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

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Agricultural Peparlment

MID SUMMER DAY ON THE MODEL FARM

BY MRS, D. M. GARNER. For the Visitor.

The morning sun, opens his drowsy eyes, And spreads a radiance o'er the eastern

Gilding all nature with a beauty bright, Dispelling all the clouds, and mists of night. As if by magic, nature has unfurled

A cloud of beauty o'er the slumbering The tears she wept, through all the hours of

night. Are sparkling gems by morning's ruddy light. The sweet voiced songster carols forth its lay,

And everything proclaims the birth of day. The tasty farm house is revealed to view, By the soft radiance of the morning new. It stands alone, the only work of art,

Encased within the depths of nature's heart. Now all's activity, without, within, Each hurries forth his duties to begin; With quick firm tread the farm-hand hastes away

To feed the stock their corn and fragrant

The husbandman a moment stands serene, Noting the quiet beauty of the scene. He sees the meadow, rich with golden grain, The azure sky, verdure of hill and plain, And smiles, to think this beauty all his own.

That by his toil here thrifty crops were grown. Meanwhile, the house-maid lights the kitchen

The wreathing smoke arises higher, higher, Until dissolving into mist on high 'Tis lost to view within the azure sky.

And now the maid moves quickly to and fro The matron to the diary hastes to go, Where golden butter and lucious cream are

And everything is cool, and sweet, and clean. Now hungry men into the house repair,

Wash clean their hands and neatly comb The soiled coats that to the barn have been,

Are changed for clean ones buttoned to the

With taste and neatness is the table spread; There's fragrant coffee, brown and snowy bread, Fresh eggs, potatoes, berries, butter, meat,

And all prepared, in tempting form to eat. The meal is finished, and a chapter read, And then in earnest prayer, each bows his

Then husbandman and farm-hands haste away, To enter on the duties of the day:

The well trained farm dog knows that he can help, And drives the cows with many a bark and yelp

Down to the pasture where 'tis cool and sweet, And all day long, they dose, and drink, and eat.

Soon in the field the heaps of golden grain, Lay prostrate by the mighty reaper slain. How quick in shining rows the bundles stand, Bound and placed there by earnest hands.

The farm boy whistling with his work keeps time,

Or softly sings some old familiar rhyme. Tis "Yankee Doodle" "Rally 'round the Flag." No matter what, his footsteps never lay, Within the house there's not an idle hand. The baking done, the fruit is picked and canned.

There's ironing, sweeping, dusting to be lone, Thus quickly pass the hours, one by one. Sweet flowers are placed in basket and vase.

Its half past eleven, says the dinner bell, And to the toiling men its echoes tell Of smiling matron, and of tidy maid. Of tempting dinner in a cool room laid.

Of time to rest the weary aching feet, In quiet room or cool shady retreat. The dinner o'er, the farm hands haste away, To seek repose upon the fragrant hay,

The farmer doses in his easy chair, Or having just a little time to spare, He takes the weekly paper, glances o'er The agricultural news, and perhaps more

Tis three o'clock, dinner work is done. Softly through shaded windows comes the

The canned fruit stands in tempting shining rows.

The bars are full of smoothly ironed clothes No speck of dirt, or dust is anywhere On polished stove, white table, floor or chair.

The weary matron sits, with folded hands. While a stray sunbeam rests upon the bands Of silver hair that on her temples lay, Then softly as it came, it glides away.

A thought of sadness steals into her breast. A thought that from this toil she'd like to

She thinks how through the sultry summe heat

Her children toil, with weary plodding feet. Then comes a vision, of the woe and sin, That in the path of pleasure enters in, How dissipation lures the unwary youth,

And then she says, "God bless the dear old That shelters loved ones from the tempter's

Meanwhile the daughter softly steals away,

Into the parlor cool, to sing and to play; The soft sweet melody of "Home Sweet Home" Floats gently on the air, from room to room

Not long can mother rest, or daughter play, The weekly mending must be done to-day. The house maid in her chamber all alone, Though hands are busy, gently thinks of

Who by the labor of his strong right arm, Will earn enough to buy a cozy farm. Where they can live in joy, and love at last, And all this toil for others will be past.

Supper is over. The evening chores are done In crimson splendor sinks to rest the sun, aler and paler, glows the western light. Softy the twilight deepens into night, Slowly the weary toilers gather home,

Just as the stars appear within the dome Each takes a bath, and then in fresh clean clothes

The hard workers go to seek repose; While nestling neath the diamond studded Serene and quiet, now the farm house lies,

Tis nine o'clock. Within the snowy beds, Are laid the aching limbs, and weary heads. Soon gentle slumbers breathes o'er every eye, And in unconciousness the sleepers lie. Without no sound breaks on the Summer

night. But all is peacefull 'neath the moon's pale light.

O! faithful toilers, for the Nation's bread, Long seems the path, your weary footsteps tread

But many of our noblest grandest men, The humble tillers of the soil have been; Tis well trained muscle, intelect, and soul, That on life's battle field assumes control. The farm's a school, where all that's noble's

taught. The purest lessons and the deepest thought 'Tis everywhere, around, beneath, on high, Nature's sublimest, grandest lessons lie. Then toil on, improve each passing hour.

To bring to mind and heart a richer Sometime perhaps, to lofty hights you'll rise;

And gather to yourself, the richest prize Divisburg, Mich. Gentlemen's Driving Horses-What They

Are, And What They Can do.

It is generally supposed that the class of horses entered at our fairs as "Gentlemen's Driving Horses," may be of any "low bred" breed of horses, which may be picked up on almost any farm if possessed of good style, and easy graceful motion; and it is further generally supposed that any person with "half an eye" for horses, can select the horse that will take the premium in that class. But whatever may have been the case formerly, that condition of things by no means exist to day. In the first place, while style and ease of motion are by no wise unimportant, yet there are other requisites to-day for this class of horses. And instead of any person who happens to know a handsome horse when he sees it, being a good judge of the proper animal for that class, it requires not only great experience, but a great natural capacity to see at a glance all the various points that make the perfect horse; and the skill required in selecting this class of horses is many fold keener and nicer than is required in selecting the plump trotting horse, for in the latter only the reduction of quarter seconds is essential in the former, all the points that go to make a perfect horse. (including at this date great speed) are essentials. In the gentleman's driving horse these qualities at least must unite: Form, style, grace of acion, speed, endurance, and a kind disposition. Perhaps one of the most perfect animals of that class is the well known mare "Hattie Hixon." with more than a State reputation. "Hattie Hixon" is owned by Mr. Frank Konkle of Grand Rapids; she is a bright bay mare about 16 hands high, and sixteen years old, a kind, true, and safe family horse when driven by Mrs. Konkle, but is instantly transformed into a high headed, high-lifed, stylish "driving horse" when Mr Konkle gathers up the reins, thus seeming to be possessed of two entirely different natures and dispositions. One year ago last fall when 15 years old she won the "Gentleman's Driving Horse" purse inside of 2:40, to a buggy without fitting or training.

From paths of virtue, soberness, and truth, old she took the first money away from a horse having a 2:30 record, and owned by S. A. Brown of Kalamazoo. She is an American star, and \$5,000 would not take her from Mr. Konkle. Mr. Konkle has recently purchased a \$1.500 3 year old colt "Maud K." She stands 16 hands high, is a whole bright bay with black points, and trots to pole inside of three minutes. She is a finely bred colt being sired by Fisk's "Hambletonian Star" with first dam Magna Charts, and second dam "Old Hero." This colt is also purchased for the class above alluded to, and Mr. R. has recently been negotiating for the purchase of a 3 year old mate for 'Maud K." at the price of \$1.600.

From Mr. K nkle who for a kind of recreation handles this class of horses, we found that from \$500 to \$5,000 are not unusual prices for gentlemen's Driving Horses.

ANCHOR.

How to Tan Sheepskins.

Where farmers kill but a few sheep during the season they can make better use of the pelts than to sell them if they know how to preserve them. For mats take two long-wool skins and make a strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the hands to get the dirt out of the wool, then wash the soap out with cold, clear water. Ddissolve alum and salt, each a half pound, with a little hot water sufficient to cover the skins let them soak in it over night for twelve hours, then hang over a pail to drain. When they are well drained spread or stretch carefully over a board to dry. When a little damp, have bee ounce of saltpeter and alum pulverized and sprinkle on the flesh side of each skin, rubbing in well, then lay the flesh sides together and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day until perfectly dry, then scrape the flesh side with blunt knife to remove any remaining scraps of flesh. Trim off projecting points; rub the flesh side with the They will be very white and hand some, suitable for a door or carriage mat. They also make good mittens. Lambskins, or even sheepskins, if the wool be trimmed off evenly to a half or three-fourths inch long, make beautiful and warm mittens for la dies or gentlemen, and the girls with

Drainage for Profit.

little practice can make them.

A few croakers seem to fear that the work of underdraining is already carried to excess, that tiles are killing orchards, drying up farms and caus-

ing floods and drought. The Indiana Bureau of Statistics made an investigation about two years ago of the influence of tile drainage upon production in that State. Two periods of five years were selected, one before drainage was begun and the other after most of the farms had been drained, the area examined being one

township in Johnson county.
As near as could be determined, the average yearly yield of wheat for a period of five consecutive years before drainage was nine and a half bushels per acre. The same land and tillage, after drainage, in a period of five con secutive years, produced an average of nineteen and one-fourth bushels per acre. Comparing the corn crops in the same way for the same time, it was found that the average yearly yield before drainage was thirty one and three-fourths bushels per acre, and, after drainage, seventy-four and onefourth bushels per acre.

This agrees with the report of Secre tary Chamberlain, who gets forty-one and one-half bushels of wheat on an average per acre when his land is properly tilled and manured, and only twenty bushels per acre when the land is not drained or manured. What percentage of the large yield was due o drainage and what to manure we are not informed. But it is a fact that the effect of manure is much more beneficial on drained than on un-

How to Keep Sausage.

A Writer in the South and West, until spring:

gives the following on keeping sausage "As soon as possible after making your sausage make in in small cakes, and fry until done. Remove from the skillet and pack closely in stone jars until within five or six inches of the top, and then fill to the top with melted lard. After the lard has cooled examine closely and if there are any holes fill them with melted lard. Tie closely and set away in the cellar until wanted for use. When you desire to use it take out what you wish for one time and set in the oven till the lard is melted, which pour back to exclude the air. Pour some warm water over the sausage while hot, cover, and let steam for a few minutes. Prepared in this way it will keep for months and Last fall at the fair when 16 years be almost as nice as when fresu,"

Color of Horses and Cattle.

Long experience in England has proved that brown colored horses, and especially those of tanned muzzle prove the hardiest. Next to these come the darker shades of bay. The same has been found to be the case in America, and then follow the clear dapple gray. Other colors seem to be about equally hardy, although pure white and red roan are considered the least so. But we know horses of those two colors, as well as others varying from the first three above mentioned, to be perfectly hardy and enduring. As a rule, it is the breed coupled with the soil and the food on which they are reared, which make the difference in hardiness and endurance of horses, and the best of these should always be sought after by breeders and

rearers. That was good sense on the part of the judges on Jersey cattle exhibited at the late show of the English Agricultural Society, in paying particular attention to the "yellow points," as they were termed. A yellow skin and yellow inside the ears denotes, they said, "highly colored cream," which is conjugate to conjugate the conjugate to the said. equivalent to saying rich milk. The "black points" as so strenuously contended for by a small party of English and American breeders, they say denote nothing at all; neither do solid colors' and it is an absurdity to assert that the animals thus marked possess any superiority in the dairy or other-There are alike good and indifferent of all shades and colors, whether they are solid or broken, as is daily proved among the numerous herds of Jerseys, bred on their own native island or in foreign countries.

Advice to Farmers.

The following is Mr. J. W. Lang's advice to farmers concerning the treatment of worn out lands:

"Don't try to renovate lands that ought never to have been cleared. "Don't undertake to restore a piece of worn land without giving it a good deal of hard, sharp thought before-

Don't get discouraged in the first at tempt; nor attempt too large a piece the first time. Keep a strict and just

account with each improvement, and study the lesson it presents. "Don't try to improve wet lands un-

Don't be afraid to lay out a few dollars in a well devised farm improvement. Get up a faith in yourself and in your farm. "Don't fail to thoroughly learn the

difference between 90 per cent and 110 per cent.

"Don't be too sanguine at the first success, or too discouraged at the first failure.

"Don't keep on selling bone off the farm, and not buying any back for a fertilizer. "Don't neglect to make and save all

the manure-solid and liquid-and all fertilizing material possible about the farm to use as judgment directs. "Don't sell hay and buy stable manure, or depend wholly on commer-

cial fertilizers. "Don't take anybody's say so, but examine for yourself, and do your own

"Don't despise books or book farming, but read, reflect and act."

The Egg Question.

The present manner of disposing of the egg product is a gross injustice to both producer and consumer. Wherein a Daily Telegraph reporter who visited 14 grocery stores this morning for the purpose, proposes to show. He saw all sorts and sizes of eggs, and, weighing one dozen taken promiscuously at each place, found their weight in ounces to follows: 18. 24. 26. 22, 20, 281, 25, 24, 26, 21½, 22, 20, 19, 17½.

It is plain that the consumer who buys small eggs by the dozen gets on an average only 11 pounds while the purchaser of large eggs secures 178 pounds, making a 50 per cent fraud that the former is compelled by the present custom of handling the product to submit to. And this is not the only injustice. The farmer who brings to market 281 ounce eggs gets no more than the one who has $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounce eggs to sell. In other words the man who buys or sells eggs the size of a butternut pays and gets the same price as the fortunate purchaser or seller of eggs sometimes on exhibition in editorial sanctums in the interest of the industrious hen.

There is only one just way of disposing of the egg product and that is the one in vogue in California and all of the Pacific and Rocky mountain States and territories and that is by weight instead of count. The eastern States cling to the latter without other reason than that is hoary with age. It is, however, one of the old things that it may not be "new fangled" to right, and which "equal and exact justice" to all concerned demands an immediate move to remedy.

Every grocer visited condemns the present practice and expressed a purpose to unite in an effort to exterminate the fraud.—Telegraph.

fornia still flourishes.

J. T. COBB, SCHOOLCRAFT.

OUR CLUBBING LIST. American Farmer \$1 00 American Grange Bulletin 1 50 Atlantic Monthly 4 00 Breeders Gazette.... 3 00 Century (Scribner's)... Chautauqua Young Folks Journal) 4 00 nal) Cultivator and Country Gen-1 15 1 70 4 00 Harpers Weekly.... 4 00 4 00 Harper's Bazar Harper's Bazar Harper's Young People. Husbandman 2 20 1 00 3 15 1 40 2 00 Independent Justice... National Farm and Fireside... 1 75 1 10 4 50 1 65 1 25 1 75 1 50 1 40 North American Review Ohio Farmer.... Our Little Men and Women... Our Little Men and Women. 1 500 Our Little Ones. 1 50 Poultry Bulletin. 1 25 Post, Detroit (weekly). 1 60 Rural Yorker New (including free seed distribution). 2 60 Scientific American. 3 20 2 15 Scientific American..... 3 20 3 2b 3 15 1 40 1 25 1 45 1 50 3 00

Woman's Century..... 1 00 We respectfully call the attention of our readers to the above clubbing list. It is to your advantage to subscribe in this way and we believe no paper can offer you better terms than we do. Those desiring sample copies of any of these papers should send stamps for posiage on them.

 Wide Awake
 3 00

 Weekly Graphic
 2 50

Wide Awake.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1884 TO THE STATE GRANGE.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons: The Patrons of Michigan, by their epresentatives are again convened annual session. The friendly greetings that I have witnessed, and the smiling faces I see before me all declare that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry still maintains in this State the integrity of its existence and is animated by that fraternal spirit which is its

strong bond of union. The time seems short since my eleventh annual report was made to the legislative body that preceded you, but short as it seems the routine of a full year's work has been performed, and it is now my duty to present in form the results. Those results are not in every respect as flattering as I could wish. Rain and sunshine have blessed the earth, and abundant harvests have crowned the labors of the husbandman. They have

gathered to their barns of the crops of

the field, and their animals have no

lack of needful food for the winter that

is before us. All this is well, and should fill our hearts with thankfulness. But the industry of man which has been so generously responded to by mother earth, throughout the length and breadth of the State, and has so well prepared us in basket and store, to look out upon the world with a feeling of complacent security has not been confined even in the agricultural communities of the State to agriculture and its dependant industries. This has been a year when the industry of the politician has been conspicuous, and men of every occupa-tion without clearly knowing why, have given thought, and time, and money to a political campaign of great activity and mainly conspicuous for its personal defamation, and for its want of important questions of vital national importance that should have a towering prominence above the storm of personal scandal, and charges of official corruption that were sown broadcast by noisy stump orators, and an unscrupulous partisan press.

As our figures will show diminished receipts for fees and dues from the Subordinate Granges of the State; and also from the subscription books of the VISITOR, I am disposed to ascribe in part at least this loss to the absorbing interest in politics which has every-

where prevailed.

The total disbursments for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1884, will be given in detail in the report of the executive committee as ascertained from an examination of the books in the office of the Secretary, and it is there fore unnecessary to duplicate that statement in this report, but I give the

gross amount of DISBURSMENTS for the year as ascertained, at..... \$ 8,875 47 RECEIPTS. The receipts from all sources for

the year were:—
For fees and dues.....\$ 4,387 27.
" Subscriptions to the
2.543 22.

Total receipts.....

The ostrich farm at Anaheim, Cali-cornia still flourishes.

his State organization when its penditures for the year, have exceeded and there is an eager desire on the part its receipts and in this there are no cir- of the combination to secure the trade. cumstances that need awaken appre-

record of careful business management. vantage. No visionary schemes have been entered upon by its executive committee in the drive well suit have come to my all these years of its organized exist-ence. But while this committee has docket of the United States District been prudent and cautious it has at the same time been aggressive, as all know who call to mind our prolonged fight with the combined capital and business this delay would be intolerable. But experience of the Plaster Association there delay is usually an important of Grand Rapids: and the drive well harpies soon shrank out of sight when found us organized and armed with the material support necessary to thrown out of court in which case the contest every inch of ground that lay promise made by the Executive Combetween the first arrest, and the tribumal of last resort in the judicial depart- issued Oct. 19, 1881, will demand attenment of our government.

There are some questions of vital for the collection of royalty for drive manner to the Order that come before this body with the regularity of "When the matter in controbefore this body with the regularity of its annual meetings. The most prominent of these questions are "What shall and determination, the Executive Comdo to revive dormant Granges?" How shall Subordinate Granges so in- a full statement of all expenditures, terest their members as to secure at and all unexpended moneys of the De tendance at their meetings, maintain fense Fund shall be faithfully returned and add to their present membership? to the contributors in proportion to And how shall the sphere of usefulness of the Grange Visitor be en- ecutive Committee that made this

which are submitted, discussed, and faithful to that promise. acted upon by the collective wisdom of this is dy. This is well—it is legitimate Fund, I find that of the \$2,364.32 colwork and is not without some good results. But like Banquo's ghost these hands \$1,537.00. A balance of \$161.99 questions "will not down" and are in the hands of Bro. Platt, as reported present with us to-day. Passing by the other questions referred to, my relation to The Visitor demands that I give it special attention in this report, and a presentation of its financial re-lation to the State Grange would seem If the suit is thrown or now in Order. A financial exhibt of now seems most probable, this "unex-receipts and expenditures on account pended balance" less the cost of distriof THE VISITOR is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

EXPENSES. Bills for printing \$2937 98

 Postage
 303 06

 Other expenses
 29 96

receipts of \$2.76. This balance though covered how to obtain a list of paying subscribers to so large a paper, its quality at its present cost, and receipts cover the expenditures. It is with the understanding that it be breasury of the State Grange.

will be remembered that to induce dicated. canvassers to do more soliciting for THE VISITOR, the State Grange at its undertaken a vast work. For more influence exerted by of THE VISITOR in the line of improvement of the farmer class has been suf-

pecuniary outlay we leave for others

o determine who have the same means

f reaching correct conclusions that I

How to extend the circulation of the if we assume that the paper is doing good to the agricultural class for which was especially intended, and that it ends who had been most active, was impossible to dispel that delusion. comprehend the grand objects of the duty. Order, it is a matter of surprise that Grange, and are not only eligible, but or refuse to subscribe for the official paper of the State, and yet correspondingly discouraging to a live Patron, one who has faith in the noble work of ele-

ment of that object. Some Granges have adopted the plan there were families, some member of which belonged to the Grange, and evidences of their confidence and good paying for the same by a draft on their will. These have cheered us in reasury. The plan is a good one, and labor as the weeks and months have it its general adoption could be secured by allowing a discount we should favor

It would be quite out of order to compiete this report without a reference to any regret. Our confidence in the the plaster business which for so many good work that has been, and is the plaster business which for so many wears seemed a question of first conern. From correspondence with the new management of the Alabastine company, and from what I gathered when in their office since the change I am satisfied there is no disposition to disregard the conditions of our contract with the company, so long as Patrons on their part are faithful alike to their interests, and to their obligations as Patrons and business men. The lapse of time has released no Patron from a duty which he should consider binding, to buy plaster if he buys at all, of the Alabastine company of Grand Rapids, while the contract of the executive committee remains in force.

This is first time in the history of State does not increase with the increase of cultivated land in the State, The security for fair prices rests enhension for the future of the Order in tirely on the maintainance of such business relations with our friends, as shall The history of this State Grange is a make those relations of mutual ad-

No new developments in regard to Court at Grand Rapids awaiting the action of the prosecutors.

In any other business but litigation element, and this case is not exceptional So long a time has elapsed that it seems probable that the suit will be mittee of the State Grange in a circular tion. Referring to courts instituted

mittee of the State Grange will make The Exlarged by the addition of paying sub-scribers to its subscription list. | promise "That all unexpended moneys of the Defense Fund shall be faithfully of the Defense Fund shall be faithfully Standing, or special committees each returned to the contributors," meant at suggestions, present recommendations successors we can safely say will be

> this amount there may be some claims, If the suit is thrown out of court as

bution belongs to nearly 2,000 individu als and Granges of Michigan who hold Sa ascriptions for fiscal year 1884...\$2543 22 my individual receipts for the total Collections for advertising 724 97 amount collected. These receipts are mostly for the sum of one dollar each, and from no one of this large number of contributions has ever come one word of complaint that the State Grange of Michigan had failed to protect them to the full extent promised. On the contrary, there was universal acknowledgement of the value of the Here is an excess of expenditure over Order in the prompt and efficient protection it offered, not only to those of Email, is unsatisfactory—not so much on its own household, but to those outside account of shortage, as the more im-portant fact that we have not yet disover the State, are well satisfied with their investment, and we believe will be glad to severally surrender their at so small a price, and make the right to this "unexpended balance," simply a question of the number of placed in the treasury of the State paying subscribers. Give us 10.000 Grange, to be held and used only in subscribers and the paper at its present the defense of suits brought against price will make no demand upon the Patrons and contributors to this Defense Fund, for infringement of patent The quality of the paper on which THE and we recommend that whenever the VISITOR was printed in 1883 was not suit referred to is disposed of, that your satisfactory, and we determined that Secretary be instructed to ask consent a better quality should be used. This of each individual and Grange entitled added to the cost and increased the to any "unexpended balance" of such size of the monthly bills of the printer. disposition of the money as we have in-

The Order we have so long served has last session authorized a discount of than a decade of years it has had thou-33% per cent to those canvassers who sands of determined, earnest workers. sert names of new subscribers at any through whose faith and persistent latime during the year. This scheme bor much good has already been accomhas added a little to our circulation, but has not as we had hoped added to the sum total of receipts on subscriptive ever before, but they are still a long The two causes named have ma- way from those positions of controlling terially reduced the balance as compared with last year. Whether the importance of the vast interests of the agricultural class so justly demands Accumulated wealth is becoming more potential from year to year in actent to compensate for the actual the avenues to official preferment against men who can boast only a competence. And this is permitted by those in whose hands rests the power to prevent it. Is it not clearly in the line of Grange education to press upon the VISITOR and increase the number of attention of farmers the dangers that readers without invading the lie in their path if they consent to be treasury of the State Grange is the probgoverned by the purchased votes of the em that demands careful consideration city riffraff that are found available men of wealth, ambitious for official position.

But large bodies move slowly and is therefore desirable that the area of its influence be enlarged. Two or three farmers of this country to shrewdly years ago a feeling seemed to prevail care for their rights as farmers at the that the Visitor was established on so ballot box must be the work of years firm a basis that farther concern as It is a hopeful sign however to find the its circulation on the part of its Grange press everywhere frank and out spoken in condemnation to that devolite unnecessary, and it has seemed tion and fealty to party that destroys a To man's independence and demands Patron who has sufficient breadth to surrender of his honest convictions of

The seed sown by the Grange press of some members who occupy the highest the country cannot all fall on barrer official position in the Subordinate ground, scattered as it is from week to ground, scattered as it is from week to week broadcast among the tillers of the soil, some of it must take root and liable to become members of this legistable to be soil, some of it must take root and legistable to be soil to be soil the soil that the so to see in the not distant future—"in that good time coming" a phalanx ents who are interested in the paper of men and women strong and self take the Visitor." These cases are not exceedingly rare, but they are exceed-

Again we are at the close of our offiwating the agricultural classes of this cial term. Again we surrender to the country, and believes the Order of Patrons of Husbandry presents the most cial responsibilities with which it clothed us. Again we are called by a review of the associations of the past practicable plan for the accomplishtwo years, to express to our brothers passed so rapidly to the rear. The such a scheme. Its practicability can human, events these annual reunions will come to others and not to me. will come to others and not to us. But while this is true it need not cause us o be wrought out by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is undiminished. Its possibilities for good in the moral, social, business, and political world are open doors in every direction, and we enjoin upon you to remember that they who enter with an earnest purpose will earn for themselves and those who came after them a rich reward.

WE call attention of our Patrons to he advertisement of Geo. A. Hall & Co., in another column. Farmers lon't fail to call on him for very variety of Holiday goods for amount used by the farmers of the Christmas gifts.

MICHIGAN PATRONS IN SESSION.

The twelfth annual session of the Michigan State Grange has come and

It is Monday morning the fif eanth of December, a date that all this issue should be in the mails or in the hands of subscribers. But it was Saturday evening when we reached home from Lansing, hence the delay. But we must say a few words about the session, and then get to press as soon as possible. Reaching Lansing Monday evening the 9th, we found nearly all the executive committe at the Lansing house, where we had ar-. ranged to stop. After supper as is the custom, the committee had a meeting, but not as we used to do, to organize in a court for the trial of some perverse member, but for more congenial business which was dispose i of by nine o'clock. We used to sit up until the small hours of the night crept in upon us; sitting with judicial dignity and listening to a wide range of of some brother or sister on cases of appeal from the court of a Subordinate Grange; but we don't do that any more. Either the most of the fightyear consider reports, recite facts, make that time what they said, and their ing element has left the Grange, or But we are straying away from the session.

To come back again, the weather was mild and the conditions all favorable for a good session. As is usual of places were supplied by vote of the Caryl's book store, Kalamazzo. This Grange.

e joyment the session affords to all the wilderness, to the high office of who attend and save his money to the Governor thereof. pay his debts. But while the prudent farmer is "just before he is generous," t) himself or others, there are many Michigan Patrons who would have gone home better Patrons had they at tended this session; men and women and edited by live, practical. working away. Those are the people we should are carefully tested, and the results pity if we had time, and felt like it. Men and women whose chief enjoyment seems to lie in getting more, rather than using what they have. But we have no time to mcralize and again return to the session.

At ten A. M. Tuesday the 9.h, the terests. Master's gavel rapped to Order in Representative Hall, vacant chairs of

more ad ranced than usual; the stand- will do without them. ing committees appointed, and the sheet in the hands of the printer.

The address of the Worthy Master, January. and the reports of the other officers of was called to order at nine o'clock train. Wednesday morning the printed lists of committees were all ready for distribution; and the real work of the mail by several of the larger schools pictured and explained; a poultry session commenced under the"Regular of short-hand, but perhaps the most house on wheels is pictured. der of business."

Granges and individuals were presented, refered to appropriate commit- Iowa City, Iowa, Students living in with that of feeding cattle, sheep or the last column of the first page. A. tees that were soon engaged in solving different States, correspond with each swine. The figures show that \$100 A. Crezier's "notes on Horticulture," on statesmen of larger experience.

All of Thursday and more than half of our time Friday was given to furnishing certificates of attendence to members and visitors to enable them to get return fare at one cent per mile. were not on the floor both days all told more than one hour.

Thursday was mostly spent in the election of officers, and Friday to the reports of committees not one of which did I hear. But from those who are competent to judge. We learned that some very able reports were presented. As but few will ever see them in the printed proceedings, we shall from time to time lay them before our readers in the VISITOR.

But we have some good correspondents in the Grange, who we expect will give from their several stand-points, an account of the State Grange as they saw it. Don't understand that we have any arrangement for such reports, for we have not-simply expect them because we want them, and we

leave the field for others to occupy. The matter of transportation hal given us more trouble than usual this year, and everything was not fixed solid before getting to Lansing. But if all the local agents were instructed in accordance with arrangements made with the several roads, we think members and visitors all got home at at a one-third rate.

Keeping is having.

DO YOU KNOW?

We shall be greatly disappointed in our readers if they do not manifest a day that the Breeder's Gazette was weighed the result?

faithful." We hope the effort will not be a spasmodic one but that the colknow our readers are capable of making and enjoying if they will.

who have not yet discovered the difference between the editorial page and evidence relating to the wickedness the postal jottings. To all such we desire to say, the editorial page is the one you should find fault with if any and we will then fight it out with you.

The jottings page is a sort of catch all, and only those who are over-sensaelse the Grange has taught its mem- tive or fail to recognize the real state bers forbearance, and the better way. of the case object to its presence. In behalf of those we ask our contributers not to be too brash in their statements.

The fifth volume of the Pioneer Collections has been published, and is regularly elected representatives there now for sale by the state librarian, were but few absentees, and their Mrs. H. A. Tenny Lansing, or at volume contains some valuable his-With wheat at seventy cents, those tory, that of the Black Hawk war, by who falt they could afford to incur the our venerable townsman, Henry expense were less than usual, by half Little, that is well worth the price of the a hundred or more, Town Treasurers book. Some interesting and amushad just given notice that they would ingly told incidents of early pioneer life be at designated places to gather in are from A, D. P. Van Buren's pen; a the contributions levied to carry on good idea of pioneer life can be learned our State and local governments, and by reading an article on the early bank balances of Michigan farmers, settlement of Genessee County by where they appear on the credit side, Governor Begole, a man who has suchave been very small all through the ceeded in keeping pace with the season. With liabilities to meet, the growth of this beautiful State, from prudent Patron decided to forego the the building of his own log cabin in

WE take pleasure in calling attention preciate. to the advertisement of the Rural N:w Yorker in another column. It is a wide awake farmer's paper, owned who could well afford the expense, and farmers, who own and farm 380 acres faithfully reported in the Rural. Really new and valuable seeds are sefrom six to eight kinds are given free to its subscribers.

In this way it has done much to ben-

officers were filled, the choir were in should read such papers as the VISITOR ing of a pen of Brahmas, owned "Charity-Industry rewarded. Thanks tune—and the preliminary work of and the Rural New Yorker. At the by Morgan Bros. More brieders are to God, who hath blessed the sod erowns the land." The fruit w price they are so cheap that no farmer engaged in this class of fowls than in The first evening found the work who looks well to his best interests any other. This is also the oldest style, with porch in front, chimney and

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by for the first meal of the day. As is customary, every member was placed on some one of the twenty kalamazoo to run a special car to the standing committee.

New Orleans Exposition some time in which must be expended either in the following special car to the people. As are the homes so is the Nation." There were about 150 persons.

perfect method of giving instruction the University school of short-hand at he farm." The profits are compared other, and thus keep up a lively in- worth of poultry costs the farmer who fourth page failed of correction which book \$1.50.

we have recently seen is Oothalmo Poultry breeding is increasing as a copic Test Lenses, for testing the eyes of those desirous of purchasing specta- tion of country seems admirably cles. Mr. A. Prens has one for the use adapted to the business. of his customers, and can with it so glasses. He keeps one of the finest and good, and a breeder who follows its most extensive assortment of specta- directions monthly cannot go astray. cles in Michigan, at No.35 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

In our clubbing list the compositor has made us offer the Husbandman, and the Visiron for one year for one dollar-all right-but both must be gold and silver watches, gold pens, and mobilized. Capital has busied itnew subscribers which the list fails to

& Sons, in another column. This is lykept in jewelry stores, his assort one of the largest houses in the West, ments of rings, chains, and pins are unand you will find their prices satisfactory. Cail on them.

Do not forget our inducements for sells his goods cheap, renew for 1885.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

A prominent breeder said the other

strong interest for their homes and send getting to be such a good paper he us hundreds of names for our clubbing could not keep up with the times withcombinations. Our list for ladies and out it. Its engravings of noted animals children is unexceptionally good, are always good. The dairyman Why not send at least one of these especially cannot afford to be without papers or magazines into every home it. Among other editorials is one on where the Visitor goes? Have you the Dairy Hard Book, recommending a herd book for the performances of animals without regard to breed, but For the first time a full page of jot simply for quantity and quality of tings appeared in the VISITOR of De- milk, whether Short horn, Jersey or cember 1st. It is encouraging to hear time-honored scrub. There is an exfrom those who have never written be- cellent article on "Making Money fore and to welcome into their places Farming." One point was how to so large a number of the "tried and the have more stock rather than more and, and showing that farmers, needed no commercial fertilizers, and also umns will be bristling with good strong how inferior these were to barnyard points, just such a page, in fact, as we manure. S. P. Groves, an amusing ascount of the barnyard of our fathers. Some correspondent wants fairs to be We hear a little complaint from some maintained by the State or county, and admission free to all, (children half price we suppose.) Early warning of trotters, insists on keeping all the life and ambition there is in colts, training them, not breeding them; showing also that the most noted trotters made extra records in their second and third years. M. V. G. canopy top, with red, gold and green tells how to wean and break a colt. trimmings. Never overheat the colt, or drive it when it hates the work. This is from just one number of the weekly Breeder's Gazette, each a volumn in itself.

Another weekly farm journal which readers will always and wisly look for is the Rural New Yorker. C. W. Garfield's picture graced the first page of November number, C. W. has been getting so many compliments especially from Michigan papers, on his phiz and as we don't want the boy spoiled we withhold comments. The R. N. Y. is remarkable for its diversity one thinks from one number that pomology is its specialty, another time stock matters. In fact it is a general farmers' paper. Those prize essays are every one a jewel. Readers will never get swindled if they pay attention to the the Eye-opener department. An editorial on Promptness is sound, not only in business engagements, but when signaled for meals, go at once, fallen tree, and a plowman resting on a suggestion the gentler sex will ap-

Their free seed distribution is a valuable feature for farmers and is worth the price of the paper.

After seeing and reading a number of the Jersey Bulletin, no one who who really beat themselves by staying experimently. On this all new things owns one Jersey cow or more would do without it. It is published weekly, devoted entirely to the little butter cow. All the Jersey cows with exlected from those tested, and annually ceptional records have been pictured at one time or another. Accounts of represented a harvest scene, the front noted Jersey breeding farms and interesting views and exchange of methefit the farmers and advance their in
teresting views and exchange of mething on a rustic fence, with sickle and cradle, and the latter seated on bundles

breed used in the U. S. The Journal lireplace in the rear, and sides open, the insists on a feed of warm vegetables

keeping up the body or egg produc-The number of passengers will be don. Which shall it be depends on the Order, and those who planned and imited, and have many conveniences warmth, ventilation, fled, etc. (problem of passengers will be depends on the Order, and those who planned and executed the work, especially Mr. James Draper, State Master; Frank A. the State Grange were all read Tues- limited, and have many conveniences warmth, ventilation, feed, etc. (probday evening, and when the Grange that can not be obtained on a crowded ably more particulary on the latter.) Egg production can not be overdone, as this country imports annually large the bi-centennial committee on the STENOGRAPHY is now taught by quantities of eggs-an incubator is

> e est in the work. Many are now oc- raises the feed about \$40. Besides being we regret. cupying lucrative situations who more profitable, the money is returned learned the practical reporting system oftener. And we are reminded that commences according to the arrival. age of the fowls, and when it was ONE of the greatest curiosities that hatched, and can not be hurried. business in the South, and that por-

Poultry farm papers from Orroco are test the eye as to give a perfect fit of good. In fact, The World is always 1885.

ONE of the largest, finest and most extensive jewelry stores in Michigan, tion. is that of A. Prensser, No. 35, Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Prensser keeps a large assortment of pencil and pen cases, all kinds of triple plated spoons, knives, forks, cake baskets, castors, water service, and SEE the advertisemnt of P. Steketee every conceiveable kind of goods usualsurpassed, and there is no house in the West that carries a larger stock of diamonds. Mr. Prensser clubbing with the VISITOR when you what he recommends you can rely upon.

IS THE CRANGE DYING OUT?

From the following description of the part taken in a parade on the second anniversary of the settlement of the present city of Worcester, Mass., it is safe to say there was a good share of vitality in the Patrons of Massachu. setts on the occasion.

FEATURES OF THE PARADE. The special features of the parade,

which is admitted on all hands to have been the best appearing and most skillfully handled military and civic pageant ever seen in Worcester, were the Grangers' representation and the fire department decorations. Worcester Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, had 110 mounted men and seven cars in line, each car drawn by four horses. On the breasts of the horses were shields inscribed Patrons of Husbandry, Worcester Grange, No. 22." These offices accompanied with banners, preceded the cars: Master, Frank A. Harring-ton; Overseer, H. J. Allen; Lecturer, J. E. Goodell; Chaplain, John A. Bancroft; Steward, Charles E. Bond; Assistant Steward, L. J. Kendall; Treasurer, A. D. Flagg. The first car, representing Flora, goddess of flowers was elaborately decorated, and Flora, Mrs. Hartley Wadsworth, with two attendants, was seated on a rarsed platform. Each was tastefully attired. The motto was, "To me belong forest, the garden, and their garlands of flowers. The second car representing Pomona, goddess of fruits, had a At each corner was a design of truit and berries, while the was hung with grapes and light baskets of fruits representing an arbor. Pomona, Miss Mary E. Adams, with two attendants, occupied an elevated position. On her right stood a basket of fruit, and on her left a cormicopia filled and decorated with fruit. The motto was, The lucious product of the orchard and fruit garden are mine." Ceres, goddess, of grains Ceres, goddess of grains, was represented by Miss Emma Midgley, with two attendants. The cardisplayed great amount of skill and labor in arrangement. The cover, thatched with several varieties of grain the straw, was supported by a ridgepole with traces of corn, and at each corner stood a sheaf of grain. Ceres sat on a mound made of bags of rye, oats barley and wheat, on the top of which was a bag of corn inscribed, "Corn is king." The motto was, "My tribute is the golden grain." Next came four allegorical cars, representing the degrees of the Order as well as the different stages of agriculture. The first was built in the form of a log cabin, with open sides. In front stood a woodman with an axe, resting on a a plow. At the rear sat a woman at the spinning-wheel, the churn and other implements of house-wifery. The inscriptions were: "Faith-Ploneer of civilization; first in clearing the field and breaking the sod." The second, representing spring and seed time, was covered with evergreens, and men were at work planting and sowing. At the rear sat a shepherdess on a mound o rocks and grasses tending two lambs. Her attendant, a little girl, was kept busy feeding the pets. The motto was: "Hope—he that tilleth the land shall be satisfied with bread." The third showing a field of standing grain with reapers and gleaners, the former restterests.

Every good farmer, and every farmer who has an ambition to become such such as a manifest of products of the fields—grains, vegetables.

Jerkey breeders among Southerners is noticeable.

Poultry Journal has an engraverable and fruits. The motto was: crowns the land." The fruit was a object being to represent a farmer's comfortable home, with the surroundin the line. It was the liest attempt of Harrington, Master of the Worcester Grange, and Geo. H. Rice, chairman of part of the Grange, are to be congratu-lated on the success of the display.

THE editor was at Lansing when the Resolutions from Subordinate by corresponence, is that employed by in the Poultry World on "Poultry on which we mention, to explain the bad

> THE Acme Manufacturing Company this was. This is a very valuable art, as a hen requires three months for have made arrangements at New Orand the long evenings could be profit- moulting, if fowls have not finished leans for the convenience of those ably spent in learning it. Test lessons this process, and have their new coats going by their special car. Rooms in a we believe are sent free to those who on by November 1st they might pleasant part of the city at reasonable apply. New and complete instruction- as well go to the block. This rates will be in readiness upon their

> > RENEW!

Does your time expire with this number? Send in renewals at once.

WE now offer Problems of Nature (price \$1.50) with the VISITOR for

Labor has failed to secure its proper share of the great p ofits resulting from the far-reaching of science and the inspired genuis of industrial inven-tion. The reason is not far to seek. Labor has slept, while capital has schemed. Labor has been badly or-ganized, where organized at all, while Capital has been thoroughly organized self in securing legislation in its own interest, and has not at all been particular as to the means used for the party label of its legislative tools; while Labor has been blind to all these means of protecting itself, and is fast loosing its own footing.

THE awards for lands taken by the State for a park at Nivg ara falls foot up nearly \$1,500,000.

THE national debt is only twelve times as large as that of the city of New York.

Veterinary Hygiene.

BY PAUL PAGUIN, V. S.

GREAT CONSIDERATIONS

Hygiene is the art of preserving health; veterinary bygiene is the art of preserving the health of the animals in our car. Its object may be able writer. "Learn to avoid injurious things, and make good use of the useful ones."

branch of agriculture is one of the fore leg; she has no appetite for anygreatest importance to all those who thing, lays down and groans. are interested in live stock, and, I land. It is in putting its principles ment, and therefore it should never be and devide in 36 powders-Dose: one also numerous ills, for, some dis- tion based on superstition. eases are transmissable from animal to man. Thus there are two good a christian duty; it regards the pre she may. Write again. servation of health, and hence the happiness of humanity.

Persons taking care of live stock are in a certain measure, in a position to acquire by their daily observations, a good knowledge of the laws of hygiene, but, to be able to put them in practice intelligently requires a good comprehension of the grounds and principles upon which they are based. First, be convinced that the more the aniand unnecessarily drugged, the healthier they will be. Domestic animals, as we keep them are captives; they were once wild beasts, they had freethat animals do have intelligance. In the savage state, the horses will seek the prairies; the cows the shore of streams; the sheep and goat the slope of mountains; the hog the marsh; etc. All of them change places occasionally where the grass does not suit them. They very seldom stay long enough the diseases that are apt to originate from such sources, and which so frequently attack them in the places

Animals that are not used to draw slavery only by the advantages that from overcharge or overwork of any

One of the principal things that building stables take into consideration the locality where you intend to are intended for; the means to keep to renew it; the means by which cleanliness may be kept, etc.

Another question of importance is tion. Those three rules are essential in conditioning as well as in fattening. The sudden passage from one mode of feeding or one kind of nutriment pound. Pulverize and mix thoroughly and seeing others working at it; neithto another is often followed with accidents as everybody knows. The water destined for our horses and cattle should also be carefully examined. There is no more important question in veterinary hygiene, and I dare say it is the one which is the most neglected. A greater number of illnesses are caused by drinking water of certain impure properties than the majority of people are aware of. Fisubjects of consequence.

Understanding those maxims, and being convinced of their rationality, the general information preparatory to the study of hygiene are to a great extent acquired. The next steps are, paper. to observe the animals in health; study the nature of their organization, and study the organs they possess and their natural functions. Although these different functions may be exebe good, the organization is not the

play a very great part in animal life. | soften and relax, at present what is best These subjects we will touch later on to do in each case, as we progress in the study of the science of hygiene which we will now begin and will treat methodically.

(To be continued.) QUESTION NO. 1.

Jersey cow five years old, came in and defined in the following terms of one did well; in six hours one-quarter of try this prescription, it has rendered days and nights; then I drilled holes cumtances: in her horns and blowed salt and pep-This branch of veterinary science per in them and in six hours she which may be considered also a could get up but had lost the use of one

REPLY. Drilling holes through the may say to every individual in the horns is a barbarous and useless treat- drops of alcohol, then mix all together in practice that the epizootic affec- practiced; no matter what arguments tions and many ordinary diseases of may be brought in its favor; science our demestic animals will be avoided and professional experience teaches us and that, thus, mankind will escape that it is a cruel unreasonable opera-

Treatment:-Take pulverized nuxvomicae, one ounce; nitrate of potash, reasons which should induce animal one ounce; carbonate of iron one-half owners to study hygiene, the first is ounce; pulverized gentian one-half ment; it will take some time. Have a financial matter; preserving their ounce. Mix thoroughly and divide stock from contracting any contagious into 12 powders; dose, one powder and deadly affections, they will avoid three times a day. It is doubtful heavy losses of property; the second is whether the animal will recover, yet,

QUESTION NO. 2, Dr. Paguin, Editor Veterinary Department GRANGE VISITOR -Have a sorrel mare, 12 years old, that took sick first one year ago. At or about that time last winter I fed her straw and three quarts of corn per day. The corn was not No. 1; some grains were mouldy. Last fall, up to the time she took sick I fed her 14 ears of good corn per day when not at work, mals are allowed to live according to and 21 ears when she was at work, and nature, the less they will be tormented | all the straw she could eat. She now refuses food and water a few hours before she appears to be sick-stand; for a while as though she was resting and are man's slaves and the less they then becomes restless, paws, looks at are made to feel their captivity the her flanks, gets up and down, rolls, better they will feel bodily. They tries to lie on her back, and at times lies quite on her side, with her neck dom of action, and they then behaved drawn up; front feet drawn up to her according to their natural instinct or body, and hind legs standing out intelligence—if we can truthfully say straight. She had four attacks within one year—the two last ones about two weeks ago. Yours, etc.

D. C. WAGENHALS.

Oakley, Mich. Reply:--Considering the symptoms above mentioned, and the necessary. and stay but a short time on spots others described in your letter, I am of the opinion that the trouble lies in the digestive organs and on pastures of bad nature to contract if the kidneys or the organs in connection are affected at all it is of a mild character and consequently of secondary importance. I think the cause on the food that we force them to eat. the mastication of the food. The teeth may not be in condition to grind thoor carry, should become aware of their roughly the corn or straw given and besides these nutriments are not as roll and try to lie on their tack and have said to feel above any. otherwise act as you say in the disease habitations to shelter his stock from through the effect of the irritation taught in a district school, that anythe vicissitudes of the weather and to caused by the insertion of the hands thing further taught then at the pubkeep them during the fattening period, of your "supposed doctor." This oper- lic expense should be with a view of them. for, from their bad construction often ation should be done by a competent confining it to that branch that will result some serious diseases. Before doctor of veterinary science only, and benefit them in whatever occupation ment-Examine the teeth and see farming, let them learn all that can be erect them; the number of heads they whether they are sharp and uneven taught for their benefit in that departor not, and if they cut the cheeks any ment one-half the year, and then let the food in good condition and to feed in which case they should be operated them get a practical knowledge of it it; the quality and quantity of air each on by a regular veterinary surgeon. by working on the farm the other half should receive and the proper means Feed the animal good hay in small year; the labor part will not only quantities each meal. Give good oats strengthen him physically, but will also in small quantities twice a day furnish him a greater impetus to try and soft feed, bran mash, once a day. and learn when in school what their the dieting of stock; it should be based In following this diet you may pre. labor has shown them they are deficient on the choice of food, the quantity to vent another attack. You may also in. be given and the mode of administra- give the following powder as a preventive:

petash plv. 12 ounce, sulphate of soda 1 learning a trade by going into a shop and give one tablespoonful morning er can they derive much practical and night in feed say every second knowledge by learning what somebody week. When she gets sick give the fol. else has said or done; they may get a lowing:

assafoetida 5 ounces, fluid extract bel- ety, and make gentlemen and ladies of ladonna 4 drams, sulphuric ether 3 them, but if this benefit only is obtainounces, water add to 12 ounces. Dis- ed, it would be better for them, and a solve ammonia then add the rest; (it saving to the public for them to obshould be put up by a druggist.) Dose two tablespoonfuls every half hour in nally consider the age, sex, etc., and a pint of water until pains subside. pay attention to grooming—they are The case may be a complicated one, roading, telegraphy, etc. let them go to write again.

Paul Paguin, Esq. Battle Creek, Mich. Dear sir:-I notice by the GRANGE VISITOR that you propose to conduct a V. S. department in said

I herein wish to ask questions on two cases; 1st, I have a bay mare seven years old, which has had a cough for three years, it is worse by spells, especialy when she has a cold; no signs cuted freely and that the health may of heaves, sound in all other respects, have given her oil of tar, some powders, same in all animals; it varies not only can't say what they were, and also in species but it varies even in each eloeom pain root, the last named did the individual. The differences are not most good. 2d, black mare 12 years so characteristic as in mankind, but old; bone spavin on both hind legs they have a great influence over the her legs have in the last six months got result we might expect in putting the so stiff it bothers her to get up, have to hygienic means in practice, for, these help her sometimes; she is a valuable different natures which are the result brood mare. I wish to get her so she can of the predominance of one or more get up when she is heavy with foal, the organs of the body over the others bunches are enlarging, sore and very and which we term temperaments, stiff. I am using angleworm oil to

Yours and oblige a Patron,

A. B. KNAPP, Hersey, Osceola Co., Mich.

Reply.-Case No. 1 will yield very slowly to treatment, and I am in Albion, Dec. 6th.-I have a grade doubt whether a permanent cure will be effected or not; however you may her bag began to swell, and in two me some good service in simular cir- You'll have all this world of glory,

> Belladonna, Plv, 116 ounce, Digitalis, Plv, 11/2 ounce, Tarter Emetic, 2 ounces, Camphor Ply, 2 ounces, Nitrate of Potash, Plv, 3 ounces.

Pulverize camphor fine with a few powder morning and night in feed. Give good clean hay and wet it, if it happens to be dusty at all. Use powders about two weeks at a time, then rest a few days.

Case No. 2 will also be a hard one to cure, but I feel confident however, much good work for the Grange. that it can be done with proper treatthe spavins fired by a competent. Vet. Surgeon and then blistered according to his directions. None other than qualified men of the art should be allowed to do such an operation, for the success in curing lameness does not result from the act of firing, but from the effects brought on the affected parts by a scientific and skillful operation, hence the numerous failures of so called Veterinarians.

I have a preparation for those cases. which has given me more satisfaction than all the others I know are recommended and used in veterinary practice and I should like to tell you how to prepare it, but, it is an original and private prescription of mine that I could not publish without,-financially speaking-injuring my success in my private practice.

The following is a very good blister: Cantharides, plv, 2 drams, Hydrag Iodide, 1 dram, Sptr. Terebinth, 1 dram fl. Cosinoline, 21/2 ounces.

Make in an ointment. Clip the hair of the enlargements and rub in a good quantity. Tie up the animal for a few days. 24 hours after application work off with warm soft suds; repeat this once or twice a day, for three or four days, and then apply cosmoline once a day; apply again in three weeks if

The School Question.

Much has been written and said on this question. On most subjects people (where much is said) become tired of it, and loose interest in it: not so where we condemn them to live, and is in the feeding and perhaps also in with public schools. They are the foundation upon which the present and a description of curiosities in which future welfare of the country rests. the writer speaks of having Chinese

should never be allowed to suffer the taste of these. Animals do not ful calling or occupation, I meant to with a thin green moss from the falls know how our thoughts look when

My idea is, that when a child male or with an instrument on purpose. Treat- they intend to follow in after life. If

let them go into the shop and labor Nux yormca plv. 12 ounce, nitrate half the time; no one would think of smattering of many studies which Muriate of ammonia 2 ounces tincture | may help them to appear well in socitain it at their own expense.

If they wish to fit themselves for merchants, bankers, book-keepers, raila good commercial or agricultural college and get a practical knowledge of the business they intend to follow. How much better for a scholar to attend such schools, and to have them supported at public expense, than the present high schools. I cheerfully pay all the school tax I am called upon for, but would like to have it used where it will do the most good.

H. B.

MR. GEORGE W. CABLE'S erticle on 'The Freedman's Case in Equity," which will appear in the January Century, is a timely contribution to current literature in the light of recent discussions in the Southern papers. Mr. Cable, who is a Southerner and an ex-Confederate soldier, calls upon the white peorle of the South to make the position of the black race not that of "freedmen" but of "free men."

THE United States has now over 50,-000 Postoffices for over 50,000,000 peopPOSTAL JOTTINGS.

THERE'S NO POCKET IN A SHROUD. You must leave your many millions, And the gay and festive crowd, Phough you roll in royal billions There's no pocket in a shroud.

Whether pauper, prince or peasant, Whether rich or poor or proud— Remember that there isn't Any pocket in a shroud.

With a record long and loud, And a place in song and story, But no pocket in your shroud.

So be lavish of your riches, Neither vain, nor cold, nor proud, And you'll gain the golden niches In a clime without a cloud!

Laingsburgh Grange mee's at the residence of Bro. J Hibbard of Laings- where unsparing criticism of both burgh, on the 2d, and 4th Saturday evenings of each month. The membership is not very large, but there are some carnest members there who are working hard to make that Grange a success. Bro. F. M. Randall the Master, is a live Patron, who has done

Could a good lively Grange paper be put in every farmer's family in this a demand for a good many thousand applications for membership in the of his capacity? The government, W. E. W.

Perhaps a "Jotting" from Pennfield Grange, No. 85, would be acceptable. The Grange is in a prosperous condition, but our meetings have not been very well attended lately. We hope ple give him any more? I think though now that the fall work is done, President Arthur would have shown to see a full attendance. To arouse interest and receive benefit the Grange invited Mrs. Pery Mayo to deliver her General Grant, to take charge of his lecture on "Bread and Books," the eve of November 26th. Her lecture ther reckless speculations. was enjoyed in lappreciated very much by all who heard her. We wish every weary house-wife in the land-and their husbands too, could hear that PENNFIELD.

Eaton Rapids, Mich., is a very prethabitants, situated on the Grand River, about 19 miles from Lansing. Two railroads, the L. S. & M. S., and the Grand River Valley Division of the Michigan Central pass through here, making it a good shipping point. One peculiar feature of this place is that the business part of the city is built on an island in the river. Eaton Rapids Grange is still alive and holds regular meetings at its hall in the Sweezey block on the second and fourth Saturday afternoons of each month. Bro. A. D. Saxton is master, and Rro. S. L. Bentley the Secretary. W. E. W.

A short time ago I was reading in the VISITOR of September 15th, 1883, In a previous article I am made to nuts that look like cows heads and say that the present manner of con- horns, also Italian chestnuts, a dull,

> of Lansing. He gave us a very in- Grange, and mingle more with those society you live in will educate him; teresting talk on the Grange and its outside the rown families, and not you domestic circle will educate him; benefit to the farmer. There were try to get all the work done. I would life, your home, your table, will adupresent many who were not members like to enquire through THE VISITOR cate him. It is not in your power to of the Order, and we hope and trust how many years is it since the Order withdraw from the continual inhis words may be as seed sown on of P. of H. was organized? What angood ground. We wish Bro. Holbrook niversary will the fourth of December also. Education goes on at every inbetter success in his search for veni- 1884 be. son in Manistee County than he had a few years ago in Missaukee County.

The autumn has been a delightful one for securing all farm products, and the farmer who has done his work this year has no one to blame but him-

I am glad the subject has been brought before the readers of the VISI- full of friendliness and fun; and long ployers, the Western Union and the TOR. "Why do farmers as a class, go to town with their old working clothes on. "G" has told us it is a fact that around the hall, that, to celebrate the a man were the best shoemaker in the they do, and how much better the birthday of our noble Order, was a world, and when he asked for the remen should make themselves more good thing. The occasion called out presentable by looking neat and tidy, a very practical illustration of the trade if you don't want to work for and changing old clothes for a good great benefits of the Grange to the me on my terms. - The Current. business suit. I can only account for farmer and the farmer's wife. To say this, "shiftless" way of doing, that nothing of the interesting items of they do not want to take the trouble, that it is too much bother. But let a farmer's wife attempt any such slack there was enough in the sensible, well way of doing, I think her husband delivered, impromptu speeches of the would take it upon himself to tell her sisters as well as the brothers, to demonshe had better stay at home, or else change her dress, MYRA.

I have been waiting and watching for a long time, to see something in the VISITOR from our Grange, but have come to the concluentirely broken up, although some of voters for the prohibition of the liquor annual meeting for the election of ofits members have fallen from grace, thing to turn up" to revive the interyield of corn, oats, and potatoes was question. It is for the interest of all good; wheat wes not so good; an parties and factions, whether they

yellow looking spots in it. FRANK.

I would like to whisper just a few that culture and refinement necessary with very many it is too true.

As one means of improving ourselves, I would saggest organizing neighborhood Literary Societies, where reading and studying our best authors may benefit us, and speech and manners shall be good naturedly received.

Please Sisters let us hear from you with some advice.

President Arthur in his annual message, recommends that Congress should confer on Ulyeses S. Grant, a suitable pension. And for what? to give would be a suitable pension for a man and the people have already given a million of dollars-enough to support 500 families during the remainder of his natural life, and if he has wasted this vest fortune, why should the peomore wisdom if he had recommended wasting effects, and prevent any fur-

CORTLAND HILL.

The suggestion of Mrs, Mayo for each Grange to appoint a reporter for the VISITOR, Grange No. 259 has approved and this is the result. Last meeting was thin as regards numbers, but ty town of about two thousand in- rich in enthusiasm. We are to have a Grange social after each meeting through the winter. Our meetings are the first and third Thursday in each month; neighboring Granges take notice. Most of our members take the VISITOR, and now the President is elected, we hope some of the political enthusiasm will fall into the Grange. We usually have a programme and question drawer.

What ails Cass County? I saw in a Cass County paper the statement that if there were eleven more Granges, they would have as many as Berrien County has, i. e. fifteen. Mrs. Mayo, I think you are needed among the Patrons in Cass County; I know you are in Van Buren.

S. P. S.

I find by writing for the Jotting column THE VISITOR becomes more they derive from it, and those that are natural for a horse as oats and hay, ducting high schools, was the means of dark, stone of clay formation from welcome if possible, than ever: beused to, help man in his labors notwithstanding that they may like educating the recipients above any useof Minnehahs, besides a great many printed. I have a large family to work you think ails your mare. The parts female has been through, and thorough- the bottom of the description of speci- when I am resting, and either rests me million for christian missions. more. He or she only signs L. C. at fer, and only take time to write or read every farmer should look for is good you refer to, were swollen probably ly understands all the branches usually mens. I would like to ask L. C. to better than to sit with folded hands. give address in the VISITOR, as I I do not try to do a half day's work in would like very much to write about the evening, consequently, it goes PATSY. undone, and I am glad there are some son?

C. A. L. [The eighteenth. Ed]

On the evening of the 4th inst.,

Pleasanton Grange enjoyed an unusually pleasant season. The members came together in their hall at an early before the hour for the "Parting Whisper," it was plainly visible all Grange history, the banquet, the strate that the work of the Grange is

There is no doubt of the fact that a large proportion of the people of sion that the other members are wait- Michigan are in favor of the legislaing too. Vergennes Grange is not ture submitting an amendment to the traffic, and it is clearly the duty of ficers. yet there are a faithful few who attend every honest representative of the peoregularly and are hoping for "some- ple to adopt a resolution submitting the question at the hext spring election est. What can be done? Farmers when there will be no political excitehave been busy taking care of their ment to prevent the people from cancrops, and preparing for winter; the didly discussing and voting on the ple, or about one for each 1,000 persons. abundance of apples and small fruit. favor prohibition or not, to have the

LECTURER.

direction-upward.

Wheat on the ground is not looking question settled; and no true friend of good, as a general thing; there are a republican government can consistently oppose the right of the people, to yote on any constitutional amendment. If our legislators are wise they wil minutes all over the State. You unanimously without regard to party; know that we, as wives and daughters submit the amendment, and have this of farmers, are accused of lacking vexatious question settled by a rote of the people. The present tax law to place us at ease in the society of has tended to popularize the drinking cultured people. Now, while this is habit, and drunkeness is on the inby no means universal, we know that crease, while there is not a liquer seller in the State who does not constantly violate the law with impunity. REFORME 8.

You want postal Jottings, and an I have never seen anything from Mich Lake Shore Grange No. 497, I thought that I would drop you a line. In asmuch as "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," allow me to suggest that every Grange appoint some one to "Jot" for the Grange. If this is done I think you will soon have your paper full. Our Grange is prospering as well as usual. During the last year we have met every two weeks and have hardly missed a six-State the coming year, it would create him a comfortable living? And what "open meetings when we have literary exercises, such as reading, essays, declamations, etc. We also have a little him, in salary and presents, over half paper we call the "Grange Echo." which we think is both interesting and instructive (perhaps you would like to exchange). We also have discussions on questions of general interest to farmers. We are begining to realize the necessity of furnishing good and wholesome amusements for our children, lest they seek them where the influences are not always. such as we would like. We have just fixed the lower part of our hall for a "skating rink." If this finds favor you may again hear from a self oppointed.

JOTTER:

I. N. Travis says "the luxurious pipe should not be taken or at least lighted and indulged in or around the barn." But why should it be indulged in at all. Why should men steep their brains, befoul their mouths, breath, clothes and dwellings with the foul odors of tobacco. Why should men spend the money their families need for food and clothing to gratify a pernicious and disgusting habit. If smoking and chewing is so luxurious why not share it with our wives and daughters, as well as sons. Why should the men monopolize so great a luxury, why not give the pipe. cigar and tobacco a conspicuous place in our parlors. Why don't everybody smoke and chew. Why is smoking prohibited in the car or in public assemblies, if it is such a luxury. Why not return thanks to the giver of all good for blessing us with this great luxury. Does God delight in the prayer of a tobacco chewing or smoking christian whose words come from a mouth in which is rolling an immense tobacco quid whose fumes ascend with his prayers. Nav verily. This great lux. ury only costs our people six hundred million a year against nine hundred million for whiskey, and five and a half

Do you ask what will educate your Your example will educate him: who uphold me in it.

Silver Creek Grange was favored with a visit from Brc. John Holbrook life better, if they would join the likings and dislikings he hears you express—these will educate him. The fluence of these things, except you were to with a raw yourself from them stant of time; you can neither stop it nor turn its course. What these have a tendency to make your son, that will

> THE telegraph operators of the country may feel some gratification in knowing that the great strike cost the Western Union \$1,000,000. But what hour, bringing along with them the fact that a whole industrial guild has children and the rest of their own no other employment than that which folks, the basket, and the heart brim can be had at the hands of two em-Baltimore and Ohio Companies. For that matter, we may say one employer the Western Union. It is as though cognition of certain rights, his bess might say: "Go learn some other

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Kent county Pomona Grange meetamusements, and good fellowship; ing will be held at Grand Rapids, Dec. 31, 1884.

W. T. REMINGTON, Master.

The next meeting of St. Joseph county Grange, will be held at Centrea real educational work, and that its ville Newyear's day, 1885. Installation influence is all the time in the right of offices will occur at that time, and a pleasant time is anticipated. MARY S. YAUNEY, Sec'y.

The next meeting of Kert county Grange, No. 18, will be held in the city of Grand Rapids, Wednesday, December 31st, 1884. All members are GEO. DOCKERAY, Sec'y.

Cass County Pomona Grange will hold a meeting at Goodwin's Hall, Cassopolis Dec. 31st, 1884 at 10 o'clock Installation of officers. An oyster dinner w.ll le erved. A genera invitation to all Fourth Deg. ee members to be present and join with us in having a good time.

JOHN BARBER,

Notes on Horticulture.

The annual meeting of the State society was held at Ann Arbor, Dec. 1, 2, and 3. The delegation was large, and the meeting of usual interest. Professors of the Agricultural College and State University located here, delivered lectures, and participated in the ed lectures, and participated in the from the pit, grapes and grape rot the discussions. Prominent horticulturists were present from other states and Nonesuch and Maiden Blush—How from Canada. The discussion on new varieties of fruits was of special interest; stating that what is valuable in Prof. V. M. Spalding read a very inone locality may not be in another.

A new insect enemy the "apple maggot" was described by Prof. C ook.

It is more injurious than the codling moth worm as it burrows through and through the pulp leaving dity tracks, instead of remaining in and about the core. It cannot be trapped with bandages on the tree as can the codling mott, and the best remedy that can be offered is to destroy the invested apple by having fogs in the orchard. One favorable thing about them is, that they seldom attack winter fruit.

The "grape rot" was discussed at some length; no one knew the cause, sing. but all agreed that it was less injurious on high or dry locations.

Legislative was asked for permilting the descruction of the English sparrow. A. A. CROZIER.

The State Horticultueal Society.

The 15th, annual meeting of the above society which has been in session at the court house during this week, will close its deliberations this evening. The court room in which the meetings are being held, has been tastily trimmed for the occasion, and presents a very attractive appearance. The supervisor's room is used to display the exhibit of fruits etc., which have been brought with the intention of shipping them to the New Orleans

Monday evening at 7:80 o'clock, the meeting was called to order. Prof. H. S. Frieze, upon whom devolved the duty of delivering the address of welcome, spoke in pleasing terms of Lyon then responded in a happy vein to the address, and hoped that some thing might be done to make these meetings attractive to the younger portion of society; he thought it would oe a desirable thing to do to convince them that the odor of a rose was as pleasant at least as that of tobacco. Several points of interest were touched upon which space does not allow us to dwell upon. Among other things he stated that the preparations for the viennial meeting of the American Pomological Society at Grand Rapids to take place Feburary, were in progress; and a good exhibit of fruit in local societies at that time was desirable. The president then an-nounced the following committees:

To prepare for meeting of Ameri-On Fruits-W. C Barry, New York; E. Buell, Kalamazoo; D. W. Beadle,

On Flowers, Plants, and Ornamentations-Wm. Saunders, Ontario; W. W. Tracy, Detroit; M. S. J. J. Ather-y, South Haven; W. C. Barry, New York; E. Bueil, Kalamazoo; D. W. Beadle, Ontario.

On Resolutions—A. C. Glidden, Paw Paw; C. Weed, Chicago; H. W. Davis, Lapeer, Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University

followed with an exceedingly inter-esting paper upon "The Origin of Hor-ficulture," at the close of which a discussion followed engaged in by Mesers. Saunders and Beadle, of the Ontario association.

The question box being opened, the plucky little English sparrow popped out and had his little anatomy and mar uding tendencies discussed by L. D Watkins of Manchester, and Profs. Baur and Steere.

The first session then adjourned. President Lyon called to order, and Rev. Mr. Lockwood offered prayer. An invitation to visit the University was received from President Angell, and same accepted for ten o'clock Wendesday.

The orchard was discussed. President Lyon advised against the practice of orchardist turning nurserymen Mr. Buell of Kalamazoo gave advise. respecting grafting. J. Austin Scott of this city did not think much of root grafting. J. P. Parshall of Ann Arbor thought that Washtenaw County was not the same as other places, and that fruit that did well here failed at other places.

W. C. Barry the great Rochester Nurseryman thought that root grafting was a question not yet thoroughly solved. Other views were taken by Harper Green os Eaton Rapids, President Lvon, et al.

Peach culture next came up. Mr. Sessions, of Oceana couldn't explain the peach curl, and knew of no one who could. Professor Baur, of Ann Arbor, thought it could be prevented by a rich, heavy soil. J. D. Baldwin thought the weather had something to thought the weather had something to do with it. Mr. Barry had known a heavy east wind to curl leaves on some varieties. See'y Garfield believed it to be a fungus growth, developed more orless by the atmosphere.

Some "tricks of nature" were then shown, such as chess kernel growing on a wheat head, russet spots on other apples, etc. etc. Some thought it the result of pollenization, others thought differently.

The methods of judging fruits a fairs was then criticised and discussed by Prof. Slatterly, of Lansing, and others. Prof. Tracy, of Detroit, gave a very entertaining talk respecting horticulural displays.

In the afternoon the effect of bees apon fruit, the apple scab-to remedy city of Buffalo.

which Mr. Beadle of Ontario, recommended trimming—the keeping of fruit in cellars, the best strawberry, and raspberry, the way to prevent plumbs from failing, etc., were treated

"Useful insects" came in for a good discussion, and some insects that were harmful were brought in also, the session closing with the paper by Robert Hewett of the Secretary of State's office respecting horticultural statistics in Michigan.

The evening session was very interesting. Mr. Alexander, of Birmingham, told about raising peaches will sweet potatoes and egg plants succeed in muck land; the question of teresting paper upon "Rusts, Smuts, and Molds," comparing the same with drawings and magic lantern. "Topic studies in the woods," was responded to by a letter from O. D. Simmonds, of Chicago, read by Secretary Garfield.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. B. ope, after which Secretary Garfield made a report of the disbursements for the year, amounting to \$1,774 89.

The following officers were then chosen for the ensuing year:
President-T.T.Lyon, South Haven. Secretary-Chas. W. Garfield, Grand

Rapids. Treasurer-S. M. Pearsall, Grand Librarian-Thos. H. Foster, Lan-

Executive Committee-E. H. Scott, Ann Arbor; C. A. Sessions, of Oceana.

The committee reported that they had examined the floral decorations, and arrangement of exhibits, and spoke highly of both. After this a discussion was had upon the Ann Arbor seedling grape, opened

by Prof. Baur. The meeting then adjourned to visit the University. Another session will be held this evening.

THE MUSIC was a pleasant feature of the occasion, and was furnished by Profs. Cady and Wilsey, with a mixed choir. THE EXHIBIT.

The supervisors' room is a fine display of apples, steam evaporated fruits, honey made from different blossoms, a few garden vegetables, etc., etc. The fruit is all properly labeled and is certainly tempting to look upon. The Baldwins seem to have the preference in the apple line.

DAVID DEPUE'E INDIAN RELICS. Among the curiosities exhibited at the progress made in horticulture, and in session here, is the collection of gladly welcomed the society to this country, which was a representative one of this great industry. Prof. several years, and has a valuable collection, excelled by few in the country probably. All the implements are made of stone of course, and consist of axes of all sizes and kinds, grooved and not grooved, both for battle and domestic purposes; hammers, moccasins lasts; the medicine man's mortar and pe-tles, pestles for pounding up corn, flattened stones on which to bake their bread, etc. Then there are a number of pipes among them being one of exquisite workmanship when we consider the tools with which it was made that was once the property of the Chief Tecumseh. There are Indian whistles, trinkets, and em-blems of authority and honor, all made of stone. A curious thing is the model of a small boat, which the In-and buckskin, which once graced some fair Indian bell's ears (or nose) and other things which would need a column or two to properly write up.

A little out of the line of Indian relics, but relics just the same, are two bills of Continential money. One bore the assertion that the note was five dollars; a letter V. on the corner and a picture of a candle-stick bearing 13 candles, represented the 13 colonies on the other end. It was evidently a fine piece of prin ing for its day. The other bill was not so ornamental but bore much more authority for its existence; it read: "This bill shall pass current in all payments in this State for five Spanished milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to the resolution of the convention of New York on the 13th, day of August 1776. "Tis death to counterfeit signed, R. King L. Kiersted." It will well pay you to look through the collection.

The California winemakers exhibited this year the remarkable number of 94 varieties of wine grapes grown in that State.

Liability for Carelessness. A passenger on a Pullman palace car going from St. Paul to Portland gave his pistol to the porter to put way. In going through the car the porter dropped the pistol and it was discharged. The ball struck a woman in the car and caused a serious injury. She sued the Pullman company for twenty five thousand dollars damages. The company contended that it was against the rules for the porter to receive as custodian any baggage, package or article from a passenger. Judge Deady, of the United States Court in Oregon, has laid down the law in the case. He holds that the company cannot escape liability by showing that the porter acted con-trary to orders. If he was acting in 'the course of his employment" when he took charge of the weapon and was guilty of negligence in dropping it the question of fact to be determined by the evidence at the trial.

An authority estimates the average power of Niagara Falls as seven million horse power on the total fall, including the rapids above, of 230 feet. He places the cost of a plant necessary to utilize this power, transform it into electricity, and transmit it anywhere within a radius of 500 miles, at \$5,000,000. The economy of the power is shown by the calculation that its use instead of steam would effect a saving of \$40 per annum in the cost of running each electric light used in the mittees should not wait for subjects to

Annual Address of the Master of the State Grange.

Worthy Patrons, and Members of the Michigan State Grange: - In obedience to the Constitution and laws of our Order, we are again assembled in annual session to consult together. and labor together in the interest of agriculture and the agriculturalist. In the early history of these sessions, many believed that they were representing an experiment. But that period in our existence, we confidently hope and believe is past and we now come together representing an estab-lished fact. This view being firmly impressed upon our minds, greatly increases the responsibilities devolving upon members of this Grange. That we have become one of the permanent institutions of the country; we find unmistable evidence. And thus being to some extent constituted guardians of an interest so vast as agricul-ture, not only invests us with claims, but devolves duties upon us which we have no right to shirk or evade. Fully impressed with this truth, these suggestions and facts are respectfully sub-

While we have not realized all of our hopes and desires, during the year now drawing to a close; yet so far as the Order in this State is concerned, we have cause for congratulations. Notwithstanding the very general financial depression prevailing throughout the country, which has to some extent af-fected the growth of our Order, and the extraordinary excitement attending a hotly contested presidental election, our membership has suffered no decrease. Peace, harmony and good will prevail in our ranks. We more clearly discorn the chipmethest. liscern the claims that an organization has upon its members than we did one year ago. With the experience of each ear we also gain more clear and definite perception of the aims, objects,

and purposes of the Order.

More firmly have our members become impressed with the absolute necessity of the organization. More fraternal have the existing relations become. During the last years more public lectures have been delivered these meetings been better attended. A deeper interest has been manifested by those outside of the gates than usual. eradicated as at the close of the year 1884. At no time has so large a proportion of the Subordinate Granges in the State, reported themselves in a prosperous condition as now. At no time has so large a proportion of the The N members fully realized the important truth that if the American farmers would rise to the high plane that our civilization has placed within a serious constant. within our reach, we must develop a higher, broader and grander manhood and womanhood amongst ourselves, by and through our organized efforts. And we verily believe that at no time in the history of our country have so many tillers of the soil recognized the fact, that the great engine which has propelled onward our progress as a people with such gigantic strides is organization and co-operative effort. With all the evidences of the terrific force and power of concentration all about him, he will not, and can not in the future, as in the past, neglect its use. The importance of his calling to all of our people, and his importance as citizen protest against this neglect. For all this evidence, these signs and symptoms, we are, and ought to be, profoundly grateful. In the Grange organization we have provided all the machinery necessary for the farmer's

we have a broad and noble declara-tion of purposes. We have constitu-tions and by laws framed and adapted to our wants, in order to establish and maintain an organization.

These are well adjusted to the needs and necessities of the farmer, his wife, sons and daughters. Our success will be measured by our adherance, or want of it to the declaration of purposes, laws, and constitution of the Order. These impose duties and responsi-

bilities upon us here in session.

Judging from the experience of the past, we doubt not that these will be discharged with intelligence and untiring fidelity.

These same laws also place important trusts in the hands of each official in the State, County, and Subordinate Grange. If one of these officials neglect to perform a single duty imposed, the harmony of the whole work is liable to be destroyed, and embarass-

ment, if not loss and decay may follow In our civil government if an official neglects to perform a duty imposed upon him by the laws which govern him in his official relations, or he neglects trusts imposed on him, serious consequences are likely to follow such neglect of trust. And for the purpose of compelling a faithful performance of these civil laws, impose severe penalties for failure to discharge duties assumed. Now, while our Grange law does not do this, yet the faithful performance of duties assumed by the Grange official is sometimes quite as important to the well being of the Order. When a Secretary neglects makng required reports the relations of his Grange to State and National Granges are thrown into confusion and disorder. The four year's experience in the position now held has impressed me with the importauce of a prompt compliance with the laws which govern us in re-gard to making reports. This necessity is my apology for alluding to the subject here. For the good of the or-der it is earnestly hoped that every report will be promptly made during the coming year and years. All of the re-ports are required by the best interests of all, A part of our efforts are devoted to better understanding of the rules and laws which govern the conduct of successful business pursuits. The observance of these rules will be an excellent practice in one of the lines of business that leads to success. In the prosecution of the labors of the session each has a part to perform. Your works with your County and Subor-dinate Granges has doubtless left their impress upon your minds. From the impress thus made, and the rich experience of the past you can draw facts and suggestions for consideration here. Each one of you has gathered one or more fact that ought to be presented here for the good of all. It is a right, be considered, or go to the proper committee,—let it be utilized. It may not mittee,—let it will not be lost. Our selves and to our College, we must selves and sustain it.

Stimulate thought. Prepare and present reports that will have a tendency to do this. If the committee on good of the order can devise means, or make suggestions that will dispel apathy from the Grange hall and enlist the active interest and efforts of all the members of each Subordinate Grange in the State, it will have earned the eternal gratitude of all lovers of the Order, It is also hoped that the committee on

DORMANT GRANGES will grapple with and shed light upon this dark subject. It is one that has taxed the ingenuity of National, State and County Granges from the infancy of the Order down to the present hour. Nor has all the labor devoted to reviving the dormant been lost. For many have been revived and reinstated and are now numbered with the strongest and best in the State. This fact affords much encouragement for renewed and continued efforts in this direction, Every imaginable facility has been extended for the accomplishment of this purpose; by the highest law making power of the order. Under the law in force for five years past, thirteen members of a dormant Grange could meet, organize, elect a full set of officers and upon making proper reports their organization was correlated.

The law has now been further amended so that less than thirteen members may be re-organized by associating with them unafiliated members, who have belonged to other Granges. New members may also be admitted at the time of re-organization. So now, every legal obstacle to the revival or bringing to life the dormant Grange has been removed. The committee has a laborious task to perform, but it is sincerely hoped that means may be adopted that will encourage the re-organization of dormant Granges. Some of them are dead; upon these no effort need be wasted. Others only sleep; to these our attention should be directed.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE met on the 12th of November in its 18th annual session in the city of Nashville. It is now hoped and expected that its full proceedings will be laid before you during this session. Questhan in any one for several previous tions of vital importance to the Ameri-years. At no time in our history have can farmer were forcibly presented by can farmer were forcibly presented by the Master in his annual address. These were referred to, and considered by appropriate committees. At no time since our organization has prejudice against us been so completely various committees, your attention is earnestly invited. Grange, like the State Grange lives, and is sustained for the benefit of the Subordinate Grange and the members

The National Grange, we firmly believe is imbued with an earnest desire to pursue such course and adopt such measures as will best serve these ends. But one amendment to the constitution was submitted to the States for ratification. And that is the same submitted two years ago, and not ratified by a sufficient number of States to se cure its adoption. It provides for the election of any fourth degree member

EDUCATION.

This subject will doubtless receive much attention much attention at your hands. We as a people, fully realize the importance of educating our children in hands. the schools. For this purpose we voluntarily tax ourselves to build houses, and make education free to all. But do we as rational men and women as fully realize the importance of continually acquiring and using an education after leaving the school house? Are we anxions that our children should acquire this education for itself simply, or as a means to something else? Do we as farmers, hunger and thirst after knowledge as we Do we sufficiently convert the Grange hall into a school house, for the purpose of gaining that knowledge which makes people great and strong? Do we grasp all the means within our reach, to study and learn facts relating

to our own calling? In short, are we as wise as we ought to be with the means at hand? If not, why not? Can this State Grange here and now do anything to instill into the hearts of the farmers of our own noble State, a deeper and keener anxiety for more knowledge? Can not we impress upon the minds of a few at least, the importance of a more intimate acquaintance with the rules of business. Education should not stop with the school days. The laws which govern our education and educational institutions are good, but they are not perfect; cannot we advise and suggest some improvement? Tennesee has provided by law for teaching agriculture in its common schools. Text-books have been prepared for that purpose It is claimed that they are being used with good results. Our educators and legislators ought, and I trust will give this subject earnest attention. Many reforms have had their origin

in the Grange. Can not we through our papers, committees and addresses, commend this to public attention? The best interests of all our people require a universally educated yeo-manry. I have no faith in, and but little patience with the somewhat prevalent sentiment in some quarters

that the solution of the agricultural question lies in the direction of large landed estates. The welfare of the republic, and the prosperity of our own institutions require that educated Home owners, and home lovers should be scattered all over this broad land. And here I can not refrain from repeating what has been said before that, the crowning glory of all our work, as an Order is to educate and elevates the American farmer.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE occupies an important position in its relation to the education of the inhabitants of the rural homes. More and more as the years come and go; more and more as our acquainta ce is extended with the students of the College do we prize its usefulness. It educates, and indelibly impresses upon the mind a respect for labor that out with, and forms a part of the life and character of the man. A Grange s fortunate indeed when it can enlist one of these in the work. It furnishes a nucleus around which others can, and do rally, The College has done much through its institutes to stimulate thought, and induce action on the part of the farmer. It is using its power to elevate agriculture. It deserves well of the farmers of the State. It

rally around and sustain it.

We can not afford to do less than this. It is onr College. We be referred to them. Originate work. must care for our own.

One of the pet schemes of our Orderhas been the elevation of the depart ment of agriculture to a cabinet position in the government. For many reasons we believe this to be essenasked for this; on bended knee we have prayed for it. But as yet our legislators have turned a deaf ear to our entreaties It is said that our law makers refuse to concede the wishes of our people, because the word agriculture does not occur in the constitution. Hence this great interest must be denied privileges granted to it in every other civilezed nation on the face of

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

the earth. The word interior is not found in the constitution, yet we have a department of the interior. If our legislators are sincerely desirous complying with our requests, the fact that the word agriculture does not appear in the constitution will not long debar them from doing so. Through these constant efforts we have aroused and enlisted an interest in this measure that we trust will not be allayed. As farmers are seldom congressmen in this agricultural country, our only hope of accomplishing anything in this regard lies in constant agitation of the sub-ject. The National Grange at its recent session appointed an able committee to press this with other measures upon

the attention of Congress The Agricultural Congress in session at the same time and place with the National Grange, also took a deep in-terest in this subject. The President of that body advocated it with great force. They also appointed a committee to urge the measure upon Congress. All this effort seems the more necessary because we have so few in Congress personally indentified with agriculture or familiar with its needs. Hence the more necessity for the exercise of our rights as citizens, by urging this upon the attention of those who represent us. We believe that the highest interest of American agriculture demaid this department. It is needed to collect and present facts upon which to predicate useful legislation.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
attack and destroy the live stock of the country. Congress is ignorant of necessary facts upon which to base action. The subject is one of such vast magnitude that all the facts should be collected by the department for use. But without stopping to discuss the ques-tion in all its bearings, will only say that it is our unalterable determination to continue our efforts until the demands are complied with. PATENT RIGHTS.

Upon this subject we do not expect o present new thoughts or suggestions. But lest some one might suppose that we had yielded the contest the question is again presented.

The inventors have organized to promote their interests and protect their rights. This is proper and legitimate. as delegate to the State Grange. It will be submitted for your action at this session.

All meneverywhere except farmers are expected to do this. No one will question the expediency of doing so, no one ought to question the right or pro-All men everywhere except farmers are priety of organization on the part those who are so deeply affected by the use of patented articles. Organization must be met with organization or the unorganized interest will suffer for the want of it. By and through the discussion of this subject, a common ground may be discovered that will prove beneficial to all parties concerned, We do not deny that the ingenious inventor is entitled to the benefit and re-

sult of his skill. To his engenuity the country is indebted for a portion of the rapid advance made. But what we do complain of is the fact that the government issues a patent upon every conceivable thing though something else so simular has been patented before that it requires a patent to discover the difference. And again we believe in the very nature of things hat the innocent purchaser of patented articles for his own use should be exempt from prosecution for the collection of royalty in the use of the purchased article. It is said that there have been 768 patents issued on the various parts of the plow, over 600 on stoves more than 800 on reapers and mowers, how many of these are now in force no man living can tell. At all events the farmer who purchases and uses these patented articles or implements is furnished with no means of determining. He is liable to be stopped at any moment as he turns the furrow or builds a fire in the, stove or runs his reaper, by the pretended owner of some one of the more than two thousand patents issued upon these various articles. pays the claim presented he only invites others to follow up with their demands. He cannot afford to stop the plow or the reaper, nor put out the fire in the stove, and so the temptation to surrender at will is great. The golden hour for sowing, planting or reaping is upon him and cannot be delayed. It costs less to pay the demand, than to contest, and while he knows it's robbery he submits. Thus the law opens wide the door for extortion. have prayed Congress to relieve us from the infliction of this great wrong. Thus far we have implored in vain. A Bill passed the House of Representatives some time ago which gave us the required relief, but it was strangled by the committee of the Senate. other Bill is now pending which affords no sort of protection against the imposition of wrong. It seems to be intended to divert or deceive, and should

terial amendment. If the farmers all over the land, who are more directly interested in this subject, were thoroughly organized as other interests are, so that we could unitedly, and intelligently bring our influence and power to bear, we should not long want for so simple an act of justice. Our united defence against prosecutions in the courts has been the means of exemption, and protection to

never become a law, without very ma-

many in State and Nation. We have also done our full share in calling public attention to the gigantic power, exercised by the great transportation companies. Over and over again, have we insisted that the gov-ernment should, for the protection of the citizen step in, with its strong arm and regulate transportatation charges, in the interest of stock holders and people. So thoroughly and persistently has this been done, that the great political parties of the country have now placed themselves on the Grange platform, and announced Grange principles as a part of their creed. In this as in other respects, we must work on in faith, hope and charity.

There has been no change in our business relations during the last year. The Allegan store, which has done so

much for the Patrons, was destroyed by fire, but through indomitable courage and energy it has risen from its ashes, and we sincerely hope is prospering as before. Several other co-opreasons we believe this to be essential to our interest. For this we have labored zealously and waited long. We still wait and hope on. National State, and Subordinate Granges have asked for this on hended three we found to be successful and active operation. Many goods are distributed at Grange halls. From reports received from Subordinate Granges we find that nearly three-asked for this on hended three we fourths of them do something in the way of business co-operation, and nearly all of them report satisfactory results.

THE GRANGE VISITOR

still stands in the front rank of Grange and agricultural papers. No State has been more fortunate in its organ than Michigan. The high compliment so frequently paid to it by those quali-fied to judge, is appreciated by the friends who have watched its growth from infancy, with keen anxiety, and solicitude. We believe this to be but a just tribute to its worth, its future is in your keeping. The question of increasing the frequency of its publicacreasing the frequency of its publica-tion, should, and doubtless will receive careful consideration at your hands. The question is one of great importance to the Order in this State. The arguments are not all on one side; weigh them carefully, and decide wisely.

In speaking of the agencies in use, by our Order, the County Grange must not be forgotten. It enlists the active efforts of the generous and hopeful, in many counties it is the strong stay of the Subordinate Grange. It holds its meetings with the weak as well as the strong; it comes with a well arranged, and well executed program; it presents thoughts that stimulate to action; it holds institutes; it eradicates prejudice; it unites in strong fraternal bonds the membership of an entire county or district; it diffuses knowledge; it extends acquaintences; it imparts and impresses broader views of the possibilities of the Grange; it reports the condition of the Order within its jurisdiction; it creates enthusiasm; it educates men and women to be strong and self reliant; it developes latent talent; it sympathizes with those in trouble. The time and money devoted to it are not lost, but well invested.

The Pomona Grange should receive every encouragement. It deserves the confidence and support of every true

The Lecture department was at the ast session, placed in the hands of the executive committee, with an ample appropriation of money for its use. By that committee it was confided to the Master of the State Grange. The amount expended of the appropriation made, has been \$600.25. The Worthy Lecturer has devoted much time and effort to the work. His labors we beheve have been crowned with a reasonable degree of success. I have also been able to enlist the active efforts of some of the younger bothers in the Order. Sister Mayo has also labored with great acceptance. While the lectures have not accomplished all that we hoped, yet there is much evidence that they have been the means of doing good. In some cases hope has been renewed and faith confirmed. A few at least have been induced to shake off their lethargy, and again assume their place in the ranks of the workers. But to render the lecture efficient, there must be Grange life and ambition in the locality where it is delivered. Some good live brothers or sisters must take labor upon themselves in preparing the way. The lecture must be advertised, talked about and attendance encouraged. People must be induced to attend and listen, if benefits are to be derived from the lecture when delivered. Of course this does not apply to localities where the Grange is strong, hopeful and energetic; there it will take care of itself. But where it is weak, and discouraged, the generous and patriotic worker must be found to proclaim the coming. In many places we have been fortunate in finding the desired individual. When this has been done, good results have attended our efforts.

As we are emphatically a farmer's organization, it seems fitting and proper that we devote a little time and space to the consideration of the condition of agriculture in State and Nation.

Poets have sung its praises; statesmen and politicians have magnified and extolled it. Fifty years ago the great Jackson said, "The wealth and great Jackson said, "The wealth and strength of a country is its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil: independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society and true friends of lib-erty." We recognize the force and truth of this. Any course or policy which elevates agriculture, and enhances its profits, benefits the whole; anything that depresses it injures all We meet at a time when the latter condition exists; various causes have contributed to this result; some of these are unavoidable, and we must submit philosophically and heroically to the inevitable. Other of these causes can be mitigated or removed. To this task we should address ourselves; we should unitedly labor diligently to discover and apply the remedy whenever and wherever We represent the agriculture of the State of almost boundless resources none excel us in the value of products to the acre of improved land. We can diversify our industry beyond most other States; We can produce everything that ministers to the wants of mankind save cotton alone.

Why is it then that we are depressed, and so many are inclined to take such a dark and dismal view of the future. One meets this so frequently that it becomes painful. The loss of the corn crop of 1883 compelled us to go to the Egypt of America to buy corn. But this is only temporary, and we shall soon recover from the effects of it. By it we are reminded how important the products of the farm are to the whole community. Another reason of a more permanent character, is the keen competition of the vast prairies of the West and of old India in the East. This will compel the farmers of our own Michigan to tax their ingenuity to the ut-most in order to successfully run the race with these competitors. We must more and more become skilled in all that pertains to our calling. Prices of most farm products are low, with every prospect of continuing so. Wheat and wool are selling at, or below the cost of production in Michigan to-day. Good cattle and horses are selling at cattle and horses are selling at remun-erative prices. But this depression should not discourage the farmer, but stimulate to renewed activity and efforts in devising ways and means to increase the profits, and repel the imposition of unnecessary burdens. We must diversify our products; we must

produce none but the best. We must co-operate for the mutual protection and benefit of all. We must unite to resist wrong. As prices of our products are down to, and below the cost of production we must insist upon a reduction in taxation. Agriculture largely bears the burdens of government. These will not be made lighter except through the united efforts of those who bear them. We ask for an equal opportunity in the race of life; we will be content with nothing less. There is no cause for despair. We can even now discover the silver lining beyond the cloud. The maintainance and improvement requires effort, great, strong, protracted and united. But good results are only accomplished by effort. I have faith to believe that we, and that our sons and daughters will prove equal to the emergency, and that the necessary efforts will be made. There is an overruling Providence who guides and the affairs of men, Nations and peoples; and I do not believe that America with its civilization, its churches, school houses, its Grange halls and newspapers is to adopt the ways and methods of the old world. We do not need, and should not tolerate great syndicates of land owners, so that a landed gentry or aristocracy can be established on this continent. The genius of our institutions cry out

soil if we do our duty. PATRONS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

against it; they will not flourish on our

Our Order came as a necessity of the hour to aid in elevating and benefiting the country and the race; it cannot, must not, and will not die. It is the farmer's anchor; to it he must cling with the devotion of a martyr. One of the tendencies of our times, is to worship and do homage to wealth, this we can do much to supplant by honest the Master's chair has only endeared the Order to me. I bate not one jot or to its future good. C. G. LUCE.

The American Boy.

What shall be done with the boy? is one of the most important questions that now confront the American parent. The American father is censured by every census report for not raising more children, and invidious comparisons are made between his own and the family of the foreign-born citizens across the street, while for his own part he is at his wit's end to know what he shall do with the two or three rollicking young fellows already on his hands. If he is wealthy, and would be glad to see the boys go through college and adopt some one of the "learned professions" for a livelihood, the youngsters are either opposed to it themselves on general principles, or those polite callings are all so full already that there is not room even in the up-per stories, where Daniel Webster is quoted as saying there are always plenty of vacancies.

If he thinks of teaching them trades he is met with still greater opposition. He can find plenty of colleges and universities in the land which will gladly undertake the pleasing task of graduating his boys for a reasonable consideration in ready cash, but if he wishes to apprentice them to some useful employment he finds opposition where he least expected it. His plan is objected to, first, by the family, who do not wish to have them engaged in a service that is classed manual labor, and, while the boys do not care to become lawyers, doctors, or ministers they would like something light and respectable-the last term meaning the good living, the wearing of good clothes and the admission into good society on an equal footing with the best of people. But the American parent finds upon investigation that all these pursuits are quite as full as the "learned professions," and unless he can get situations for his boys through favoritism, or by reason of his own social position, he is thrown back upon the trades, or the young gentlemen grow up in idleare wasting the formative and most important period of their existence. And if he settles down upon a trade that requires two or three years of apprenticeship before the learner is proficient in it and has mastered all its details, the boy is destitute of the required tenacity of purpose requisite to accomplish the work, or perhaps the trades union will interpose its objection, and its opposition of-ten settles the matter. Men who understand only one kind of business and expect to do their work in it have a natural repugnance to seeing it overdone, and are naturally jealous of all sorts of competition in it, and to keep others from learning it is one of the ways in which they butter their own The consequence is that two results follow, namely, first, that there is a large number of American fathers who are still puzzled with the conundrum "what is to be done with our boys?" and secondly, the Amerioan manufacturer is compelled to go to Europe for skilled workmen.

A gentleman who is engaged in silk manufacture in this country wrote to a New York paper in explanation to the employment of so many foreign artisans in the silk business and says it is one of the necessities of the situation. He finds that young men and women object to spending two or three years in becoming expert in the business. Of course every one with common sense sees that we are making a great mistake in not preparing ourselves to fill the ranks of skilled labor in every department where it is needed from the ranks of our own people, rather than to be obliged to depend on our too willing neighbors across the sea.—Beaver Falls (Pa.) Globe.

The Sunlight of Publicity.

The purifying influence of publicity is shown by the large number of the venal members of the last New York Legislature which were defeated in their efforts to obtain a renomination or re-election, details of which will be found in another column. This is due, in a very great measure, to the record published by the Anti Monopoly League, which gave, in a convenient member of the Assembly on twenty-three important measures involving anti-Monopoly principles. If the same thing could be done in every stion, and also as regards Congress, it would be of the greatest value. The sunlight of publicity is a great purifying agent.—Exchange.

forms of law, and he is defending so members of our own party?

This being the case, how foolish, how unwise, how inconsistent, how antagonistic to our best interests to work and vote for a candidate just because he belongs to our party, when of the guilty. The defense of the guilty. The defense important measures involving seems to the case, how foolish, how unwise, how inconsistent, how antagonistic to our best interests to work and vote for a candidate just because he belongs to our party, when of the guilty. The defense in the case, how foolish, how unwise, how inconsistent, how antagonistic to our best interests to work and vote for a candidate just because he belongs to our party, when the guilty. The defense in the case, how foolish, how unwise, how inconsistent, how antagonistic to our best interests to work and vote for a candidate just because he belongs to acknowledge that

Communications.

FACE TO FACE.

Face to face! There's nothing like it. In this world of joy and woe! Never shrinking, never haiting, Whatsoe'er may come or go.

Live and limb, or peace of mind, Face him with the eye of courage, And a lamb like foe you'll find.

Thus it is, when, like a panther, Creeping slander comes apace; Half his tales will melt and vanish

Face to face with cares and trials: Face to face with wintry blasts That may sorely wound and pain us While the angry tempest lasts.

Face to face with truth and justice; Never turning from the right While we have a hand to work with, And an eye to find the light.

Face to face with friends that love us. May we ever prove most true, Face to face with joys above us When life's journey shall be through. -Mrs. M A Kidder, in N.Y. Ledger.

Lawyer's Morals.

The wretched sophism that a lawyer is excused from any participation in guilt because he acts professionally was silenced by the execrations of the House of Commons. "Things will never be well done," said Wm. Foley, "till some of that profession be made devotion to a noble manhood and examples." Said the younger Hamp-womanhood. The four year's labor in den, "We have a new sort of masters examples." Said the younger Hampin the world, those who harrangue a title of faith or hope in its future. Let us here, and now pledge anew oursleves hounds. Sawyer is very criminal and guilty of this murder, guilty of the death of this man."

> The elder Hampden's opinion is thus given,"If the profession of the law gives a man authority to murder at this rate, it is the interest of all men to arise and exterminate that profession." Do not the people of this country consider Tom Campbell of Cincinnati, as infamous as Sawyer of Hampden's day?

> Macaulay asks the question, "wheth er it be right that a man should, with wig on his head and a band around his neck, do for a guinea, what, without those appendages, he would think it wicked and infamous to do for an empire; whether it be right, that, not merely believing, but knowing a statement to be true, he should do all that he can by sophistry, by rhetoric, by solemn asservation, by indignant exclamation, by gesture, by play of feature, by terrifying one honest witness, by perplexing another, to cause a jury to think that statement false."

How many types of morals are there? Is there one for lawyers, and another for the rest of mankind? Is not the "common laws of conduct," binding alike upon all classes and callings? This is certainly the nornal condition of society. Mr. Theodore Bacon, in the Social Science Journal says: ypical lawyer is not the type of kind of employment that involves a honesty." And when we find an exception to this rule in the legal fra ternity, we generally indicate the change by using the words of the old epitaph: "An honest man although a lawyer."

But the prevalent feeling in regard to the tribe would be more fully ex pressed in Dr. Johnson's pungent reply, when asked who it was that just lefe the room. "I do not wish to be calumnious, but it is my belief that the man is an attorney." Now Wm. Bacon, a prominent lawyer admits that this is a dominant feeling in regard to the legal profession. The epithet "honest" is the indispensible qualifying lable attached to the better ones of the fraternity to distinguish them from the majority. Wm. Bacon says "he can find no different, or ath er, I will say lower-ethical basis of action for the advocate than for any other member of society." That is a sound fundamental maxim. It clears the subject of all antiquated, legal glamour, and presents it to the mind upon a common sense, healthy, ethi cal basis. There is but one basis of action:-

"Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well your part, there all the honor lies." A lawyer's right and obligations to his client cannot shield him from the penalty of wickedess. No lawyer has a right to sell his services to a bad man. "He is a sworn officer of the court, and his oath should bind him to the strictest veracity. His obligations to speak the truth outranks every obligation hat he owes to his client," They would think it scandalous to lie out of court, but do it unblushingly in court. All mock brokers and rascals in business have their able lawyers to aid hem in their depredations on society."

The question is often asked, can a lawyer justly defend a criminal known to be guilty? Just so far as the law will defend him. The law was made to punish bad men. The interest of morality demands their punishment whenever they have violated the laws; punished according to the

tous. But the client's repeated declarations of his innocence, has a name? strong tendency to make the counsel believe that he must be in the right. millions of this nation be influenced It is at this point, says Mr. Bacon, that lawyers get through and lower the pro- knaves and politicians. fessional standard. It is here where the advocate is put to his greatest temp'ation. It is here too where he should acquit himself manfully, and bold his standing among his fellowssans puer et sans reproche. But is it manful to bully, brow-beat, or artfully entrap a witness into giving assurance of its untruth, but the obfalse testimony? Is it manful to lie to a jury, to tell them what he knows to be false, to distort evidence, and reprehensible practice? A lawyer and we are glad to know, that the is damaging to the morals of society. Publi · opinion stamps them as men their fellows, may strive to be true and fair, but as lawyers, acting for

Party Slavery.

In no one respect do a majority of the voting population of these United States act more inconsistently, and work against their own interests, han for voting for candidates for the different offices of the government, local, State and national.

A large majority of voters are complete slaves to a party name. They act, and talk, as if all that was neces sary for the welfare of the people to have a good government, and just laws, was to elect the men to office their party have nominated. Some seem to think if their party succeeds, and their candidates are elected, no matter what laws have been enacted, the members of other political parties only will be injured, and not members of the party in power.

Just now, one party is hurrahing and having jubilees all over the country, while the defeated party is weep ing, wailing and gnashing their teeth.

party has been successful and anoth be administered better or worse than window. it was before?

If the government shall be adminsubstantially the same as it has been during the past four years, nothing office holders, but to the great mass of the people who expect no office, either republican, democrat, greenback or prohibitionist, what difference does it make what party is in power if we get the same kind of treatment from officers? No level headed man believes legislation will be materially different. Does not a bad law made by republicans injure the majority of republicans as well as demo cra's?

If some bad laws should be enacted by d mocrats during the next four years, would not the majority of democrats be injured just ae much as re publicans and greenbackers?

If a democrat and a republican have been elected to Congress, and both of them work, and work for tither good or bad laws, are not both of them equally as good friends, or as bad enimies to democrats and republicans alike. Citizens of the United States should recollect that unjust laws affect alike the majority of members of all political parties, no matter what political party is in power, or who makes such laws. If voters act wisely and work for their own in terest, they will nominate and elect only such men to office as they have good reasons to believe are competent, true and honest, and have the welfare of the American people at heart.

There are good and bad men in all political parties. The most to be dreaded are a certain class of leaders.

Does not every reader of the VISI-TOR know of some neighbor who is a member of a different party from what he is, who is just as good, true and honest a citizen as any member of his own par y?

And has he any good reasons for doubting that such a neighbor desires good, just laws as well as he himself

Have not some men of other parties given us good assurance by their actions, work, etc., that if elected to an office of importance, that they would work just as hard for the wel fare and prosperity of the people as

make, that they do not know their better man for the place in every parclient to be in the wrong or guilty, is ticular. It is said that a certain fara weak one; there are very few such mer declared during the late camcases." The civil cases in which one paign that he did not have faith in side is palpably wrong, are too numer | the qualifications, ability and good inous to mention." Mr. Bacon says that tentions of a candidate of his party, an honorable lawyer will promptly but he expected he would have to vote decline a case he knows to be inqui- for him. How much longer will intelligent men be slaves to a party usually cure it readily enough to be

A FANCBONER.

"Something for Nothing"

How much longer will the laboring

It has been said that the motto of the average American is "Almost as good as real." We wish he could dispute such a statement with confident

servation of every day proves it bevond a doubt.

The flashily dressed young woman win a case by the basest, the most in her own opinion deserves rank in any social class while her clothing keeps who will do this in court is not an its showy look, although one who is achonest man, or gentleman out of court; quainted with real goods knows at sight how quickly the colors will fade. public begins to look upon lawyers of the plumes spindle out, the black of such practice as men whose influence the coat grow gray, the ribbons show their cotton-filling and frayed ends and rips betoken the effort at imitawho, in their personal relations with tion. Paste diamonds, thinly plated jewelry and poor imitation laces induce those who love finery and have there, are "mean, false, and dishon-little to spend for it to dress themselves with such articles too profusely even if the finery were of the 'first water.'

Because they can obtain things cheaply some people fail to see any wisdom in buying more expensive material of better quality and durability. They go shopping in the hopes of getting "something for nothing," and fail to see that the hand holding out profitable investments and many concessions to them is too often but the hidden grasp of gain for self.

To meet this hope that fruits will drop into one's apron, the generosity of advertisers is unprecedented, as we see in such offers as,"a package worth 25 dollars will be sent to any one sending ten cents to cover posta e and trouble of packing,"and, "recipe by which you can make your fortune, sent for the names of ten energetic people." That their philanthropy is accepted, and more, that it brings them good returns, is evident by the number of such offers. Many a dollar's worth of goods is purchased for a shadowy hold on the prize which is heralded for months before Who can be sure that because one to be awarded the correct guesser of the number of beans in the bushel er defeated, that the government will measure displayed in the grocer's

But this practice of short cuts to acquisition is not confined to dress and istered during the next four years, fortune. In the schoolroom lightning calculators, word methods and phonetic systems prop up and help the boy cetter or worse, what just cause have at once to where his father only "The the majority of Democrats to rejoice, reached by toilsome sums and weary or the R-publicans to shed tears? abs. Commendable as some of these Very true, it makes a difference to the methods are it is illustrative of the disregard for that slow, way-marking discipline that has ripened the best characters among men. They lose force when students make them subservient to the original design and only use them to haul themselves to the top of the height in order to look down from the summit and not for knowing the scenery along the way. In other words, something for nothing satisfies them if the casual observer takes them to be as good as real." Practically, that is in matters of purchases, the habit of expecting an article to be of full value for which only a half is asked is as opposed to enriching any one as half way work is to morality. Sham, shoddy, cotton-filled woolen goods and halfseasoned timbers having the appearance of real, by means of false finish and liberal colors, are fitting for flimsy half-hearted work, and it is noticeable that they seek one another's society. Young men are eager to step from the schoolroom to the partner's office; girls put on the dignity of matrons before meeting one of the responsibilities that should lead to their crowning by that sweetest of all dignity,-womanliness. To use the illustration of another: "fruit you can have in a partial season, you may shut out the sun and still have fruit. You may gather when half green and still have fruit. But if you want perfect fruit, perfect and entire, wanting nothing, you must give it the full season. You must give it the sunshine and rain, storm and dew, winter and summer, day and night and the full time, you must have long pa-

tience for it." In all things, whatsoever, the same rule holds, "nothing begets nothing." "Almost as good" may bear up for a time but sooner or later there comes a day when the young partner's apprentice-ship is put to the test and its absence is found out: the inexperienced woman sinks from her place with the possibilities of a life but half wrought out. They grasped for somethingthe bauble breaks and leaves them

nothing, Be armed against such vanity. "Let patience do her full work that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Let the whole range of God s season pass over you, that there may be completeness and ripeness." J. B.

PRIVILEGED and incorporated wealth is one of the two great dangers that here threaten popular institutions,of the guilty. The defense lawyers the candidate of some other party is a [Wendell Phillips.

Neuralgia and Headache. Nothing is so terrible as severe neu-

ralgia, and beyond a doubt girls acquire it often enough by the conditions of school life. Headaches in a school girl usually mean exhausted nerve power through over-work, over-excitement, over-anxiety, or bad air. R-st, a good laugh or a country walk will gin with. But to become subject to headaches is a very serious matter, and all such nervous diseases have a growing tendency to recur, to become in their political action by scheming periodic, to be set up by the same causes, to become an organic habit of the body. For any woman to become liable to neuralgia is a most terrible thing. It means that while it lasts life is not worth having. It paralyzes the power to work, it deprives her of the power to enjoy anything, it tends toward irritability of temper, it tempts to the use of narcotics and stimulants. So says Dr. Nelson, and so say I. A girl who finds herself subject to neuralgia should at once change her habits if but to grow strong cated their girls physically; we edu-cate ours mentally. The Greek mother bore the finest children the wor'd ever works on marriage and parentage. gives a chapter on the Grecian educa tion of girls. He claims it comes very near to the education we need for them to-day, and we quite agree with him It developed beautiful women, and their heauty lasted till old age. The beautiful Helen was as handsome at fifty as at sweet sixteen .- Dio Lewis'

> "I told you so," to some minds is the expression of wisdom delighted in the utterance, but its effect on those who listen is rarely pleasant and never convincing. There are many people who say the Grange has faded out of existence, they knew it would, and Groceries and Provisions they are by no means surprised that it has gone, but wonder rather be cause everybody could not see that it was to disappear. That is the "I told you so;" but there is no wisdom in the phrase, no truth in the utterance The Grange is stronger to day than it was a year ago, stronger in fact than at any other time in its existence. Those who view complacently what they regard as its decadence are super ficial observers, and when they say " told you so" it betrays the vacuity of mind that finds an argument in what it cannot see. These sages, who rea son without cause, are in no sense ca pable to depict a situation that to men bers of the Order is clear, and their camplacency is evidence of folly to those who have possession of the facts recorded in figures that show the true standing of the Order and certify its prosperity now more than at any other time in the last half dozen years -From the Husbandman Elmira, New

Habit.

There was once a horse which used to pull around a sweep which lifted dirt from the depths of the earth. He was kent at the business for nearly wenty years, until he became old, blind, and too stiff in the joints to be of further use. So he was turned into a pasture, and left to crop the grass without any one to disturb or bother him. But the funny thing about the old horse was that every morning, after grazing awhile, he would start on a tramp, going round and round in a circle, just as he had been accus-tomed to do for so many years. He would keep it up for hours; and peo ple often storped to look, and won der what had got into the head of the venerable animal to make him walk around in such a solemn way when there was no earthly need of it. But it was the force of habit. And the boy who forms bad or good habits in his youth will be led by them when he is old, and will be happy or miserable accordingly.

No newspaper that discusses current events can hope to fill its mission if it does not have a "plucky disregard for consequences." Having declared the truth-having spoken for justice. for right, for correct principles, de nouncing those who obstruct or hinder their exemplification—the consequences are with a higher than human pow er, and He who shielded the priests and prophets of old will take care of the consequences. To speak the truth, de fend the right, denounce the wrong, is a man's business. To take care of the consequences is God's business. Weedsport (N. Y.) Cayuga Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA spends about nine milion dollars yearly in providing for free common schools.

Heiiday Excursion Rates.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, and Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway have arranged to sell special holiday excursion tickets at single fare between all stations on their lines under the following arrangement:

Christmas tickets will be on sale from December 21st, to December 25th, inclusive, and good to return up to and including December 31st, 1884.

from December 28th, 1884 to January 1st, 1885, inclusive, and good to return up to the including January 7th,

The Detroit division of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Michigan Air Line Railway will sell special reurn tickets on the above date and limit at single fare between all stations on these divisions.

The custom of making holiday excursion rates was inaugurated some years ago by these lines, and each year has proved by an increase of sales that its patrons fully appreciate the concessions accorded them during the holiday season.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is to notify my customers that hereaf ter I shall handle Produce and Grain, as usual in car lots. Dressed Hogs and Clover Seed in any quantity. Also fill all orders for grocer ies and other goods.

GEO. W. HILL, 37 Woodbridge St. West, Detroit, Mich.

W. H. VAN LEEUWEN. GRANDVILLE AVENUE DRUG STORE,

Grand Rapids, Mich. Drugs, Paints and oils as cheap as the cheapest. Keeps for sale non-secret patent medicines.

MELIS' HARDWARE STORE

No. 164 Summit St. and Grandville Avenue. Mr. Melis offers to the public at prices as low as the lowest all kinds of shelf flardware, Builders' materials, cutlery, Nails, Glass, Putty, Knives, Forks, Tinware, together with a large line of Coal and Wood Stoves, Cooking and Parlor. A large assortment of skates and sleighs for holidays. Mr. Melis will personally superintend his business, which will ensure fair dealing and polite treatment.

We have on hand a large stock of Lumber, Timber, Lath, Shingles, (both pine and ceder), Cedar Fence Posts, Sash, Doors, Window in body. Of what use is education and Door Frames, Mouldings, with ill-health? A happy girl must be a healthy one. The Greeks eduptices that defy competition. prices that defy competition. are carrying the largest stock of Pine, Hemlock, Oak and Ash produced Dr. Holbrook, in his great Lumber ever kept by any dealer in the city, which must be sold to make room for this year's sawing. Our Cedar Shingles are sawed good thickness and will out

last any pine shingle in the market. We are also manufacturing the Kettle patent inside blinds that slide up and down in the window frame and are not in the way of curtains. Call and get prices before purchas-C. C. Comstock.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

At our store. No. 333 Canal street, we keep constantly on hand a choice stock of Groceries and Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, etc., which we are selling at a small margin. Our motto is good goods and prices as low as the lowest.

C. C COMSTOCK.

For Sale or to Rent. A Large New Boarding House, well located on Canal street.

Houses and Lots For Sale. Building Material furnished on easy terms to purchasers of lots.

C. C. COMSTOCK.

200 Merino Rams for Sale!

I have a complete assortment of one and two years old Rams, consisting of REGISTERED VERMONT STOCK, personally selected from leading flocks, and sired by some of the most noted rams in that State. Also Michigan Reg stered and Grade Stock of my own breeding.

1 submit the following reasons why you should come here to buy, and invite everyone to come and see for themselves if they are not good and true ones. Because I have the largest and finest party in the State to select from, and you can find

just what you want

Because each ram will be priced on his
merits and never for more than he is worth. Because they will be just as represented in

every particular. Because they will be guaranteed stock get-

Because if shipped on order I guarantee satisfaction.

Because I have a pedigree and transfer to go with each registered animal to prove his purity of blood.

Because, in order to sell so many, I must and will sell far lower than any breeder in the State, quality considered. Because you can sell again at a large profit over my price.

Because my stock is not petted and pam-pered and will not go back on the purchases. As an indication of what people think of my stock and prices, I would say that at the two fairs I attended last fall, I secured nearly half of all the premiums awarded on fine and sold nine-tenths of all the rams sold on the grounds; and this year my prices will be 30 to 50 per cent. lower than last.

200 Grade Ewes to Let to Responsible Parties Correspondence invited, and visitors welome whether they buy or not.

A. W. HAYDEN,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAROO.

TIME-TABLE -MAY 18, 1884, WESTWARD.

| Calamazoo Accommodation leaves, | A. M. 4 45 | P. M |
|---|---------------|-------|
| Vening Express, | | 9 44 |
| acific Express, | 2 27 | |
| express, | | 1 4 |
| EASTWARD. | | |
| ight Express, [alamazoo Accommodation leaves, [alamazoo Express arrives, [all [as] [awy Express, [awy York Express, | 6 45 | 10 00 |
| New York, Atlantic and Pacific Ex | presses | daily |

Evening Express west and Night Express cataly, except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No 29 (east) at 5:1 P. M., and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12.45. P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Det 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- 0th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

| | NY&O Express. | NY&B | Way Fr. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| e, Grand Rapids | 7 35 AM | | |
| r. Allegan | 8 50 " | 516 " | 7 30 . |
| r, Kalamazoo | 9 50 " | 6 20 " | 12 50 PM |
| r. Schoolcraft | 10 19 " | 6 52 " | 1 55 . |
| r. Three Rivers | 10 45 " | 7 22 " | 3 1g 11 |
| r. White Pigeon | 11 10 " | 7 50 " | 4 50 4 |
| r, Toledo | 5 05 PM | 1 25 AM | 8 20 AM |
| r. Cleveland | 9 40 " | 6 85 " | 1 |
| ir, Buffalo | 8 10 AM | 12 45 PM | |
| GOING | NORTH | LEVE S | 1.000 |

| GOING | NORTH. | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|--|--|
| | NY&BNY& | | Way Pa | | |
| Le. Buffalo | 11 40 AM 6 30 PM | 11 55 AM 6 30 " | | | |
| Ar. ToledoAr. White Pigeon | 11 05 " | 10 20 " 8 15 PM | 8 20 PI | | |
| Ar. Three Rivers | 6 08 " | 3 42 4 | 10 45 6 | | |
| Ar. Kalamazoo | 7 15 " | | 1 80 P | | |
| Ar, Allegan | 9 35 " | | 650 | | |

Jadies' Depantment.

CHRISTMAS IN OLD TIMES.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The fire with well-dried logs supplied, Went roaring up the chimney wide; The huge hall table's oaken face, Scrubbed till it shone the day to grace, Bere then upon its massive board No mark to part the 'squire and lord; Then was brought in the lusty brawn, By old blue-coated serving man: Then the grim boar's head frowned on high, rested with bays and rosemary. Well can the green-garbed ranger tell How, when and where the monster fell. What dogs before his death he tore, And all the baiting of the boar. The wassail round in good brown bowls, Garnished with ribbon, blithely trowls, There the huge sirloin reeked; hard by Plum-pudding stood, and Christmas pie Nor failed old Scotland to produce, At such high tide, her savory goose. Then came the merry maskers in; And carols roared with blithesome din; If unmelodious was the song. It was a hearty note and strong. Who lists may in their mumming see Traces of ancient mystery; White shirts supplied the masquerade, And smutted cheeks the visions made; But, oh! what maskers, richly dight. Can boast of bosoms half so light? England was merry England when Old Christmas brought his sports again.
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale Twas Christmas told the merriest tale. A Christmas gambol oft would che The poor man's heart through half the year.

Christmas Hints.

The cold and snow reminds us that the holiday season is close at hand-Time, brain, and heart begin to devote their energies toward the festal season. Following closely upon the "big turkey" comes the Christmas time, and one and all prepare to celebrate the advent of the Christ gift. Truly, in no way could we show our love for Christ better than following his example, and by giving to those more lowly than ourselves. It enlarges the heart, and brings us nearer to owning all men as brothers. On the other hand gifts made for show, or with the expectation of receiving something fully as good in return, not carrying the full free love of the heart with them, only narrows and hardens us. Hence, if you would get the real worth out of Christmas, do away with the "Barter System."

Gifts of one's own handiwork are perhaps most highly valued, because into each portion of the work has been wrought many kindly thought for the receiver.

Many are the secret conferences and puzzleing of the brains, as what is nicest for this and that dear one. As a rule the presents should be of utility, and if possible, also some indulgence which the receiver would probably do without. The many sides of the question usually makes many suggestions

For "Babyhood," there are the wonderful dolls and picture books. The home-made ones of stout cloth are far more serviceable for the rough handling, coming out of it without being marred for life, and usually fully as much enjoyed.

A very pretty neckerchief is made from India-mull and pearledge. Make is over, and ask if they may help me named industries we must know all we have in our 36 states. As we saw the pearling into insertion without thread, then make the insertion into me, I don't say "no thank you, I pre- and interest in the business. So then think of it! Men who can neither rick-rack. Make the center of the mull fer to do it all myself;" but instead I It our young men choose to remain on read or write, and the most of them are of any desired shape, and finish the say "certainly, if you would like to." the farm, fathers should give them the foreigners who help make our laws; edge with the rick-rack; fold so that one row will fall above the other, which covers most of the mull, and gives a very tasty appearance.

A very pretty purse is made of knitting silk. Make a chain six stitches connecting the ends. Crochet around suggestion I wish to make in this cent for your book farming; there is that we must have men of integrity, twice S. C. (single crochet.) Then ond row widen in every second stitch, this improved method, but I find all horses, and nice thrifty cattle, and less of party politics. With such men third row widen every third stitch. and so on for nine rows.

put two in the third, and so on around because it is so much easier washing a has more than ordinary common sease with our daughters In the second row; D. C. (two stitches) between pair of extra sleeves than a whole perhaps in this one direction. He is education of our children. We each two of the second row; repeat dress, because the sleeves are soiled. a thoroughly practical man and would should employ the best teachers, and for several rows. Then nine rows of Sieeve protectors, made of rubber stitches on to knitting needles and seam five cents per pair, but there is no about an inch. When finished it necessity for such an expenditure should be the shape of a jug. For the when they can be made of a remnant handle make a chain as long as the of calico, hemming both ends, and think it would have helped him over with wisdom to suppress evil, it is knit portion, and knit around twice putting rubber cord in the hem. But with single crochet, fasten one end at I like using the top of hose which the top, slip on a steel purse ring, and have served their own legitimate purfasten the other end at bottom of knit pose, only let me suggest that the maportion. The ring is slipped over the terial be not of a homely, dingy color. top, closing the mouth of the jug. A They are a saving to wear with our little purse ornament at the bottom fin- morning dress, but are especially nice ishes nicely. One ball of silk will, when we have changed for our nice after more than make two purses.

A very pretty cushion or silk pillow may be made of filling canvass. Work any border desired in black. Then begin at any place and make outlines of all shaped figures in black, making the stitches as it happens. Fill in the spaces thus made with as many various colors as possible. This uses up all the little pieces of zephyr and gives the effect of crazy work. Do not make the spaces too large.

A pretty scrap or paper basket is made from an old peach basket. Line the inside with turkey red; crochet a lamberquin of seine cord of any color, making it when finished a trifle shorter than the basket; fasten it to the top. A bright ribbon finishes it nicely.

Those who wish to make use of artist's work, but cannot paint, can imitate very closely by using Declamonica pictures and varnish nicely.

keepers, and wise managers, I find an interchange of ideas, and methods, very beneficial and accepting the old adage, "Never too late to learn," I have learned many new and better ways. To some persons who may read what I have to say in this article, it may not be new, but to others it will be a help and a way they have not fits in this direction, it is but fair I should share them with others.

Household Chat.

I buy the green berry and roast it myself: enough at a time to last a week Grind it while warm and put it in an air tight can. I use very little egg, and a little cold water, stirring it well; then add a pint of cold water, place it where it will keep hot, not boil any to prevent the aroma from escaping.

in color and flavor. Perhaps some

keep warm till time to steep it. I afterword, to steep it. I think this method of warming the tea extracts certainly is of a better color. Never boil tea, only steep it ten minutes.

Squash is much better steamed than boiled in water, and still a better way is to bake it with the skin on, and eat it as you would sweet potatoes, or scrape it into a pan, mash it, and season to suit the taste. I hope all the housekeepers use a wire potato masher, which only costs five cents.

Baked potatoes are nicer every way, not to cut them at all. My mother taught me to cut off both ends, and all the objectionable places of the potato. but I have lately learned that it is better to select the most perfect ones, bred horses, another cattle, sheep or exert an influence, and they can

as we stand side by side doing up the cure for them some of our best of wicked designing men. With them work, and there seems such a socia- scientific works on different branches they control our elections very

noon dress, as we farmer's wives have so many chores to do at evening. Teadishes to wash, bread to sponge, dairy work to attend to, but with sleeve protectors, and a large apron we need not

be alarmed so much for our best dress.

To. Lift the Burden.

It is only when a woman is morbid from ill health or overwork that the dust which accumulates on the table, or along the edges of the carpet, or in the corner of the stairs, lies like a burden upon her; a hopeless burden, for as she knows, in stronger and brighter moments a simple matter not requiring much time or muscle to remove. If she feels like this for days together she should summon resolution enough to walk out of the house and look at the outside world, She need not go far to see a great deal that will give relief to her mind .- N. Y. Evening Post.

Joy is the greatest gossip in the

In my intercourse with good home Education implies the leading out of intellect. Whatever goes to make up the training of a person is his educabooks. Now the subject of how farmers should educate their sons and daughters is of the greatest importance, and one that should be pre-eminent in the mind of every parent; for known, and as I have received bene- it is the parent that is intrusted with the first care and training of this little sprig of intellect which will in My method of making coffee is this. time grow to be noble or the reverse. Hence the great need of knowledge and wis fom on the part of parents to guide and instruct their children for usefulness. The lessons taught in childhood and youth are the most lasting. So it should be the first duty of the parent on the back part of the stove, where to educate the child to honor God, it will steep and come to a boiling truth and virtue and to obey the physpoint slowly. When sufficiently ical laws of health, for on these qualiboiled I fill the coffee pot with boiling fications rests the future welfare of our a large portion of our girls will become gan in comparing the educational stawater, the required amount, and set it children. It is the true foundation that underlies all education that tends more. I close up the spout of the cof- to elevate and make mankind better. preparation for the lives of wives and fee pot with a piece of cloth or paper But we are sorry to say that parents sometimes neglect this first duty they need first of all, good, physical health. I wish every housekeeper abhorred owe to those committed to their So certain, and so imperative is this a tin tea-pot as I do. There are pro charge. Before we can decide what need; and so surely if neglected, perties in tin that never ought to education our sons and daughters will result in wretchedness; that income in contact with tea. If tea is need, we must know what the r lives attention to this matter may be fairly made in a brown earthen tea-pot it is are likely to be, and what demands called criminal. Yet in no other parmore healthful and decidedly better life is likely to make on them. It ticular perhaps, is the education of would be safe to give them a good, girls more generally neglected, or one will say a brown tea-pot is not practical education, and let them more frequently misdirected. A nice, and pretty enough to place on the choose their own occur a ion if they knowledge of the physical laws of table for company. Then you can will, but if they do not, then use your life are quite as necessary for our sons turn it into a white earthen or china influence, teach them the necessity of as for our daughters. It is astonish- ing it. tea-pot, or if you are fortunate enough being self-reliant, and that there is ing to see the ignorance displayed by to posses one of the handsome ones dignity in labor, whether on the farm, our young people in regard to physimade of granite ware, so much the or in the school room, or in any pro- ology; yet we need not wonder at it, better. They are all right to make the fession, when it is done to obtain an for parents as a rule, are more tea in, and also to place on the table. honest living. Always insist that ignorant than there is need of. In the making of the tea, I scald they do their work thoroughly and Many of them are, I think, willfully out the tea pot, put in the required well, which is a sure key to success. ignorant. They will not inform themamount of tes, and set it where it will We do not expect all our farmer boys selves when they have a chance, sayand girls will remain on the farm, nor ing it is distasteful to them. It is have one neighbor who turns the teat is it best that they should; but to those distasteful to be sick, but if we under kettle cover bottom side up and places that do stay, give the benefit of a good stood the laws of health better, we the tea-pot on it to keep it warm, and education if possible. They will be all might save much trouble and ill the better farmers for a little book health. learning, notwithstanding some think It is not only necessary for our sons all the strength more readily, and it book knowledge is of no account, and and daughters to have a trade or prois time and money thrown away to fession, but should be educated to be obtain it.

> or doctor; then why will not a good is so complicated. For convenience that frequently arise. it is so varied especially so, to those that love the beauties of nature, God's

Many object to farm work because it is hard, and does not pay well but be assured it will pay better when farmers do their work better, and learn how to keep their soil renewed so it will produce better crops.

It is not a difficult task at this day for a young man or woman to find plenty of employment. There are a hundred occupations now where there was but one fifty years ago. Girls are in as good demand as boys, and are their equals in every profession that they prepare themselves for. What the world wants is skilled labor. Men and women who can do their work, thoroughly and well. We need them in the house and on the farm, in our schools, and in our work shops, teus.

Education of Farmer's Sons and Daughters. for our law makers and those who execute the law. Such men and women as these will find plenty of employment, But the world stands in need of another class of persons more than all tion, but the term as it is generally else, and that is intelligent, honest, to do right, let the world go as it may. With such men and women at the helm we could rest secure as a nation

> Before we go any farther we would like to speak more particularly of the education of our girls.

We care not what her station is to be in life, it is for her interest and welfare to be instructed in the art of house hold economy. It is not too much to say that no girl ought to come to maall persons about her. We know that wives and mothers, and that our tistics of the states. safety lies in giving all of them proper mothers. For such a life they will

intelligent citizens. Intelligent citi-We all believe a good education is zenship, means vastly more than the required to make a first class lawyer average of the world's intelligence. We know civil government is taught education benefit the farmer as well? in many of our schools, but this is It will, and there is no other profession not enough. Our sons and daughters that requires so much study as agri-should understand the political hisculture with all of its various branch- tory of our country, if of no other, it es. There is no one man able to mas- is also important that they should unter the whole science of agriculture, it derstand the great political questions

and profit they have madespecialities Thus they may know how to vote of various branches of agricultural in- intelligently. Ah! We forgot, our dustries. One man breeds thorough daughters are not voters. Well, they that they may not need any cutting at swine, as his fancy happens to run, or guide and direct, this is better than to according to his circumstances. Oth- vote. It is certain women exert a entirely in the grammar and high ter understood, and its usefulness When I do my own work, (which is ers make a speciality of fruit growing, great influence in our government, the greater part of the time,) and have and some of mixed husbandry, or to and the more intelligence the greater mpany, if my lady friends come out the raising of pure bred poultry. To the influence. Perhaps you do not all into the dinning-room after the meal be successful in any of the above know the number of illiterate voters clear the table, or wipe the dishes for about them, then we will take pride the figures there are 1,871,217. Just I think it is such a nice time to visit benefit of their experience, and pro- these men are perfect tools in the hands bility about the helping each other, of farming, it will be better than to many times, and thus deprive the people and sets aside restraint if there be any. do so much by guess. It seems that I of rights and privileges. Let us as far-And now this brings me to another hear some one say, "I don't give a mers teach our sons and daughters arcicle, namely the use of "Sleeve Pro- Mr. A., he can read scarcely a word, wisdom, and pstriotism, to make our first row widen in every stitch, sec- tectors." I had thought all knew of he is a good farmer. See his sleek laws, and to administer them regarddo not, as several ladies who have such good buildings and fences." Yes, for our representatives the people's visited me lately have never known we see. He happens to be one of the rights would be respected, and we be Then A. C. (double crochet) two about them till they saw me wear determined men who seldom fails, he a free and prosperous nation. In constitches in the first place and skip one, tuem, and approved this way of doing has great power of observation and clusion we can not take too much pains succeed most anywhere. Such men, then give our sons and daughters the single crochet. Now take up the cloth, are advertised for sale at twenty- however, are exceptions, not the rule; advantages of our High School and this does not prove but he might have Colleges, so far as our circumstances done much better if he had had the will permit. Let us remember benefit of some book knowledge. We "knowledge is power" and when used mistakes. We say thanks to those strongholds. A few words in favor ous subjects named. thoughtful men; students of nature- of the Grange. We believe it was a men who have gathered up experience God-send to the farmers to educate and incidents, and have recorded in him to a higher and nobler manhood, books the truths they have collected. and that we should use the means by These books deserve a careful study a faithful attendance of meetings, and by all who would attain to eminence by taking part in the exercises. By in this profession. It seems to me so doing our Grange cannot fail to be attractive of any occupation there is, the Grange has done, and is doing a great deal to educate the farmer. But we are sorry to say that too many of them fail to avail themselves of the many privileges that might be derived from the Grange in an educational point of view. Let us, my brothers and sisters retrieve the past by doing

better in the future. AUNT KATE.

MRS. JULIA WARD Howe is to be at

the head of the women's department

in the New Orleans Exhibition.

own handi-work.

A Young lady of Milwaukee has just recovered \$3,000 damages in a breach of promise suit "for expenses incurred in preparing the wedding and for the great mental anguish suffered.' EVERY one must know and feel that bad thoughts quickly ripen into bad ac-tions, and that if the latter only are forbidden, and the former left free, all morality will soon be at an end.-[PorSchool Books.

What school teacher has not had his or her work suffer for a want of text books on the "first day?" As each class is called one or more members of used, is a knowledge obtained from noble men and women, who dare to it haven't got no book," "didn't know what to get," or their fathers had no money for a few days, and the delay methods of nearly every kind of taxabecomes continuous, forcing the teacher to base her classes upon such books as are at hand. There is also the migratory element that brings serious and to develop its usefulness is greatly perplexities—those families who stay needed, and may be classified as folin one place only long enough to buy new books for their children and then tion in proportion to wealth and move into your neighborhood where value, assessments of taxes should be different series of text books are used. Commonly not feeling able to purturity without having acquired both chase anew, they pursuade themselves under valuation in favorite cases, or skill and taste in every art of the the children can use what they have assesses mortgaged property which is household, or that no woman deficient or do without, which latter course is in this particular can marry without not seldom the one taken. This is serious risk of her happiness, and to one of the causes of the illiteracy just or double tax, as agriculture is which has alarmed us even in Michi-

has for years been left to local option schools. A large majority of those in Maine and New Hampshire and the success secured by it in towns and cities in those States determined the last legislature of Massachusetts to the future farmer may become more pass the full law which went into effect Aug. 1. In the Western Rural of in the school law. Nov. 22 is an article of some one on the subject. Already the results are pro. inter-State commerce upon the principitious for its general favor and it is ples of justice to producer, not doubted that other States will watch for the fruits of a sufficient test cost and reasonable profits thereon, of the plan, with the view of adopt- would be just and right, but

Obviously the cost of the books is reduced by buying directly from the late a fund to pay speculative divipublisher and the economy of the plan really comes in when it is considered that no book is laid aside until worn legislative enactments. out, It passes from pupil to pupil as long as serviceable. The confusion opolies within the bounds of and loss of time at the opening of a school term is avoided and the school trade, moves with order and promptness from

The experiment in Massachusetts itself beneficial in the most important direction, that of securing a larger attendance. Most marked additions are found in the cities and it is from leterate have come. The evening high schools have filled their ranks to their keeps hundreds of bright children and young people from any of our high school. When a lad is old enough to enter the high room he is old and cabinet position in the family purse by his work. If instead, he is kept in school the invances into higher grades is no small weight. The new additions where the plan is in operation are almost school grades. If after a longer trial, multiplied. this continues true, the system will to prohibit patent rights swindles, and to protect innocent purchas-

One of the first objections raised against free books is that the pupils ment of tariff duty on agricultural supwill be more careless with them than plies. To obtain legislation upon if they pay for them. A writer on the system, lithily says: "The assertion that they will be careless of what be- But as this has not been done, we must longs to others is of no account beside now adopt the next best and most the fact they are not." Besides, they are bound by a written promise to care for the books intrusted to them and support by effort and vote such measto pay for any they destroy or deface. ures as we desire enacted. Individual On failing to do this the amount is taxed to the parent unless he is too poor to pay when it is put into the urging their support to the same, will general tax.

Lecturer's Communication, National Grange, P. of H., for January 1885.

Secretaries of the State Grange to whom these documents are sent are respectfully requested to distribute cure the object in view. them to their Subordinate Granges without unnecessary delay.

Masters and Lecturers of Subordinate Granges are requested by the National Grange to bring these subjects before the respective Granges, and many difficulties and prevented many mighty even to the pulling down of solicit close consideration of the vari-

As heretofore, where addresses of Subordinate Granges are furnished to this department, these quarterly communications will be mailed direct during the year, and when addresses are not so furnished, the quota for each State will be mailed to the Secretaries that farm life might be made the most interesting. There is no mistake but of the State Granges who are held responsible for their distribution.

We, for this quarter, will name but two questions, to-wit: That of agricultural legislation and agricultural organization, so as to give an extra meeting for their consideration.

We would recommend that Subordinate Granges prepare to discuss these questions upon their true merits in open session, first inviting all nonmembership farmers and their families in the communities to attend such open meetings and give them an opportunity to participate in the discussion. Much good can be done in this way if properly managed, and we hope the opportunity may be well im-

proved. Fraternally, H. Eshbaugh, Festus, Jefferson Co., Mo. QUESTIONS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRU-

ARY. Question 70 .- Is legislation needed in the interests of Agriculture? If so, for what purpose, and how to obtain

much time devoted to legislation, both in State and Nation, to every interest except agriculture, which has been so long neglected that it may be supposed some that none is needed. when we consider the wants of the agricultural interest, its oft depressed condition, the absorptions of its profits by those who have no claims upon it, the discrimination made against it in tion, the neglect and ignoring its importance, usefulness etc., we then learn to fully realize that legislation to protect it in its legitimate rights

1st. Legislation to equalize taxsupon the principles of justice and equity. A system that exempts in any way taxable property, or permits taxing debt, or taxes one kind of property higher than another of like value. or discriminates so as to levy an unoften made to pay, is all wrong and should be changed by proper legisla. tion.

21. To permanently establishe agri-The use of the free text book system cultural studies in the common attending the public schools in the rural districts are expected to be the future farmers, then why not teach agriculture in these schools, so that practical and certain in farm operations. But to do this requires a change

31. To regulate transportation and porter consumer. of transportation, based upon actual to charge what the producer will bear irrespective of the value of services as is now the practice, so as to accumudends on hundreds of millions of dollars on "worthless watered stock," is robbery that should be prohibited by 4:h. To regulate and control all

justice, who now seek to control trade, commerce, politics, elec-tions, legislation and government in their selfish interest to the general disadvantage of the people. Legislation to control them in legitimate within these few months has shown channels should be had without delay. 5th. To reclaim all forfeited lands, prohibit aliens from foreign lands from occupancy and ownership of our publie lands, who do not intend to become found in the cities and it is from citizens or taxpayers, and have no these that the greatest number of il- love for our free justitutions. These lands should be sacredly preserved for homes for our own people. who are ever willing to support the governlimit by the removal of the bar which ment with their money, and defend it with their lives, if need te.

6.h. To elevate the agricultural department by making its comsecretary with missioner a large enough to bring something to tive counsels of the National government. Agriculture being the great interest of the American people, the producer of our great wealth, and the creased expense of text books as he ad- main support of the government, should be so recognized by govern-ment and people, so that its wants may be generally considered, its protection guaranteed, its importance bet-

largely upon a higher education of ers, to preveat poisonous: dulterations of food, and to regulate the tariff on importations, so as to avoid discrimination against agriculture in the paythese subjects requires earnest and united effort. Legislators should have been elected with reference thereto. practical methods, which is to petition our respective members of the State and National Legislatures to letters from Patrons to their respective members in legislative bodies, calling their attention to these surjects, and be of great value. We should also solicit the aid of non-membership farmers to co-operate with-they are equally interested with us and should therefore extend a helping hand. It is high time that these subjects re-ceive legislative attention, and that Patrons act earnestly and wisely to se-

By co-operative efforts of the Subordinate, Pomona and State Granges, with the National Grange in this legislative work, good results will doubt-less be secured, and without such cooperation failure will in a measure follow. Patrons, it is with you to say by your efforts in the matter, whether success or failure shall crown the effort.

Some genius has been calculating values as related to human energy in various departments of life, and cites the following illustrations: The British poet Laureate can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth \$65,00; that's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000; that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp on it an "eagle bird" and make it worth \$20; that's money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$5 and make into a watch worth \$1.00; that's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it for \$1; that's business

But vast as is the American product of all commodities our home market consumes almost the whole product. Statistics show that the United States consumes 99 per cent of the coal mined in our boundaries, 95 of iron and steel products, over 99 of the wool product, 95 per cent of cotton goods manufaced, 95 per cent of leather, more than 99 per cent of manufactureres of silk and other products in like proportion.

"JUDGE GRESHAM, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to succeed Judge Drummond in the United States Circuit Court for the Chicago Suggestions—In considering the question of needed legislation it will readily be seen that there has been the Treasury. district. Mr. Hugh McCulloch succeeds Judge Gresham as Secretary of

LADIES-Take Woman's Century.

Bepartment.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

ackward roll the mist of ages Till the softened mellow light, hat the star of Bethlehem sheddeth, Dawns upon our hearts to night

In the dim and solemn ages, Once upon Judea's plains, s the deepened hush of mid-night, Over all supremely reigns.

ast the stars whose golden glitter, Fadeth, in the dazzling light, weep the white wings of an angel, Clearing swift the clouds of night.

ast the temple's glorious beauty. Past the palace of the king, Lofty dome, nor lordly mansion, Naught could stay the glancing wing;

To the lonely shepherds bending As they watch their flocks by night, Heralds of his radiant coming, Wave on wave of golden light.

Shrinking from the shining presence, Dazzled, trembling, sore afraid, Heeding scarce the precious message, "How in humble manger laid Slumbered then the Prince of Glory' Promise through the ages made.

As the rich seraphic measure Falls upon the ear again, Downward floats the sweet evangel "Peace on earth good will to men" Quickly from the ground uprising,

Tarrying not for morning light, Through the misty shadows gliding, Till the city greets their sight. Then with steps whose reverend stillness,

Mocked the pulses rapid flow, Through the silent streets they hastened Lip and cheek and heart aglow,

Did some unseen angel guide them, Where the wondrous stranger lies; Or the glory that surrounds him, Glory from his native skies.

Joy, an ever rush of gladness, Fills the heart to trembling o'er, As the blessed Incarnation, Christ Messiah, they adore.

Dear Nieces and Nephews:-When the half of December is gone but a few days of the old year remain.

What better way to improve these last days than to put everything in order, quare up accounts, etc. preparatory to the advent of the New Year?

I once thought to do this with but little trouble. I had no outstanding debts to pay, had returned the last borrowed book, and cleared my table of all unanswered letters. Only a few calls to make and I should be ready to enter upon the new year. A congratulatory smile told how fortunate considered myself. But it soon disappeared, for before me was an unbal anced account that had been overlooked. As I scanned the items on the debtor's side, I real zed that not all the remaining days of that year, nor all the days of all the years to come conained hours enough for me to balance that account. Debtor to 365 days each day containing twenty-four hours of eclous time. hade of it? What had I to show for it? Opposite but a ew of the many days could I con cientiously write "worthily employd.' The axiom "Time once lost is lost orever," meant more for me then than ever before, and I no longer feel when he new year dawns that my debts re all cancelled, and though the hought brings regret, it is also an inentive to more earnest endeavor.

Breezie, I am rejoiced to find, is not bdued in the least. E. W., Shall we ot hear from you again? How I rish we might surprise Bro. Cobb by lling three or four coulmns in January 1st, "VISITOR."

Was it the proof reader, typo, or my hirography? In the article above ny signature in last issue, "happy" n fourth line should have been hazy, bines," bird; "burning," turning; part y colored," parti-colored, etc. AUNT PRUE.

Bangs Again.

I feel like asking the editor's parn, and the readers too, of our little paper for again referring to so silly a ubject as "bangs," but there are a w things I would like to set right in breezie's mind, which (owing no oubt to those bangs that cloud her atellect as well as her brow) she does ot see quite plainly. Paw Paw may a good ways out of Breezie's world t is true, but that it is well known nd appreciated by a large number of the very best and most worthy people n the whole United States is plainly shown by the election and re-election f one of its members to the very important position of Master of the Naional Grauge, and for a good many ears he was Master of our own State drange also. By the way his wife to nom Bro. Cortland Hill refers to in e last VISITOR as a "most estimable nd sensible woman," does not wear ngs, nor approve of them either. deed, Breezie is very careful t to give us any idea of vicinity, and we have the way from the "Culchawed" on of Boston to Nasby's cross roads guess from, judging from her evint adherence to "style" however enlous it may be, one will suspect former place to have the honor of hard to tell, for certain, what constitutes Breezie's "world" but do the men really wear bangs there." Then I do not so much wonder at Breczie's infatuation or those 48 girls, and three teachers to whom she refers; it must be quite a sight to see that town when the people are mostly together. At some fair or mass meeting perhaps A zoological garden would'nt be anywhere compared with it. Now I never saw a man with bangs, there is occasionally a sort of nondescript who pasts a lock of hair down over his forehead where his brain ought to be, something after the bang style it is true, but he is called a "dude," and one would no more think of wanting to copy after his style of hair dressing, than they would his propensity for tobacco, or his other vices. And now, Breezie, I cannot but feel that we are perhaps wasting opportunities for something a great deal better over this silly subject. It is said to be very hard to convince any one who has the "wool thoroughly pulled over his eyes," metephorically speaking—then how much harder to do it when the 'wool" alas! is not a mere figure of speech. I quite despair of convincing you, and you may rest assured my "bangs will not be mutilated." Let as drop the subject as hardly worthy, and take up something that will be more for the good of the Order, and our own advancement. E. W. Paw Paw.

I think "Breezie Bangs" must be one of the persistent persons who will have the last word. It has been said that when a person constantly argues their own cause without gaining much vantage ground their conscience is ill at ease. I wonder if that is the trouble with "B. B." If you think bangs are all right wear them joyfully, but it seems to me there will come a time when some better style prevails and you would like to dress your hair different that you will wish you had not demoralized your beautiful hair quite so badly. Breezie, I imagine you could use your sparkling talents ment of easels (from \$50 down) ratia 2, in giving us a racy article on some other topic. leaving out of course, sneers and bitter sarcasm which never adds dignity to one's self. Neither elevates morally or social.

"NUFF SED."

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—Six things, says Hamilton, are requisite to a happy home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted with cheerfulness; and indus-try must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bring in fresh salubrity every day; while over all a protecting canopy of glory, and nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

In Massachusetts there are twenty trades in which the women and children preponderate over the men by a large majority. They are the making of awnings and tents, buttons, dress full particulars call on, or address, trimmings, carpetings, clothing, cet- us at Kalamazoo ton goods, woolens, fancy goods, flax What use had I and linen, hair work, hose, rubber mixed textiles, paper, silk, sporting goods, straw goods and worsteds.-Boston Post.

> Business Agent Michigan State Grange. Agency of North-Western Prodube Exchange. 161 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. Our market based on actual sales:-

APPLES Cars of choice winter fruit are selling at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bbl., fancy varieties \$2.25 per single bbl. Small apples, or No. Small apples, or No. stock, \$1,00 to \$1.50 per bbl.

DRIED Apples, evaporated, in active demand, at 6 to 7½. Punched stock, 5 to 6 cts
The 50th box is the most desirable package.

BEANS Hand picked navies, \$1.20 to
\$1.30, Mediums, \$1.20 to 1.25, Clean, not
hand picked, 90 to 1 00.

POTATOES Coming forward freely, and celling at 35 to 38c. per bu., in Car Lots, for Early Rose, Peerless, Beauty of Hebron.

To be be given for Loss of App ness of Hair or Coat, Stoppage of Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Hebron.

Purifier, and Worms in Horses. Early Rose, Peetless, Beauty of Hebron.
Peach Blows and Burbanks sell 2 to 3c per bu.
better. Mixed lots, sell for less.
ONIONS demand light, Yellow \$1.00 to
1.25 per bbl., 35c per bu. in Car Lots,
TURNIPS Nominal, Rutabagas, Yellow,

20 to 20c per bu. Flat Turnips nearly unalable. SQUASH Hubbard. Ripe Hard Shell,

5...90 to 6.00. Market overstocked. CRANBERRIES Bell and Bugle, \$12.50 to 14.00. Round \$10.00 to 12.00. Wild \$9.00 to 10.00 per bbl. o 10.00 per bol.

HOPS Crop 1884. Michigan and Wisonain 12 to 17c. New York 21 to 24c per 1b.

POP CORN New Rice 1 to 2c. Old, 4c.

CLOVER SEED \$4.30 to 4.50 pe WOOL dull. Price ranges from 12½ to 20 for unwashed, and 19 to 29c. per lb. washed. VEAL 8c. for good. 11c. per lb. for choice carcasses. Weighing from 90 to 120 lbs. most

BEESWAX 27 to 30c. per lb. HONEY in liberal supply, selling from 10 to 16c. per lb. as to color and packages Extracted, 8 to 10c. BUTTER Dairy, 15 to 24c., Creamery, 22

EGGS per doz. 23 to 24. CIDER per bbl. \$3,50 to \$4.00 HICKERY NUTS, Small, \$2 00., Large, FUR LISTS on Application.

Turkey, choice, drs'd. lb. 12@ '4
Cnicken, fancy " 09@ 1)
Ducks, choice " 10@ 13
Geese, Live. " 8 00@ 9 00
" Plucked, " 6 00@ 7 00
" Dressed, " 8 00@11 00
Mallards, " 1 80@ 2 00
Teal, " 1 50@ 1 75
" Small " 1 00@ 1 25
Canvass Back, " 5 00@ 6 00
Partridge & P. Chick " 3 50@ 5 00
Quail " 1 60@ 1 75
Jack Snipe, " 1 00@ 1 25
Rabbits " 1 00@ 1 25
Rabbits " 1 00@ 1 25
Rabbits " 1 00@ 1 25
COMMISSION. Green Apples, Pota-

COMMISSION. Green Apples, Potatoes, Rutabages, etc., in Car Lots, sold at 5 per cent; the same from store 10 per cent. Beans, Hops, Wool. Butter, Cheese, Honey, Game Poultry Cover Seed, Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, etc., only 5 per cent from store, and less in large quantities.

If you desire further information write. residence, and from some other stating what you have, and I will post you on prices by return mail. To those desiring to ship, I will farmish begs for beans free of cost,

things perhaps it is the latter. It is also sacks for potatoes, Correspondence on all subjects relating to shipments solicited; the same shall have my personal attention.

REMARKS -- Having made arrangements with the "Grange Visitor," to pub ish a report of the Chicago, Markets correcel for each issue, i recommend a l interested in this market to subscribe. Terms 50 c. per year. A specimen copy will be sent you free. Subscriptions can be sent to me or the publisher.

THOMAS MASON,

REAPER DEATH

YOUNGS-Died Oct. 22d, 1884, aged 46 years, HIEAM O. Youngs Appropriate resolution were adopted by Woodbridge Grange.

GROVER-Died August 4th, 1884, at her home in West Reading, Mrs. NORAH GROVER, in the 24th year of her age, a respected, and faithful member of Union Grange. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

GROVER-Bro, WM. GROVER of Colon Grange, departed this life September 29th, 1884, ages 33 years and 66 days. God in his infinite wisdom has seen best to

call Bro. WM. GROVER from his labors below, to the home of the true and the good. Resolved, therefore, that in his death we have lost a safe adviser; a kind brother, and trustful friend. We tender our warmest sympathies to the bereaved brother and sister of this Grange, in their irreparable loss. By order of committee.

To the Trade.

Accept thanks for past patronage while on Canal street. I am now re moving to Waterloo street, near the Eagle hotel, and will occupy six stores numbering from 39 to 49, where I shall manufacture, wholesale and retail furniture, and shall endeavor to give my customers the worth of their money; I am now busy moving and arranging goods, but shall take great pleasure in waiting on customers that want to lock after holiday presents. I will have an opening, commencing Tuesday, December 16, and have a large and well assorted stock of most kinds of goods in my line, ordered for holiday trade; but getting moved so late, I shall be unable to make a very extensive display. But I propose to sell goods until after holidays very cheap, and to prove my assertion a cordial invitation is extended to all to give me a call, whether you want to buy goods or not. Those who have visited my place of business say I have the model factory and salesroom. We have excellent conveniences for customers who wish to visit us in carriages, and a special invitation is extended to ladies to call and see my fine assortcamp and upholstered rockers, parlor and bedroom suits, side-boards, book cases, cabinets and a large variety of bedroom and center tables. etc. etc. WM. A. BERKEY.

Ingersoll's Liquid Rubber Paint.

Mr. Editor: -- I have finished painting my house with the Ingersol! Liquid Rubber Paint, manufactured by the Patrons' Paint Works, New York City. It is unsurposed by any other paint for brilliancy of color, and the case with which it can be applied. I would recommend every one who is going to paint to give the "Ingersol Paint" a trial. H. D. REGENT. "Ingersoll Bates Co., Mo.

WE will take a limited number in our special car to the New Orleans Exposition, and have arrangements made for their convenience while in the city. Will go about January 20th.

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For Horses, Cattle and Hogs,

To be be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness of Hair or Coat, Stoppage of the Water or Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Heaves, Blood

A Very Powerful Blood Purifier. THIS POWDER I CLAIM IS THE

Only Sure Eradicator of Worms In animals. I Challenge any and all Horse Powders. I sell no humbug, and by trying one pound you will be convinced of my statements. A whole pound costs you only 25 cents. If your druggists or dealers in drugs or feed do not keep this powder for sale then call on or send to my place of business.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Geo. G. Steketee, SOLE PROPRIETOR. 89 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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then the lives of women who have achieved some good HOME SCIENCE

is open for short and helpful hints which will make the machinery of our every-day life run smoother. WOMAN'S WORK

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"VISITOR," Schoolcraft, Mich.

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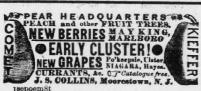
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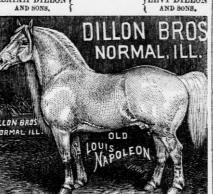
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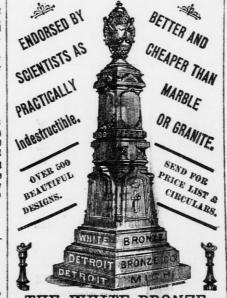
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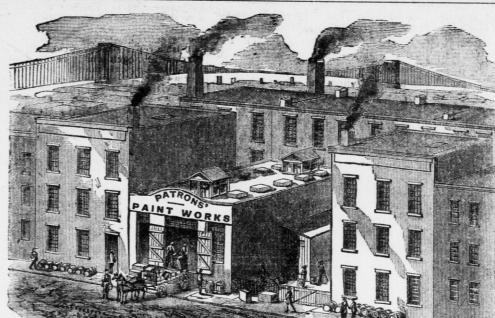
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|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|-------|
| STATIONS. | No. 2. Mail, Ex. Sun. | No. 4. Day Express. Ex. Sun. | Pacific Express | No. 8. B Creek Pass'g'r. Ex. Sun. | STATIONS. | No. 1. Mail. Ex. Sun. | No. 3, Limited Express Daily. | Atlantic | - |
| Port Huron _ Imlay City Lapeer Flint | 7 50 " 8 15 " 9 07 " | 9 12 " 9 55 " | 8 (0 PM †9 05 " 9 28 " 10 05 " | 4 10 PM 5 18 " 5 40 " 6 20 " | Le. Chicago " C,RI&P Cros " Redesdale " Valparaiso | 10 09 44 10 55 44 11 50 4 | 4 15 " 5 27 " | 8 30 Pk 9 27 " †10 08 " 10 41 " | - |
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| Durand Lansing Charlotte Battle Creek Battle Creek Vicksburg Schoolcraft | 11 00 " 11 40 " 12 40 PM | 1 05 " 1 25 " 2 10 " 2 20 " | 10 45 " 11 50 " 12 22 AM 1 20 " 1 25 " 2 17 " †2 28 " | 7 20 " 8 28 " 9 07 " 10 10 " 5 00 am 5 48 " 6 00 " | " Marcellus " Schoolcraft " Vicksburg Ar. Battle Creek Lv. Battle Creek " Charlotte " Lansing Ar. Durand | 3 14 " 4 03 " 4 08 " 5 02 " 5 44 " | 8 10 " 8 50 " 8 55 " 10 12 " 11 06 " | †116 " 135 " 146 " 230 " 235 " 332 " 410 " 516 " |] |
| Marcellus | No. 12. Vaip'so Accom. Ex. Sun. | | 3 19 " 4 08 " 5 52 " 7 12 " | 6 22 " 6 47 " 7 10 " 8 11 " 8 43 " 9 00 " 9 37 " 10 23 " | Lv. Bur., D.G.E &M. Ar. Holly, ' "Pontiae, " Detroit, " Lv. Det., G.W. Div. "Flint "Lapeer "Inlay City | 7 25 " 8 05 " 8 45 " 9 50 " | 11 35 " 12 07 AM | 4 25 " 4 56 " 5 35 " 6 25 " 5 55 " | 1 1 - |

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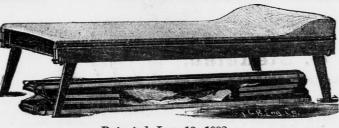
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