a rod of love.

What a revolution that baby made in that home; every plan for the future was altered. Mother smiled tenderly upon her son, and hoped and prayed that she might be spared to bring up her child. The father, with all the fondness of a father's heart, looked with pride upon him, and said, "When I am old, my boy will take care of me and be my stay and comfort." It never once entered their thoughts that their boy could be taken from them. They never thought that a grief, which seemed almost like a blight, could lay so near their hearts. For ten years did his life gladden this home, and then, just when he began to be so helpful, and it seemed so hard to spare him, that bright, young life went out; went out ere it had grown familiar with the paths of sin, or sown to garner up its bitter fruits; went out here only to shine more brightly there.

Each one tried to gather up the toys that he had loved; tried to put away the clothes he had worn; tried to carry to the darkened parlor his little arm chair. The mother said "Let them stay," so the toys remained, the clothes hung from the wall and the little arm-chair stood in its accustomed place. A vine was trained over it, the canary's cage was hung above it, but no one ever sat in it. The evenings that before were joyous and glad with mirth, were now quiet and sad. The dull routine of work filled the hours of the day. The light hope that had shown so brightly in the future had seemed to set, and they seem only to brood over and nurse their

One day—a bright, glad day—when all nature seemed to rejoice that the winter was past, and that spring had brought to life the buds, leaves and flowers, a new light dawned upon that home. A stranger child crossed its threshold and asked for food. The girls said "It's a tramp's child don't feed him." The father questioned, "Where did he come from and where was he going?" but for answer he only smiled mother went for food and when she returned the boy had slipped into the little vacant chair, and there he sat, cuddling and stroking a kitten. It seemed almost sacrilege, that that boy, dirty, poorly clad and hungry should be sitting there, and each looked the astonishment that they felt. The child, quite unconscious of any fault, smiled, took the proffered food and ate it ravenously.

How he came to stay was hardly known, but he staid and quietly fell into the ways of the house. The little chair was his now, the toys were in a little This is our third year and we have not time tendered him, but the clothes hung in their accustomed place. The hungry, starved look upon his face was soon gone, for both body and soul was fed. Love, care and patience polished this encrusted jewel and to-day he stands forth one of nature's noblemen.

This happened years ago. To-day that boy is a man, and is doing unto others as once was done by him. No shadow rests upon that home to-day, but a thought, sweet yet strong, lies close to the father's and mother's heart. A thought that bears the glad burden of a precious promise: "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these you have done it unto me." M. A. R.

AGREEABLE CONVERSATION .- It is to be regretted that so small a share of attention is paid to the essential characteristics of agreeable conversation. Comparatively very few have deemed it worth while to qualify themselves for contributing their share toward the entertainment of others in familiar discourse.

It is a mistaken idea that the greatest talkers are the most entertaining people and the person who gets into a condition that he feels himself the only one entitled to the privilege of being listened to, is to be pitied, for there is exhibited a species of ill-breeding, which is made intolerable from the fact that disgusting

vanity and egotism are at the bottom of it. Subjects for conversation, as well as the time devoted to a consideration of them, are common property, and each one is entitled to a share. The rules of good breeding prescribe all monopolies and assign to each the privilege of bearticles before the extreme cold weather | ing heard .- Selected.

A Cup of Cold Water.

There is nothing so conducive to Christian manners as the Christian thoughtfulness of the housekeeper and homemaker, who, by a little extra care, sees that the family table is prepared as it should be for enjoyment of the family meal This she does by devoting five minutes or so to personal supervision of her table, around which is to gather those whom she loves best in the world, perhaps for the only time in the day when she and they can meet for conversation. Not one of those who are thus welcomed at this board will willingly disgrace it by a slovenly appearance, or by disagreeable habits, while there. The exquisite cleanliness of the glass tumbler. will of necessity make the one who drinks from it think of purity, of gentle manners, of a nicety of appointment that should correspond in his prepara-tion for the meal. Of course thin, delicate glassware is very acceptable where one can afford it; but nothing could be more beautiful, it seemed to me, than a tumbler, thick and heavy it is true, that was handed me at a cottage where I asked for a drink of water one hot summer day while driving It was spotless and clear, and it had the odor of a thousand country scents, none of them intrusive, suggesting sweet, grass-dried towels. It made me think, as I drank, of the "river of the water of life, clear as crystal.

We can, those of us who are homemakers, help each other to be gracious by doing our little daily duties of caretaking and serving thoroughly; and if we give the cup of cold water, see that it is clean and attractive. - Margaret Sidney, in Good Housekeeping.

Good Words and Recipes.

I like the GRANGE VISITOR very much and have often thought I should like to take part in some of the discussions, but have been busy or a lack of courage has compelled me, heretofore, to be only a listener. I should like to give the sisters a few recipes both economical and good.

Steamed Pudding: - One cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one half-cup each molasses, sugar and butter; add raisins or currants if you wish; steam one and one-half hours; keep the water boiling and be sure not to lift the cover until the time is up, or it will be heavy.

Recipe for Cake when eggs are scarce, and good enough when eggs are plenty. One cup sugar, one egg, two tablespoons butter, three-fourths cup sweet milk, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. This will make three layers; use any kind of filling you prefer-chocolate is

Fried bread makes a nice dish for breakfast. Make a batter same as for griddle cakes; dip pieces of stale bread in the batter and fry in hot butter.

I opened a can of tomatoes to-day that have kept so nicely that I think I must tell how I put them up. I took nice large, ripe tomatoes fresh from the vines, sliced them and put in the can a layer of tomatoes with a sprinkling of sugar poured over them, vinegar brought to the boiling point, and set away for use.

I think Mrs. F. A. Warner's recipe for a log cabin, would make a nice center piece for Christmas dinner. I shall try it next Christmas.

I have good success with houseplants and will try to write again sometime under the head of flower culture. MRS. I. H. R.

Cream Batter Pudding.

One pint of sour cream, one pint weet milk, one pint of flour, six eggs, a little salt, a teaspoonful of soda; beat the whites and yolks separately and add the whites last. Bake in a moderately hot oven. This is the queen of batter puddings.

A very nice sauce for it is made by adding to a coffee-cup of boiling milk a tablespoonful of flour; first wet with a little cold milk. Have ready a teacupful of sugar and half a teacupful of butter, thoroughly stirred together, and when flour and milk have boiled two or three minutes, add the sugar and butter. Stir well but do not boil. Flavor with AUNT HATTIE.

Query.

Picking up a paper to-day and seeing a heading of an article that struck me as something new, I wish to ask for other opinions on the question of "What is the first requisite of a model RUTH RESTLY.

[Our questioning correspondent has, perhaps, opened a wider field than she guessed in propounding this query to the writers of our department, and we hope it will meet with a hearty response. Many sides of this subject will naturally be presented, if many readers will discuss it through this page, and perhaps Ruth will sum the matter up for us as it appears to her when others have given their "first requisites."-Ed.]

Rest or Rust.

Soberly it is not hard to decide the relative values. But lazy men and women are never sober. There is disorganization and decay in idleness; there is death in moral inanition. We

grow pulseless. Good men and women ought, like spinning tops, to keep themselves up in their motion. Love well directed is immortality. In its activities the heart beats in union with God.

WE wonder how many of our lady readers will agree with this declaration of a busy housewife whose testimony we clip from the columns of a literary magazine. She says: "I must write you one thing I have found out, for perhaps you have never heard it; certainly no one ever told me: If a woman wants to find time for almost everything, she must keep house and do her own work."

Bealth and Amnsement.

Fresh Air.

Winter is here. The beneficial change from the mild, warm weather of summer, has come. The keen, cold air that makes the life-blood tingle in our veins; the winds that like a besom clear and purity the air; the snow that, like a softblanket, covers forest and field, and tucks in a warm bed every form of vegetable life, are all sent by that Divine hand that rules and orders all things well. The thermometer marks a minus

quantity, the air is filled with frost, and the wind is keen, will you not on with cloak and hood and take a walk? "A walk? Leave the cosy, warm place by the fireside, and walk such a day as this?" Yes, walk, or run if necessary to keep warm. "Me, a farmer's wife, who has been on her feet for six consecutive hours, and take a walk out door?" Yes, you may not need the exercise but you certainly do need the outdoor air. You have been over the kitchen stove taking in all the odors that arise from cooking food. You have been sweeping and dusting, and inhaling the close air of living and sleeping rooms, and you need the pure, clear air, the oxygen, that is just as essential to a healthy body, as the light is necessary to a healthy plant, and for which there is no known substitute. If you do not care for a walk, if too tired, go to the barn and make friends with the animals that are in their stalls. It is a fact that some farmers' wives and daughters do not know, even by sight, the animals owned upon the farm.] Do we, farmers' wives, get enough outdoor air in the winter season necessary to good health? In some homes every crack and crevice will be stopped for fear a little outdoor air may get in, our sleeping-rooms are kept shut closely at night, and few are properly aired in the morning. We breathe through the night air that is foul and poisonous and then wonder why our head aches, and that we feel tired, have no appetite, and, in fact, are half sick; wonder why the children whine and are cross, and look pale and are hollow-eyed.

In our cellars we must, of necessity, store the vegetables for winter use, and these cellars are generally under the living room, and the sleeping-rooms on the first floor. There are constantly gasses arising from these vegetables which percolate the floors and find their way into our bed-rooms and livingrooms. Now is it not absolutely necessary that our homes be properly ventilated in order that they may be healthful? And how can this best be done? Were the log houses of our fathers and forefathers more healthful than the homes of to-day? and do we go out enough in the outdoor air in the winter time to keep these bodies in a good state of health?

Dear brothers and sisters, the days so oft are leaden and gloomy; the storm king rules and nature, inanimate, is taking a restful sleep. But the days grow longer and brighter and even now there comes to our minds a hope of birds and buds, of seed time and a harvest yet to be. May the brightening, lengthening days be but typical of our lives, and may we sow, even in our bodies, the seeds of right-living, that in the harvest which shall come to you and me by-andby, we may reap the fruits of righteous-MRS. MAYO.

Well Pleased.

I am so glad we are to have a portion of our welcome VISITOR devoted to Health and Amusement. Am also glad it has begun with sewerage, drainage and the farmers back door or door-yard. I wish to say to Sister Mayo that nothing in the VISITOR has ever done me more good than this first article on Health. Am glad for my own sake that she is not going to lecture this winter, for I should never hear her, but nothing can prevent my reading her letters. We have not been able to attend the Grange very lately on account of the storms, but I do hope, as the weather and roads become better, this matter may be considered in every Grange and home in all its forms, as it has been a lesson we have tried to teach for over twenty years; could never endure to have a sink or drain, nor could I ever see why every pailfull of dish, mop or slop water must forever be thrown in one spot when the farmer has so much territory.

To PLUNGE directly into business: We need only open our eyes to see the verification. Nature comes to our aid in added to our VISITOR, and glad it is in both fact and analogies. If water rests, the hands of so able a person as Sister it is to stagnate; and if the tree rests, it Mayo. The subject she starts out with is to die. If the eye rests, it is con- has been my hobby for years and I need sumed in darkness; if the arm rests, it is not say I have ridden it in season and lus of sense and appetite. - Ed. Everett.

in feebleness, and if the heart rests, we out of season without avail, and my back yard suffers deluge after deluge of unsightly slops. Now, what shall I do with that husband of mine, more than I have done, to bring about the much coveted and necessary health preserver? E. W. S., you seem equal to any emergency, from quoting Shakespeare—Bill— to training purps. Will you please give a plan? I mean for a cheap drain, not for cooking a husband; some of the sisters please do that. Would an open or closed drain be preferable? NANCY.

Rising to a Question of Privilege.

Noticed in the last VISITOR a new department-Health and Amusement. Of health I have nothing to say, except that it is handy to have around-no family should be without it. Of amusement I have nothing deep to say Something was said about programs in Granges. A few things occurred to me.

Why is it necessary for that pompous individual to stand and read off to the public each part of the program before it is rendered? Why not have the exercises follow each other naturally and spontaneously. If the aforesaid pompous individual needs something to do, let him have the order of exercises and quietly see that they follow each other as they ought.

The same might be said of the leader of the music. Why is it necessary that he stand back to the audience, before the class of singers, swinging his baton or beating the time, air or something. It looks too much like a drill that should be done before they come to the stage.

Again, why do the masculine gender orate without the use of notes or manuscript, but a lady must always have her paper in hand. It seems as much as to say she has not the brains or memory to stand before the public and speak her sentiments or others without being compelled to read them. It has been discarded by the best lady speakers.

Each of these three criticisms look to the writer too much like building a fine house and leaving the scaffolding. The reader may wonder what this has got to do with the subject of amusements. If there should be a hitch in the program, the music balk, or the lady forget her speech would not that be amusing?

No Vigor Without Exercise.

Give your brain sufficient food and an abundant supply of oxygen, and then give it a fair amount of good hard work every day, if you wish to maintain it in a high state of healthy activity. Barristers and clergymen, who use their brains much are among the longest lived men in the country, showing plainly that regular brain work is good for the general health as well as for the efficiency of the nervous system in particular. The muscular system must be treated in a similar manner if you do not wish '& to become subject to fatty degeneration! An unused muscle shrinks, and becomes soft and flabby, presenting an appearance of marked contrast to the brawny arm of the blacksmith. Instances of feebleness of tissues thus preserved frequently present themselves to the notice of the surgeon. A muscle is called upon to perform a vigorous contraction, but it snaps in the effort. The heart itself is sometimes torn asunder in attempting to send an extra supply of blood to some needy limb. No man can afford to lower his general vitality for the sake of mere idle gratification. He never knows when he may require all the energy which can be stored up in his tissues. A railway accident, a runaway horse, a run to catch a train, a fall on the ice, or even a fit of coughing, may bring a life of misery or an early death to one who would have passed through them all had he allowed his nerves and muscles to wear away in vigorous activity.—Selected.

WHEN men and women who are now past middle life were boys and girls, country neighborhoods had singingschools and debating clubs to occupy two or three evenings every week in winter. These meetings had social character, and, withal, usefulness of a high order when well managed. But they are now mere memories. The Grange comes in to take their place, and it supplies opportunities even more fully when properly directed. It is in the best sense a society for improvement, with possibilities far beyond present realization. It gives young people advantages that under the old system were not easily attained. They can have their sing-ing classes, their reading clubs and social amusements under its rules with more freedom and better facilities than were afforded when promiscuous assemblages of persons with dissimilar tastes, ideas and desires brought discord, as they often did, in the singing schools of the old time. The Grange brings together acquaintances from the same plane, all having a common purpose. Besides, it is tempered by the presence of parents, who have delight in seeing their sons and daughters advance in youthful acquirements. Guarded, as it is, against the intrusion of evil-minded persons, it is safe for those who are forming character; and its opportunities are priceless to all who participate in the benefits it confers.—Husbandman.

An intelligent class can scarcely ever be, as a class, vicious; never, as a class, indolent. The excited mental activity operates as a counterpoise to the stimu-

Bouths' Department.

The Poet's Forge.

He lies on his back, the idling smith, A lazy, dreaming fellow is he; The sky is blue, or the sky is gray, He lies on his back the livelong day; Not a tool in sight; say what they may, A curious sort of smith is he.

The powers of the air are in league with him The country around believes it well; The wondering folk draw spying near; Never sight or sound do they see or hear; No wonder they feel a little fear; When is it his work is done so well?

Never sight nor sound to see or hear;
The powers of the air are in league with him;

High over his head his metals swing,
Fine gold and silver to shame the king;
We might distinguish their glittering,
If once we could get in league with him.

High over his head his metals swing; He hammers them idly year by year, Hammers and chuckles a low refrain: 'A bench and book are a ball and chain, The adz is better tool than the plane; What's the odds between now and next year?"

Hammers and chuckles his low refrain, A lazy, dreaming fellow is he; When sudden, some day, his bells peal out. And men, at the sound, for gladness shout; He laughs, and asks what it's all about: Oh, a curious sort of smith is he! -Helen Hunt Jackson

Schooling not Education.

Dear Nieces and Nephews: This is an age of universal "schooling;" and thank God that it is, notwithstanding there is a long step between schooling and education. The knowledge of books obtained at school is very necessary; it is an index to broad fields of learning. But when the text books are gone through, the required examinations passed, how comparatively little we know of the subjects treated if our knowledge of them is confined wholly to said books. If we have read nothing outside of our school books how

meager our information. We have only a cloudy understanding of what we have learned; see but a short distance into the long vistas opened by the grand truths we have committed. And if we pause here how almost wasted seems the time spent in school drill. A

familiarity with books is what we want, not merely a brief acquaintance made in the school-room. One who has treated this subject log-

ically and understandingly says the school life of students should be a continuation of their home life, but instead, in the majority of cases, it is entirely different. He further says:

Every rural locality has its roads and paths, but acquaintance with the locality means some-thing more than a mere familiarity with those roads and paths. Acquaintance with it means a knowledge of its nooks and dells, its recesses, its brooks and meadows, the haunts of the wild animals, the birds, the insects, the plants that people it. For this the child must tread every foot of ground, must leave the high-way, must explore and climb and wade and lie still in shady places till the genus loci im-parts to him the secrets of the forest and the hillside and the meadow. So with a liberal knowledge of books. One cannot get a "liberal education," as the phrase goes, by merely tread-ing the routine of school and college curriculums. He must become acquainted with books as he does with his native place by roaming at will through them. This he can only do at home or under the guidance of an intelligent teacher. When by wide and various readings he has accumulated the nuclei of historical, scientific and literary fact and the phraseology used in connection for the he has got a preparation for the mastery of text books that will make "cramming" a very difficult thing. His powers of intellectual assimilation and digestion will be so strong and healthful that the stated rations of mental pabulum furnished by the school routine will not overload his intellectual stomach. Therefore it seems to us that wide reading in childhood, combined with more or less school drill is, to state it mildly, much more profitable than the monotonous droning over the same dreary routine through dreary years which is the prevail-AUNT PRUE.

Various Topics Touched.

Cousins of the VISITOR .- When the first number of the new year was handed me, I looked at its fresh, new dress and thought now I will have a treat for I am sure it is full of good things. First, I will see who has called in the Youth's Department: I read Aunt Prue's greetings and took her gentle hint to myself, for I am afraid I, for one, am not making good use of opportunities for advancement.

Dennis Wright, we welcome you. I think I can find a sympathizer in you, for I, too, delight to spend an evening poring over light literature, but I do not allow myself to indulge in that past-time often for I always feel the effects of it when I attempt to read something more substantial. I have been so unsettled this winter that I have not had any particular course of reading; will some one please suggest something for me? Last winter I read Tourgee's historical novels, I hope you have all read them as they are not only standard books but are very instructive and entertaining. I would like to ask if any of you have the poem entitled "Creed of Bells?" I do not know who is the author, if so will for Journal. Address they please send it to the VISITOR to be published? I have just laid down the Chicago Inter-Ocean in which I have been reading a very interesting account of the Nineteenth Century Club, a famous literary society held in New York. It gave pen and pencil sketches of the President and originator, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, and many of the members, both gentlemen and ladies. This club, whose members are devoted to art and literature, have taken for their platform, "Willingness to try all things and hold to those that prove good."

They have among their number M. Ds., D. Ds., and M. As, from every school,

creed and class. As their motto asserts, they wish to hear all sides of a question and each judge for himself that which seems the most probable to him.

When I read of such an assembly I wonder if I shall ever have an opportunity to join a similar society. It has always been my highest ambition to be admitted within the charmed circle of the literati and be able to converse with great minds on terms of equality. We need not necessarily be brilliant or gifted to attain such a position, but by perseverance in hard study, reading and mind discipline we may reach the coveted SWEET BRIAR.

Boulder, Colorado.

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Satisfactory evidence of good moral character and good health is required of candidates for admission, who must be not less than sixteen years of age, in connection with credentials from their last instructor.

With its School of Music and School of Art, its Chemical and Mineralogical, Physical, Botanical, Zoological and Microscopical Laboratories and Scientific collections it affords every advantage for a liberal education.

The students are employed not more than one hour each day in some of the light domestic work of the family. This discipline has a beneficial influence upon their health and character, and lowers the expenses, which are less than three hundred dollars per year.

This woman's college stands high in popular favor, and each year graduates students who would be an honor to any college in this commonwealth. Its success is convincing evidence that the women of America are capable of instituting and doing a grand good work and doing that work well. The highly accomplished President of this institution is Miss Alice Freeman, a Michigan girl, and a graduate of Ann Arbor.

To the Boys.

Here is a little good advice given to the boys of the Agricultural College by Gov. Alger in his address at commencement:

"Young men, do not imagine that you have now obtained a very great start in life. The world is all before you and you must work your way. If you want anything you must get up early and go

WANTED AND FOR SALE.

A few of our subscribers have taken the benefit of our offer to do a little free advertising, and we are glod of it. offer to do a little free advertising, and we are glad of it, We introduce this feature at the instance of a contributor who made reference to the Husbandman, and as the Husbandman has the credit in this instance we may as well appropriate its excellent rule governing this class of adver-tising as well as its plan. The rule is as follows, and will

be adhered to:

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The New York Board of Health estimates that 30,000 lives have been destroyed by the explosive qualities of pertoleum. If every household would adopt the White Seal Oil for family use, none of these unfortunate accidents would occur

White Seal Burning Oil

has none of the defects usually found in common oils. It cannot be axploded, does not char the wick, will not smoke, emits no offensive odor, and prevents the breaking of chimneys.

White Seal Burning Oil

white seal Durning On it is a rich oil for illuminating purposes. It is as light in color as pure spring water. It gives a strong, steady light, and burns much longer than common oils. It the While Seal Burning Oil is not sold in your vicinity, send your order direct to us for a barrel or a case containing two neat five gallon cans.

BROOKS OIL CO., 55 Euclid Ave., Cleve-land, Ohio. 1 July

GRANGERS!

You have known us of old; many of your goods at lower prices than our competitors can buy, as we manufacture our clothing right here and consequently pay no manufacturing profit.

REMEMBER.

we sell you better goods for lower prices than anyone can or will sell.

CALL AT OUR STORE.

Houseman, May & Co.,

NO. 4 MONROE STREET.

Grand Rapids, 5 in 1 feb

ARNESS Farm Harness complete, 11 in. trace

Single harness flat strap pickel trim-

Ordered work of all description will receive close and prompt attention.

All orders received with seal of Grange will be shipped at once and may be returned if not satisfactory.

A. VANDENBERG.

\$6 25 m 25 00

92 Monroe Streeet. oct 13, yrl GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

350 sorts Fruits, Plants, Trees, Low prices, Catalogue free. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N.J. J.Fr

hibley's Tested Seed

ROCERIES!

It will be interesting to every Farmer in the vicinity of Grand Rapids to learn that the

Wholesale Crocery House ARTHUR MEICS & CO.

Have Opened a

Mammoth Retail Department,

and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us.

ARTHUR MEIGS&CO.

Retail Department,

77 and 79 South Division Street., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Centennial Grange Farm Gate

Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

WHAT SOME OF THE PATRONS ABROAD SAY:

We have to-day had the pleasure of witnessing the operation of Col. J. M. Richardson's Centennial Grange Farm Gate which is on exhibition in this city, and find it possesses all the excellences claimed for it. The gate here shown, which is eleven feet long, can be easily operated by a child. It is so balanced that it does not sway the post on which it is hung, and thereby get out of position; it swings either way, and is so constructed that in winter it opens and shuts over snowbanks without inconvenience. Any farmer can easily make one, and besides being durable, we you know us yet. Our prices are such one should have who needs a gate, large or small.

That no one can compete. You receive FREDERICK ROBIE, Master Maine State Grange, Gorham, Me.

D. M. HALL, Secretary Maine State Grange, Bangor, Me. C. M. FREEMAN, Lecturer Maine State Grange, Veazie, Me.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE, P. OF H., MASTER'S OFFICE, HANOVER, JEFFERSON Co., Mo., April 13, 1880.

Col. J. M. Richardson—Dear Sir and Bro. Yours, making inquiry as to how we like the Centennial Gate, is received, and in reply will say: I have mine put up and they are just O K; they work like a charm; come up to the very letter of recommendations, and fully up to what I have expected. They give entire satisfaction. Every one put up is spoken of in highest praise, and all that see them are pleased with them. All well. With kind regards, Yours fraternally, H. ESHBAUGH, Master Missouri State Grange, and Lecturer Nat'l Grange.

S. C. Carr, Master Wisconsin State Grange, says: Having had an opportunity of examining Richardson's Centennial Gate, large size for farm use, now on exhibition at this place, we unhestatingly recommend it as the best farm gate we have ever examined. It is so simply made that every farmer can make his own gate. We think it should come into general use.

From Illinois State Grange News, June, 1879: "What we like about it is the principle on which it is made, and which is of course the feature on which the patent was granted, which permits it being swung open in any direction, or of being set up on any surface without the trouble of leveling off the ground for it to open. It is simply and easily made by any farmer with a few fence boards and small bolts; requires but small posts as there is no sagging whatever; and while it can be made as cheap as the common sliding gate so much in use in our State, it is certainly much more convenient and handy."

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, Feb. 1, 1882. This is to certify that we have examined Richardson's Centennial Grange Gate on exhibition at the office of T. J. Carver, Manager of the Southwestern Co-operative Association, No. 60 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and believe it to be the cheapest and most convenient gate for farm use and worked easily, opening on either side, remaining in any position required. THOS. J. CARVER, Manager of the Southwestern Co-operative Association and State Deputy of the

MAT. MAHORNER, Secretary of Center Point Grange, No. 535, and Secretary of Mississippi Stock Growers' Association, Macon, Mississippi.

Bro. B. M. Kitchen, Master West Virginia State Grange, says: "We have thoroughly examined and tested the Centennial Grange Gate, and do not hesitate to say that its combination constitutes a first-class farm gate; it is composed of the essential points necessary to every farmer, of being cheap, strong and durable.'

The Cincinnati Grange Bulletin of Nov. 28, 1878, says: "We have been favored with a visit from Bro. J. M. Richardson, inventor of the Centennial Grange Gate. Bro. Richardson returns to the city after an extend of visit to other States, where he has met with great success in having his gate understood and appreciated by the Order. The Centennial Gate has given, so far as we have ever heard, perfect satisfaction in every instance. After an acquaintance of one year we have yet to hear of the first complaint against the Gate or the inventor, and we cheerfully bear evidence to his straightforward dealings."

The Elmira Farmers' Club, after thorough examination and test of large gate, says: "We fully endorse it as the best that has ever been brought to our notice; the large gate works as well as the model.

Bro. W. A. Armstrong, Master New York State Grange, and Bro. R. H. Thomas, Secretary Pennsylvania Stafe Grange, say: "We take pleasure in saying we have given careful examination to the Centennial Grange Gate, both in the model and large gates in actual use, and that we approved it as presented in the same of the presented in the presented in the presented in the presented in the presente prove of it as possessing in a remarkable degree the most important requisites of a practical, cheap, and useful farm gate.' STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26, 1883. This is to certify that we have given careful examination to Richardson's Centennial Grange Gate, large size, for farm use, put up and exhibited at State House, Columbia, South Carolina, and pronounce it the most complete device for a strong, cheap, durable Plantation Gate that has and pronounce it the most complete device for a strong, cheap, durable Plantation Gate that has ever been brought to our notice. Its superiority can only be appreciated by an examination. Some of its principal features are:

1. It does not sag the post.

2. It opens both ways.

3. A lady can open it while on a horse.

4. Any farmer can make it.

5. It is cheap, strong and durable.

6. A child can work it easily.

7. One person can divide large from small stock.

8. It will raise and swing up or down a side hill or other obstructions.

9. A small post is all that is required for gates of the largest dimensions.

We recommend it as the best Farm Gate for general use.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB,

Master State Grange of South Carolina and Secretary of State.

A. P. BUTLER,

Overseer State Grange of South Carolina and Com'r of Agriculture.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Past Master State Grange of South Carolina.

Past Master State Grange of South Carolina.

For information address REL BATHBUN, care J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE STEAM DYE HOUSE, No. 27 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., August 12.

Ladies and Gentlemen: On account of hard times I have reduced my rates of prices, and, further-more, in order to give general satisfaction, I just engaged two of the best dyers in the State; therefore, if you have any work in cleaning and coloring of clothing, dresses, crape, as well as woolen shawls, ulsters, laces, ribbons, hosiery, etc., take such to the Eagle Steam Dye House, No. 27 Canal street, where you will get better work and lower prices now than you ever had before.

Repairing, relining, refitting and rebinding of gents' clothing done better than at any place in the city.

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless as soon as wet.) The Zinc lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by harness makers on 60 days' trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Tanzeot

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1886 PURE SUGARS.

1 CICIO DOCULTOR		
Out Loaf per lb	0	73/6 71/4 63/4 61/2
Best White Soft A per		
Extra C White per Ib		
C Yellow per th		
SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels.		
Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon22 Amber drips pure sugar per gallon24 Fancy white maple drips per gallon29		
Extra golden pure sugar per gallon		
The above quotations are for	r ev	run

IMPORTANT —The above quotations are for syrup in whole barrels only. All syrup in half barrels 4 cents per gallon extra and no charge for package. In 5 and 10 gallon packages 5 cents per gallon additional and the cost of package.

COFFEES-GREEN AND RO				
Fancy Rio per fb. Green Rio extra choice per fb. Green Rio prime per fb. Green Rio good per fb. Green Rio common per fb. Green Rio common per fb. Green Laguayra choice per fb. Green Java choice per fb. Roasted Rio bost per fb. Roasted Rio No. 1 per fb. Roasted Rio No. 2 per fb. Roasted Rio No. 2 per fb. Roasted Laguayra best per fb. Roasted Java best per fb. Barnes' Golden Kio roasted in 1 lb p' TEAS.		11 10 9 9 12 17 17 12 10 10		9½ 8½ 2½ 2 8
Imperial per lb. 25, Young Hyson per lb. 25, Oolong per 25, Ianan per lb. 25,	35, 35, 30, 35.	40, 40, 35, 40,	50,	55

Young Hyson per th	35,	40,	50,	55
Oolong per25,	30,	35.	40.	50
Japan per th	35.	40,	45,	50
Gunpowder per ib30,	40,	45,	50,	55
FOREIGN DRIED FRU	ITS.			
Raisins, New Muscatells, per box		:\$2.	75	
" Old Muscatells, "		. 1	75	
" Old Muscatells, "		3	25	
" London layers, 1/4 boxes		. 1	00	
" Valencia per 1b				01/6
" Seedless, mats, 50 fb per ma				-/-
" Ondara, box, 28 lb			12	
" " 14 lb			1214	
Pranes, French boxes, per b		. 8	3/4@1	11/6
" New Turkey, per tb		. 4	3,0	51%
Currants, new, per fb			1460	
WHOLE SPICES.			,20	1

Black Pepper	per lb	19
White "	**	28
Ginger	*	12
Cinnamon	**	10
Cloves		17
Allspice		10
Mace		50
Nutmegs		60
	URE GROUND SPICES.	The section
The state of the s	olack, per tb	21
" African (Cayenne, per to	28
" Cinnamo	n per B	17
" Cloves ne	er b	22
	er ib	15
	per fb	15
		10
	GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	
Bal Soda. 112 ft	kegs, per ib	194
Flour sulphur.	per 1b	ō
Bi-carb soda, l	oose, 112 lb kegs	4
	" 25 th boxes	5
	" 10 lb boxes	6
" " i	n fb packages	616
" " i	n 1/4 to packages	71%
Corn starch, G	ilbert's, p-r tb	61/2
" D	uryea's, per fb	8
Starch, lump,	Duryea's, 40 th boxes, per th	43/4
*	Gilbert's " " "	4%
Corn starch, ne	ew process	6
Starch, new pr	ocess, lump	4
	6 tb boxes	6
	1 lb boxes	51/6
Grain bags, 2 b	bushels	24
Georgia bags,	2 bushels	20
Chocolate, Bal	ker's Prem. No. 1 per lb	37 6038
Barnes' Perfec	et Baking Powder in 3/4 lb	
mis, per doz		20
Barnes Perie	et Baking Powder in 1/2 lb	-
ans, per doz	t Baking Powder in 1 to tins	20
marnes, Periec	t paring Lowder in 1 in fins.	
per doz	4	
Hice, new crop	p, Fancy Head, per lb	634

Lye, Babbitt's, per case of 4 doz 00

Lye, Penna, 325

Lye, Phila, 280

Potash 280

Baltpeter, granulated, per ib 10

Note.—The above quotations are conful Note.—The above quotations are carefully correct-d every week, and all orders for groceries are filled at prices quoted.

Torn Brooms No 3, per doz. 206

No 4, 250

No 5, 275

No 6, 800

Best parlor brooms. 350

Lye, Babbitt's, per case of 4 doz. 325

Lye, Penna, 325

ATENTS

LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, de marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public.

Agents Make 83 a FAMILY SCALES
Day selling Perfect FAMILY SCALES
Ratirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds.
What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise old agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati,
ohio.

FORTY ACRES Kalamazoo Celery Land for sale with convenient house and improvements. For particu-address 908 South Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 1febts

EEDS Large Garden Guide FREE to all. You should have it. Best varieties, all tested, at low prices. COLE & BRU., Seedamen, Pella, Iowa. jan154

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

ers Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Corre-B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Cass Co., Mich.

BRONZE MONUMENTS & STATUARY



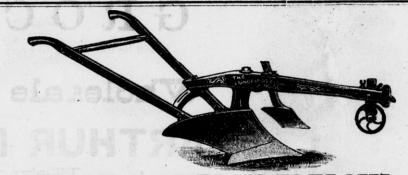
BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

HOMAS MASON. General Commission Merchant. 161 South Water St., Chicago,

Respectfully Solicits Consignments of Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

BONDED AGENT of the N. Y. Produce Exchange Association. Chartered Feb. 13, 1878.

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.



GRAND RAPIDS NO. 50 PLOW.

This is our latest Improved Plow. Buy one of these Plows for \$10 full trimmed, with one extra point, of your dealer, and if it it does not please you after a trial of one day, you may return it to the dealer and your money will be GRAND RAPIDS MANUFACTURING CO. refunded. dec1m6

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U.S. COV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C.B.& Q.R.R.

CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph,
Atchison or Kansas City.
It connects in Union Depots with through trains from
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON
and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to SAN FRANGISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS. IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,

Chicago and Denver,
Ohicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sloux City,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul.

St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.

Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Boute, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, ASST. GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. PERCEVAL LOWELL, GEN. PASS. ACT., CHICAGO.

PLAID SHAWL CIVEN AWAY!

Through the fallure of a large maufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present error of the property of the prope



FARM AND HOUSEHOLD. Box 49. Hartford. Con

PERCHERON HORSES. Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Iste, Mich.

15sept86 e o i

All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of treasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address, the SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

RDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Fonges, etc., Came, Came, Conn.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE-MAY 18, 1884. WESTWARD.

alamazoo Express arrives		9 40
acific Express	2 27	
fail	11 38	
Day Express		1 45
EASTWARD.		
	A. M.	
light Express	3 17	
alamazoo Accommodation leaves	6 45	
alamazoo Express arrives		10 00
fail		12 03

 Day Express
 1 40

 New York Express
 8 10

 Atlantic Express
 1 00
 New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 20 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45. P. M.

H. B. Leddard, Gen. Manager, Detroit, J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent, Chicago,
O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time ooth meridian

CONCE	OUTIL		
GOING S			
THE TANK STREET, SAN	NY&C Express.	NY&B Ex & M	Way F
Lv Grand Rapids	9 07 11 10 05 11 11 11 11 11 40 11 5 10 PM	5 58 " 6 55 " 7 33 " 8 02 " 8 30 " 4 15 AM 8 20 "	5 00 AM 9 07 " 12 05 PY 2 00 " 2 55 " 4 30 " 6 30 AM
GOING NO	RTH.		
	NY&B Ex & M	NY & C Express	Way F
Lv Buffalo Ar Cleveland Ar Toledo	6 40 FM	6 30 "	8 30 Pa

Pigeon 5 50 AM 3 30 PM 8 15 Al Rivers 6 18 " 3 56 " 9 45 " craft 6 47 " 4 24 " 11 45 " azzoo 7 30 " 5 50 " 1 35 PM n 8 32 " 5 58 " 3 05 " pids. 9 50 " 7 15 " 6 58 " All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main ine.

M. E. WATTLES.

Supt Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

German Horse and Cow POWDERS

This powder has been in use many years. It is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The recipe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phœnix-ville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO., 80 Woodbridge St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb. boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.

MAKE YOUR OWN INCUBATOR.

Send 50 cents in stamps for my new illustrated pamphlet which tells how to make an Incubator at a very small cost that will hatch over 90 percent of the eggs. It also tells all about how to make Artificial Mothers, Egg Testers, etc. They are all simple, easy to make and do excellent work, and are guaranteed reliable. Address

H. S. WALDO, Quincy, III. Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale at \$1.25 per 13 jan15t4





5 and 7 SOUTH IONIA STREET. And at RETAIL by W.S.GUNN & SONS.

Examine the great bargains offered by us before you buy your Cook and Heating Stoves. We sell a No. 8 "Home Garland" Cook Stove for \$15.00; No. 9 for \$17.00; older patterns 10 per cent. less. The "Model Garland," our Elegant Square Coal Stove, we offer at \$25.00 for No. 33, and \$28.00 for No. 44; the same size with Oven at \$31.00.

W. S. GUNN & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TIME TABLE, NOV. 16, 1884.

TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.					TRAINS BASTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.				
STATIONS.	No. 2 Mail & Express, Ex.Sun.		Pacific Express.	No. 8 B.Creek Pass'g'r Ex.Sun.	Stations.	No. 1. Mail Except Sunday.	Express.		Valp'so
Lv Port Huron ' Imlay City " Lapeer Flint. Ar Detroit, G.W. Div. Lv Detroit, D.G. H&M ' Pontiae " Holly. Ar Durand " Lansing. " Charlotte Ar Battle Creek Lv Battle Creek Lv Battle Creek " Vicksburg. " Schoolcraft. " Marcellus " Cassopolis.	6 25 1M 7 46 " 8 53 " 6 50 " 7 55 " 9 30 " 9 30 " 11 31 " 12 30 PM	8 05AM *9 10 9 28 10 20 10 20 11 30 12 20F M 12 20F M 12 11 1 00 1 2 11 2 23 2 45 3 1 3	8 05PM *9 10" 9 34 " 10 10" 4 10" 5 35" 6 20" 1 0 48 " 11 50" 12 25AM 1 20" 1 25" 2 21" *2 32"	4 10 PM 5 18 " 5 40 " 6 20 " 10 45 " 10 40 " 12 30 AM 1 20 " 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 07 " 10 10 "	Lv Chicago. "C, R. I, & P. Cr'g. "Reedesdale. "Valparaiso. "Haskells. "Stillwell. "South Bend. "Grangers. "Cassopolis. "Marcellus. "Schoolcraft. "Vicksburg. Ar Battle Creek. Lv Battle Creek. Lv Battle Creek. "Charlotte. "Lansing. Ar Durand. Lv Durand.	9 10AM 10 09 '' 10 55 '' 11 50 '' 11 50 '' 12 40 '' 1 2 45 '' 2 45 '' 3 04 '' 4 03 '' 4 03 '' 4 03 '' 5 38 '' 5 38 '' 5 9 30 ''	3 25PM 4 20" 5 32" 5 46" 6 52" 7 29" 8 06" 8 15" 8 55" 9 43" 10 14" 11 08"	8 30 FM 9 27 " *10 08' 10 41 " :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	5 21FM 6 25 " 7 17 " 8 00 " 8 00 "
" Grangers. " South Bend " Stillwell. " Haskells. " Valparaiso. " Reedesdale. " C R, I, & P. Cr'g	Valp'so Accom. Ex.Sun. 6 05 AM. 6 45 " 7 30 "	5 32 "	3 45 " 4 97 " 5 52 " 7 12 " 8 10 "	×	Ar Holly " Pontiac " Detroit Lv Flint " Lapeer " Imlay City Ar Port Huron	10 55 " 11 45 " 7 55 " 8 42 " 9 10 "	11 31 " 12 07AM	5 55 4 6 28 4 46 48 4 7 45 4	

Way freights leave Schoolcraft eastward 4.20 P. M.
Way freights leave Schoolcraft westward 9.15 P. M
Nos. 1. 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals
No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals,
No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals.
Nos. 3 and 6 have a dining car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek.
Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop.

Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal.
All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 daily. All other trains daily except

Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 daily. All olile.

Sunday
Pullman Palace Cars are run through without change between Chicago and Port Huron Detroit. East Saginaw, Bay City Hamilton Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Toronto Montreal and Boston.

Dining cars on 3 and 6 West of Battle Creek.
Groe B. Rerwe.

Traffic Manager,
Chicago, Ill.

E. P. Keary, Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Reduction in Price of Paints.

THE PATRONS' PAINT WORKS have made another reduction in the price of Paints, notwithstanding they are cheaper than any other Paints in the market, even if the others cost NOTHING. Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PAT-RONS TESTIFY THAT THEY LAST FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE OLD WAY.

WE DELIVER 10 GALLON ORDERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DE-POT. WE SEND YOU AN ELEGANT PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEAD-ING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pamphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sample of colors, references of many thousand Patrons, etc., free upon application. Masters and Secretaries, please name your title in writing.

PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.



Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellowmen his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquity of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past 'hirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise, be seed they seell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness My rw Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 with besent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense warrely my friends will find in it (and in mone other) a new drumhead Cohnect, just about as early as Henderson's, but new drumhead Cohnect, just about as early as Henderson's, but new drumhead Cohnect, just about as early as Henderson's, but new drumhead Cohnect, just about as early as Henderson's, but new drumhead Cohnect, just a better the control of the co

GRAPE VINES Niagara, Empire State, and all the best varieties. Low prices for first-class stock. Jew cli, Parry, Ainy King, prices for first-class stock. Jew cli, Parry, Ainy King, New and Old RASPHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, &c. Plants by mail a specialty. Descriptive Catalogue, with colored plates, Free; contains 31, 82, 83 and \$5 collections of the fractions for planting. JOEL HORSER & 808. Merchantylle. N. J.

MARK WELL!



The "Buyers' Guide," No. 38, for Fall and Winter, 1885, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 Cents to pay expense of mailing—we charge nothing for the book. It is now a regular Dinotherium Giganticum in size and as full of wisdom as a goat. All of the goods quoted therein (not in the goat but in the other thing) we curry in stock. Now don't delude dom as a goat. All of the goods quoted therein (not in the goat but in the other thing) we carry in stock. Now don't delude yourself with the idea that we cannot save you money on all the goods you are obliged to buy or borrow. We are here to accomplish that end and you will find us at the business end of it every day. Morally we are of benefit to the community, because it is much cheaper to buy goods of us than to steal of any one else.

We are the original Grange Supply House, organized in 1872, to supply the consumer direct with all classes of goods at Wholesale Prices in quantities to suit the purchasers.

We handle about everything known to mankind and part of New Jersey, and while our stock of Tombstones is not complete just at present we will wager a nickel "with a hole in it," that we have got anything else you want. Just send for "The Guide," and see how near we come to the truth, or call and see us when in our city.



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