INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE



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

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An Old Year Song.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

As through the forest, disarrayed By chill November, late I stayed, A lonely minstrel of the wood Was singing to the solitude; I love thy music, thus I said, When o'er thy perch the leaves were spread: Sweet was thy song, but sweeter now Thy carol on the leafless bough. Sing little bird! thy note shall cheer The sadness of the dying year.

When violets pranked the turf with blue And morning filled their cups with dew, Thy slender voice with rippling trill The budding April bowers would fill, Nor pass its joyous tones away, When April rounded into May;

Thy life shall hail no second dawn,-Sing, little bird! the spring is gone

And I remember-well-a-day!-Thy full-blown summer roundelay, And when behind a broidered screen Some holy maiden sings unseen; With answering notes the woodland rung, And every tree-top found a tongue. How deep the shade! the groves how fair! Sing, little bird! the woods are bare.

But now the summer's chant is done And mute the choral antiphone. The birds have left the shivering pines To flit among the trellised vines, Or fan the air with scented plumes, Amid the love sick orange blooms, And thou art here alone .- alone-Sing, little bird! the rest have flown.

The snow has capped yon distant hill, At morn the running book will still, From driven herds the clouds that rise Are like the smoke of sacrifice, Ere long the frozen sod shall mock The plowshare, changed to stubborn rock, The brawling streams shall soon be dumb,-Sing, little bird! the frosts have come.

Fast, fast the lengthening shadows creep, The songless fowls are half asleep, The air grows chill, the setting sun May leave thee ere thy song is done, The pulse that warms thy breast grow cold, Thy secret die with thee, untold;

Agricultural Department.

portance. Our very existence, to say it is darker than a stack of black cats,

nothing of comforts and enjoyments,

God meant that every man, woman and that fools will learn in no other. But child should do, not only as a means of we are sure that "all farmers are not acquiring a livelihood, but as a means fools," if it be true that "all fools are of acquiring an education, we shall then farmers." begin to see our way out. * * * *

The industrial feature of education is no longer an experiment, and it is but just to say that so small and quiet a thing as the kindergarten has inaugurated this reform both in this country and in Europe. * * * * It is the edu-cation by work that finds an echo in every child's heart and life, and finds a ready echo, also, in every school that studies the child as the future man." P. H. DOWLING.

Poultry Hints.

Riding along Asylum Avenue, south from Kalamazoo, recently, a long line of new buildings, with Sedgwick fencing off each side, attracted attention. The first thought was, "Poultry business on a large scale." The temptation to drive in was not resisted. Mr. C. J. Kleinstuck was found the genial proprietor and will make it a success. He has twenty acres which will be entirely devoted to the raising of poultry as the business develops itself. Turkeys will also be included. We were courteously shown through the building just finished. It is built as tightly as a dwelling and lined with tar paper; is 150 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, divided into 15 apartments each 10x16. Each apartment has two windows looking out on the two sides. Each room has a ventilator extending from an inch above the floor out through the roof. Mr. K. says all foul or (fowl) gasses settle to the floor the same as cold air, both of which by the draft of the ventilator are carried off, whereas if the ventilator began several feet above the floor it would carry off all the warm air, which is just what he wishes retained. The roosts are low and round and kept saturated with kerosene. A neat device is used for nests. A box about three

hands as well as the head and heart, as dear school of experience? It is said point, common glucose, or grape sugar-I now

The Pollen Theory.

[Paper read by Prof. A. J. Cook, Michigan Agricultural College, before the National Bee-Keepers' Association at Detroit.]

The pollen theory as I understand it is simply this: Under certain circumstances bees may winter with less liability to diarrhœa, disease and death, in case there is no pollen or bee-bread in the hive to serve as winter food.

There are reasons drawn from experiment, I think, for the belief that facts sustain the theory. For several years we have tried to arrange our bees so that some should have abundance of polien in their hives, while others should be destitute of the same, making a careful record in each case. While we have never lost a colony by diarrhæa during these experiments, we have had several cases of such disease, but never in colonies where the pollen was all excluded. In truth, the main portion of the diarrhetic excreta is almost always—if not always—composed of pollen grains, thus showing that pollen was present if not the cause of the trouble. Careful ex-amination of bees from colonies with no pollen -some dead, others alive and lively, show little

and frequently no pollen in their intestines. Now with the theory and these facts in mind, let us study briefly the nature of food, and see

whether or no physiological science has any facts or suggestions to offer us regarding this question. There are four kinds of food, each of which probably enters more or less largely into the food regimen of all animals. Of these the inor-ganic, such as water, lime, chloride of sodium, or common salt, etc., are important as entering into the structure of organs, preserving the requisite consistency of tissues, and in aiding the vital processes. Thus it is necessary that blood or the nutritive substance of the animal body should be liquid. A large proportion of water keeps it so; hence what wonder that water is so essential to life, and so craved and sought after by most animals. In all vital activity osmosis-or the passing of liquids through animal membranes-is all important, common salt promotes this os mosis, and thus it is that salt has such saving properties. Hence those of you who believe so heartily in giving water to bees may still rejoice in that you are improving the blood of your pets, while those who take pleasure in adding salt may exult as you affirm, "here goes for osmosis." These inorganic elements are usually obtained in sufficient quantities in the general food, though water is generally required in larger quantities and must be had in addition, separately to se-cure the best health and greatest strength. We Labor. From the very infancy of the human race labor has been of the greatest im-race labor has been of the greatest imwater as breeding, storing, or other work is increased in the hive. The second kind of food is known under the term carbo-hydrates. It includes all the sugars and starch. As starch, when eaten, is changed under the influence of a ferment into sugar we may well consider it with the sugars. The carbo-hydrates consist of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon-the two former in proportion to form water. It is a matter of common observation that when the carbo-hydrates enter largely into the food, the animal is apt to gain rapidly in fat. We are not sure that the sugars are changed directly into animal fat, possibly they serve so admirably as food, that they produce such an excellent condition of the animal system, that all the food is utilized, and a surplus is at hand which is stored up as fat. May be the nitrogenous food as well as the sugars and in forming the fat of the body, in either case the food must be chemically changed in that wonderful laboratory the animal organism The fact remains that much sugar in the food promotes the deposits of fat. We all know how the feeding of corn increases the fat and does not the fact that corn contains over 67 per cent of starch, which, when eaten and digested, is all changed to sugar enforce the position here taken. Again when animals hibernate, or when they are long sick and take no food, the stored fat is used up. Thus if this stored fat can for a time serve the purpose of all food, it is not unreasonable to conclude that all organic food may, under the best conditions, be converted into fat. We positively know that animals may eat all muscle, as beef's heart and yet the liver will form glycogen, which in turn becomes liver sugar, and as we have seen in the marvelous economy of the body sugar promotes the forma-tion of fat, it may be that all food under the best conditions conduces to the storing up of fat, and that sugar powerfully aids to bring about just this most favorable condition. These carbohydrates are often styled the heat-producing foods. I think this term false and misleading It is probable that all food of which these sugar are an important part, are to nourish or to build up tissues and carry on the organic processes. This vital work generates heat. Heat then is incidental. Nutrition is to build up and keep the body in working condition; in doing this the body is kept warm. We have seen that stored fat in animals that hibernate, and in case of disease, will alone serve to keep up the nutrition. We have also seen that the carbo-hydrates conduce more than other food to the formation of this fat. Is it not scientific then to urge that the pure carbo-hydrates are the best food on which to winter ou bees? And this is enforced I believe by experience and by nature as well, for I doubt not but that in most cases in nature, almost the entire food of bees while they are quiescent in winter is honey. Let me state further that cane sugar which composes from one to eight per cent. of honey, when eaten by any animal, man included, changed in the stomach to a sugar much like, if not identical with honey. The bees do the same with nearly all the cane sugar of nectar or with most of the cane sugar when they feed upon it. Hence it is more than likely that honey is one of the most healthy and nutritious of all our sugars, that the bees have done for us what we would have to do for ourselves had we eaten the cane man or woman that is either too proud ple of other callings, buy knowledge, or or too lazy to work—to work with the will they confine themselves to the very sugar when eaten on our tables. One more

mean the artificial product produced by the action of sulphuric acid on corn starch—honey, and liver sugar are usually all called glucose or grape sugar by chemists. They are chemically identical and give the same reactions with the copper salts which they all reduce, which fact copper saits which they all reduce, which fact furnishes one of the best tests for these sugars. Yet I do not believe they are the same. Physio-logically they seem quite different. Why when we eat glucose is it changed to glycogen in the liver and then to liver sugar, unless the latter is more easily assimilated? Why do bees thrive on honey, and die when fed the artificial glucose? Why do bees refuse to eat artificial grape sugar Why do bees refuse to eat artificial grape sugar when honey or nectar is to be had? All these facts seem to indicate what I believe to be true, that physiologically honey, starch glucose and liver glucose are really different. Taste and vital action are finer chemists than our scientists, and detect differences which the latter as yet fail to recognize. It is possible that honey and liver-glucose are identical. The fact that both arise in the animal body under the influence of the digestive ferments would make this view plausible. The third group of food elements consists of the

fats. The higher animals obtain these largely in all vegetable and animal food. While the fats, also called by some the hydro-carbons, consist of the same chemical elements as do the carbohydrates, the oxygen is far less in amount. Actual experiment has shown that higher animals thrive poorly without some of this kind of food. Its value is further attested by the appetite which craves fat, especially if the weather is cold. Bees get some of this kind of food in their pollen. It seems quite likely that the stored fat of the body may come in part from the fat eaten, though this is not certain. It is certainly true that all does not, as animals are often known to store much more fat than is taken with their food. It is quite likely that most fat goes to serve the current needs, while some of the carbo hydrates and the nitrogenous food and quite likely some fat is through the wondrous economy of the vital organism changed into and stored up as fat. That nitro-genous tissues may be robbed of their nitrogen and further changed into fat is proved by disease where fatty degeneration is noticed. This may occur in all organs. In some cases, as in fatty degeneration of the heart, almost pure muscle is transformed into fat. Bees get but little fat in their food, and so this group of food elements interests us less than do the others.

The albumenoids or nitrogenous food elements make up our last group. These have in addition to the oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, nitrogen. All protoplasm or active vital tissue, whether an imal or vegetable, consists largely of this nitro-genous material. But as all organs get their sub-stance from the food, it becomes evident that the albumenoids are absolutely essential in food. Higher animals get this albumenous food in all vegetables, in muscle, eggs, cheese, etc. Bees, also get it from vegetables, usually from honey which contains from 2 to 6 per cent. albumenoids required in greater quantity when the vital activ-ity is increased, hence our bees will need more occasionally from various kinds of flour or meal. This kind of food must furnish the elements for the building up all the protoplasm of the body which forms a large proportion of all the vital or-gans and tissues. We have already seen that some of this nitrogenous food may be transformed into fat. As no animal can possibly be developed from the egg to adult life without this albumenous food, and as in all vital action some of this ma terial in the body is used up and must be restored, it follows that brood rearing in the hive and activity of the bees necessitates the presence of these albumenoids in the food. As honey contains no albumenous food except the pollen in it, it follows that bees must have bee-bread to rear brood, and also to preserve their organisms intact during the busy part of their existence. To say that bees may breed with no bee-bread, or that the active workers need none, is to say that you can have an ocean without water, a desert without sand, or bricks without clay. We know that hibernating animals, and ani-nals long sick, often fast for months. Yet here mals long sick, often fast for months. the vital forces must be kept up and must have nourishment. We have seen that in such cases the fat is used up, and without doubt the proto plasm in muscle and other inactive tissues yield up of their substance to furnish the small amount of albumenous nutriment needed. If we could keep our minds and bodies wholly inactive we should need but little nitrogenous food. We may conclude then, reasoning from real hibernation, where animals are wholly inactive, from cases of long sickness and from higher ani mals in a state of quiescence, that our bees during their winter quiet in cellar or clamp, when the vital activities are at a minimum have enough of the albumenoid elements in blood and tissues and may thrive on a pure carbonaceous diet. Analogies as pointed out make the hypothesis tenable. Again, bees are naturally very neat and do Again, bees are naturally very near than not void their excreta in the hive except under the severest stress of circumstances. more than once gathered all the refuse under a full colony of bees at the close of a long winter's sojourn in the cellar, and found almost no nitrogenous matter. If, then, bees are to be torced to long confinement we should spare no pains to secure the greatest possible quietude. Just the proper temperature I think will under favorable circumstances of food and air secure this quiescence. But in case the temperature or aught else should irritate, then it were better that no pollen should be eaten, for without it breeding, which demands great activity, would be impossi ble, and in its absence the active digestion nec essary to liquefy albumenous food would avoided. It is a generally recognized fact that an inactive life needs little and is better with little albumenous food. Indeed albumenous food, as we have seen, subserves the vital activities, of course then as we reduce these, we reduce the required amount of nitrogenous aliment. Again, the indigestible portion of the carbon-aceous food, especially the carbo-hydrates, is very slight. Not so with pollen. We can readi-ly see then that where the feces are to be retained in the intestines so long the pollenaceous food would be or might be irritating, and were better withheld. We thus see that from experience, from analogy, and from what we know of foods and the vital activities we may well believe that our bees were better off in many cases were pollen absent from their winter aliment.

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

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Zinc Collar Pads for Horses.

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

depends upon labor. The only means afforded us of knowing anything of the character and condition of our primitive ancestors are found in the monuments of their industry which we see in the ancient mounds and rude instruments of past toil-in the exhumed cities and monuments of a forgotten civilization. We could know nothing of prehistoric man were it not for these evidences of his work, which everywhere teach us that the history of mankind is a history of indefatigable labor. Man's first tools of flint or stone are the records left to show us that in these bygone ages man was in the midst of surroundings which called for ingenuity and skill, and which furnished the means whereby man's physical and mental energy were developed and his character formed. As civilization advances our necessities are multiplied and the need of labor greatly increased. In view of the dignity and importance of labor, instead of being looked upon with so much contempt, the laborer should be 25 honored-when his general character is worthy. There is nothing degrading in labor as an occupation. The chief 10 thing necessary to place any class on a higher round of the social ladder, is to develop its mental and moral nature ⁴⁰ by judicious training. It is unfortunate 40 that education and labor have become so much divorced. 50

In the opinion of too many, education means some "power whereby they may escape from hard work." We pet and praise our great educational system; and so popular has this indiscriminate eulogy of our perfect scheme of education become, that any one who ventures to administer a little wholesome criticism or to suggest improvement is looked upon as a fault-finder. With much complacency we spend the munificent sum of over two million dollars annually in the cause of education in this State alone, to say nothing of many private, business, and denominational schools. Are the results obtained adequate to the means employed? Mr. John Ogden, in University, has expressed my idea of the situation very clearly. He said: "When this false notion is reversed or uprooted, and when an education shall mean an ability and doctor or lawyer. Knowledge is the a disposition to work, and when public sentiment shall brand with shame the old Hardtimes. Will farmers, like peo-

and this tickles the fancy of the hens which love darkness rather than light when laying. Besides where it is dark they will not eat their eggs.

Off the building on each side are yards, the fencing being of the Sedgwick patent, a wire netting about six feet high. Lath is cheaper, but netting may be rolled and put away when not in use. While the fowls are using the yards on one side the grass may be growing in season on the other side. Only pure bred Light Brahmas are kept. Mr. K. purchased the first prize breeding pen at the late Chicago poultry show, paying \$25 for the rooster and \$10 E. W. S. apiece for the hens.

PREMIUM LIST.

While we believe from the assurances of our friends that they are entirely in earnest in behalf of the VISITOR, and would willingly work for it without pay, we are ready to make the offers, as stated below, of articles which will be a compensation of real value to agents.

Any one sending the names of five subscribers and \$2.50, will be entitled to a choice of the following:

- One copy of GRANGE VISITOR, six months. One copy of "Glad Echoes," song book. One copy of Kendall's "Treatise of the Horse.
- For ten names and \$5.00 a choice of the following:
- One extra copy of GRANGE VISITOR, one year. One copy of Digest of Laws and Rulings. One American Manual of Parliamentary Laws.
- One copy of Pocket Manual. One copy of National Grange Choir.
- Three copies of Glad Echoes.

For thirty names and \$15.00 we will send one copy of Haigh's Manual of Law and Forms. This is a book of 492 pages and comes to us well endorsed.

WE think that a library, filled with good agricultural books, and such other works as would be suitable for farmers, their wives, sons and daughters to read, would be a fruitful source of interest as well as profit, to any Grange. Money spent for a good book, that tells you about your business, is not money thrown away, by any means, and we do not think a Grange can lay out its surplus money in a better way. More knowledge among farmers will increase their yield of farm products, as sure as it will augment the practice of the dagger that will give the fatal stab to

Dorticulture.

Horticulture for Wage Workers.

S. H. COMINGS, ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

Man's first working place, we are told, was in a garden; and with all his study, it is very doubtful if he has ever found so good a place to spend most of his time and labor in.

We are reading of "danger ahead," of "strikes," "lock-outs," of "socialism," of "monopolies" that are grinding the face of the laboring man yet harder and harder each year; and we are told that the great law of supply and demand controls the price of labor as it does of everything else. The question comes home with sharp emphasis to every wage worker: How can I better my condition and become more independent?

Let me suggest my ideal for every man who works for wages.

Just as soon as possible have a piece of ground for a garden; one acre if possible, and put in your spare time there. If practicable work for wages but five days in the week, and put in the other day in the garden.

Or if possible only work for wages but eight hours per day. Take the best wages you can get for the eight hours' work, and use the rest of the day working your garden. One who has always spent all his energies in the shop or factory, will be more than surprised at the health, comfort and material benefit that can be made from such a course of life.

In a recent conversation with a prominent man who has for years been a large employer of men, I stated my theory that a wage worker, to get the most possible satisfaction out of his life, should work but eight hours for wages, and put in the balance of his time in making a garden. He said that was the only practical way out of the worst trouble with the labor question.

He spoke of one marked case: "A man who had recently closed his engagement with our Company after twenty years continuous service has single new discovery in this pretended saved more money than we have ever paid him in wages. He has retired well enough off to live comfortably the have been used longer than he can rerest of his life. He began work at \$1.50 member." "Barbed wire has not been a woman, in the true sense to resent per day; has never had above \$2.00 per in use very long, but he is not the day, and usually for the last year has patentee."He further says, "I am a worked by the piece, and after earning granger and feel indignant and disgusted \$2.00 would go home and work in his garden, the change to out-door work &c." The simple fact that a man probeing equivalent to a rest.

"In the twenty years he has bought several lots of one to two acres of poor, cheap land, cleaned them up and made | and wisdom such good gardens as to nearly support his family from the products.

"After improving the lots and getting them in a high state of cultivation, he has sold them at a good profit and bought anew. By this process in the twenty years he saved more than his entire wages, supported his family well,got a great deal of enjoyment in developing does, however, claim to have invented the lands and fitted himself to get a the method of applying a combination is sure to come, if we fold our hands great deal of enjoyment the remainder of boards and barb wire, in a separate, of his days in the pursuit of progressive distinct and portable panel of fence; gardening."

work in their own garden, the day of the soon be the independent parties sought for by capital.

I put a little guano, or some other rich food, in the saucers, and sometimes I put water quite hot. And yet youpardon me-your writing class, positively condemn the practice." And when we come to think of it, why should we condemn saucers under pot plants, and water in the saucers? As the lady says, authors do condemn the practice, but, after all, why? A plant with all its roots in water will not thrive unless it is an aquatic plant. Hence water must run rapidly away from the upper portion of the roots. What is called the drainage is to accomplish this, and so long as the water runs rapidly through the earth which it stands. Our best farmers, and into the saucer, it is all good culture rejuires.

fered. "Now, you see I keep a saucer

under each pot, and I always have water

in the saucer. In the winter, when I

Plant growers have much trouble from insects, the little diminutive red spider ever been introduced. This is the not known until the injury is done. It can readily be detected by a small it. The terms "patented patent," "swinought to have. For a few plants in a window an occasional sponging of the *implication* at least, assails his honor leaves with water in which a little tobacco has been decocted is about the best thing. In a plain cabinet, tobacco fence for his own use, and for uprightdust-snuff-scattered over damp leaves is very good, but it does not reach the under surface of leaves. Water heated to 130 degrees is very effectual, and an occasional syringing at this temperature will keep down all insects, and is much peferable to the filthy smoke and horrible compounds so often recommended.

Communications.

A Fence Defense.

I noticed, in the VISITOR of Nov. 16, an article from Mr. H. Whitney, of inary; hence we find that men of alsomewhere in Illinois, who indulges in most every profession have societies for a long tirade against Mr. Ewer and his the protection of their interests. It fence, in which he says, "Nearly thirty years ago, I used substantially that very the power, to assume the right to use kind of fence," also, "There is not a patent." Board fences were made betore Mr. Ewer was born. "Iron posts by the way farmers have been swindled, claims himself a granger, is not proof positive that the Order has been used for "promoting the growth of knowledge ers? We, and the many of our brethren

Mr. Whitney's "indignation and disgust" must have turned his head, for Mr. Ewer does not claim to have invented barb wire, neither does he claim united and have the co-operation of to have invented board fences that every man who tills the soil, and every "were made before he was born;" nor yet, "Iron posts that have been used longer than he can remember." He necessity to redeem a large class of also the couples and the method of

can buy and has bought ministers, judg-Such cases are not rare, and I believe | combining the iron post with it. to supif all wage workers who are employed port the fence; yet this "seventy-five and is now ready to purchase you, and by the day would accept eight hours' year old" man says he "used that very you, and all of us. Are we for sale? industry, put their spare time in work appear, he then goes on to show that tion of those who have adverse interwhat he used is not "that very kind of "conflict of labor with capital" would fence" at all, but an impracticable, unsoon be over, and wageworkers would handy thing, tied up with strings or has been a great reform, religious, popieces of wire. Some good (?) people litical, or social but has met with opposeem to think that if a man secures a patent on an article that they would like to use, the patent is a fraud, and history of the Reformation, the Amerione who goes at it. As a means of rest the patentee a scoundrel. And the can Revolution, and the Abolition of and recreation, its attractions for the tenor of Mr. Whitney's article seems to Slavery. Let us therefore as pioneers indicate that he is one of that class. If in this great work, do our duty to our And children brought up to study the man's patent, without having given by using every means in our power to heartens. Too much pruning retards silent, dreary, desolate. value received in some form, he is guilty cated in a way that will be most likely of wrongfully using property that belongs to another, for property in a patent At present there are too many who article is just as much property as that depend for their whole living on their in a man's farm. There are certain practices and certain laws that are unjust. The law ought to protect the innocent purchaser of a patent article, purchased in the open market, and The garden was man's first place of should make the manufacturer and few measures of equal importance to vendor alone responsible for infringeanybody. Mr. Whitney advises his Floral Hints for Winter.Patrons) "not to pay Mr. Ewer fiveby the State.The following suggestions for plant-cents an acre of your farm; the one IIn 1882 th have used will answer your purpose," &c. device for a fence that he finds the most nearly \$5,000,000, or an average of convenient and profitable to use, whether about \$13 for each pupil. it be patented by Mr. Ewer or some other person, or not patented at all. My and crocuses, chiefly. But the class of advice to them is to use just what they please. From my own observation and "very small clearing in the woods" that the claims set forth in the advertisement of this fence in the VISITOR, (to foregoing is even an approximation of which attention is called) are as nearly the result, the importance of the resolucorrect as it is possible to state them in -English. Now the fence that the Illinois Brother says will answer the purpose of the farmer, has been in use here, to keep saucers of water standing under the pots. Now what do you think of these plants?" They certainly were here, consider it not practical since they here, consider it not practical since they charming specimens of robust health, have seen Mr. Ewer's fence, and are throughout the State, are interested. rivalling the lady herself in this respect proposing to do the very thing that Bro. There have been some members W. advises them not to do, viz., to pay

farms, and remodel their old fences into Mr. Ewer's patent. The reason why the fence, used by the brother, blows want the plants to look fresh and green down, is mainly for two reasons: It is quite difficult to drive the wooden stakes so as to make them hold; and the boards at the top furnish a sail to catch the wind and over they go. With the wire at the top of the Ewers fence, the wind has nothing to get hold of, and there is no difficulty in driving the iron post with an old axe or light sledge, even in the dryest time, hence they are driven in the required length, which is two feet, and will not blow down as easily as the best stake and cap fence. Then again, instead of a clumsy looking thing, we have in this Ewer fence one that is neat and an ornament to the farm upon men of the best judgment in this vicinity, pronounce it one of the most valua- the circular. Each School District ble inventions for the farmer that has especially, the work of which is often verdict of practical men who have seen tive District, when delegates might be and tested this fence, and who are using pocket lens, which every plant-grower | dled," "blackmailing, &c., used in connection with Mr. Ewer and his fence, by and integrity. Mr. Ewer is, and always has been a farmer, and invented this ness and integrity is the peer of any man in this community. Let this be my excuse, if excuse be needed, for the E. WHITE. length of this article.

Calhoun County.

Why Are We Patrons?

Patrons is as true as is the existence of

the organization. All societies are or-

ganized for the pleasure, or profit, or

both, of the members; or for the pur-

pose of uniting their forces against

some evil or enemy either real or imag-

seems to be natural for many, having

that power to further their special inter-

ests, irrespective of the rights or inter-

ests of others, and it is just as natural

for those who exercise the freedom

which makes a man a man, or a woman

such usurpation of power. While we

respect the rights of others, it is for the

purpose of maintaining our own as til-

lers of the soil that we are banded to-

gether as Patrons. Who, or what class of

men has a better right to be, or greater

interest in being organized than farm-

who have not seen fit in their wisdom

to join us-I say we who feed and clothe

the people of this nation, produce the

wealth and pay all the bills should be

woman who is his helpmate. We are

necessity to redeem a large class of

men and women from the slavery which

and take our chances. The money

power has gained a position where it

That there is a reason for our being

ges, legislators, politicians, and the press, We must expect to meet the opposiests and even the sneers of many who should be our friends; but there never sition in proportion to its importance. In proof of this I need only refer to the a person use Mr. Ewer's or any other country, our neighbor, and ourselves, unite the farming interests and by circulating and advocating such measures as will lead to that end.

sessions past bills have been presented hearten. Thought is the main thing. covering part of the ground; but the several publishing houses were promptly represented and by the convincing arguments of the monopolists have so far changed the minds of our legislators that there is nothing to be expected from them. Indeed it is even hinted that some of our legislators become the parents of popular measures and strangle their own offspring-for a consideration. The following (or any better plan) would reach and get an expression of public opinion throughout the State, viz .: A circular setting forth the facts connected with the existing evil, and the contemplated remedy-such circular to be sent to the director of each school district in the State. There should be a meeting of such District called for such purpose of considering the points submitted in might appoint one or more delegates to a convention to be held in each Legislaelected to a State Convention if neces sary, or in which each Legislative District Convention might instruct its own epresentative.

If the people will wake up to the importance of the proposed remedy, and the magnitude of the evil under which we have labored in the past, and demand legislation such as will for ever wipe out this monopoly our Legislators will represent us instead of neonopolists. WM. WRAY.

Calhoun County.

Paragraphs from My Diary.

NGLISHI IN OUR HOMES AND IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Parents who use good English will find their children speaking good Engish. The child whose family speak and write the mother tongue with correctness and ease will naturally use better English than the child of illiterate parents. If the child then is reared at home where he hears good language, and has playmates that do not use slang (if such there could be) or bad grammar, why that child will advance in the use of correct speech. It is said that the young robin reared in any other nest than its own will learn to sing the notes of the new mother-bird. This appears to be a law of nature; and children, like birds, will learn the notes or language of the home-nest. They will learn to talk with the same degree of correctness that their parents do at ome. Again, if the parents talk with more fluency than thought the child will get the facility of utterance that will be barren of ideas. For the mind grows stage-mail lines. Often the drivers are by what it feeds on; hence if the child's intellectual food is meager, his talk will be correspondingly meager in thought. As the stream has its supply in a fountain, so the mind must have some source hands or ears; sometimes accidents for its supply of thought. It took from Bruce to Burns to make the poet of Ayr. The material for thought, the things of the mind, must have been gathering for generations before a Carlyle, an Emerson, an Irving or a Hawthorne could be produced. Consequently we find that, in this connection, the home is of the greatest importance. The child learns. more in the first three years of his life times in the balmy days of summer have than he does in any period of four times I seen the driver hand over the four that length in his after life. For he

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Get the boy to thinking first. Then let him express those thoughts in the best manner he can with his pen. And when expression of thought is well started, encourage it, keeping an eye on the mechanical as to minor errors, then to punctuation, merely to mark the natural pauses in speaking. Words are more readily got than thoughts. The difficulty with the learner is to find ideas to put into the words. To aid in this let him read a page of Scott or some other author, then see how much of it he can reproduce with the pen. Thus learning how to put the thoughts of others into words and sentences he will be the more readily enabled to commit his own thoughts to writing. V. B.

In the Northwest. IV.

Early last spring it was our fortune to stumble into a most charming spot. Ascending Snake River to Lewiston, near the head of navigation, on an elegantly appointed steamer of the O. R. & N. Co.'s line, we found there a village of some 1500 inhabitants, with churches, schools and hotels that would do credit to any town of like population. Soon we took the stage going to Mt. Idaho, 65 or 70 miles away. Our trail leads up from the canyon and soon we find ourselves on the beautiful, undulating prairie. Indeed, sometimes it undulates a little too much for comfortable riding. For miles and miles we ride over an uninhabitated but, so far as soil is concerned, a very rich country. It is the Nez Perce reservation. This tribe numbers about 1200 and have absolute control of a territory measuring about 40 by 60 miles, and embracing land as fine as ever lay out of doors. A Chinaman on the stage noticed something wrong and asked: "No man live here? This no good?" "No," the driver replied, "this Indian have." After looking around awhile he soliloquized: "Land belly good; heap good;" "Melican dlam fool." Indeed it was dreary; 60 miles without a white settler; only one station, that at the foot of Craig's Mountain, over which we must climb. The only things to employ us are the changing and beautiful scenes, the occasional spots that have advanced so far as to bear names, as White's Grade, California Gulch, Mason's Prairie, Lawyer's Canyon, etc., and our attempts to keep our seats. The only living thing we met on that day was the down stage. If there is one thing in which our Government ought not to be niggardly it is in the compensation of these western lost in the blinding snow storms and wander away from all hope of succor in the vast forest or on the treeless plains: sometimes they come with frozen feet, happen in out of the way places; and in times of Indian hostilities they are the prominent mark for the hidden foe. They many times take their lives in their hands; yet there is a peculiar charm about driving a coach and tour or six over these mountain ways. And it requires a peculiar and efficient kind of horsemanship to win success. Many

It is wonderful, too, how soon such work becomes very interesting to every shop worker are far ahead of the saloon or the streets.

growth of plants and flowers are eduto make them good citizens.

daily wages. There are more workers than work, and the profits on garden stuff purchased instead of raised, takes the whole income.

happiness, and it may be where he can yet gain the most happiness for his last ment, but such is not the case, and

Floral Hints for Winter.

growers we find in the Gardeners' Monthly:

What are known as Dutch bulbs need no recommendation from us as being plants particularly adapted to window culture. These are hyacinths, tulips, Cape bulbs is no less desirable, though is a good window plant, and there are now so many species and varieties that some may be had in flower all the winter through.

A few years ago a good lady, fond of plants, and a good gardener besides, called the writer into her very successful little green-house, and somewhat in this wise did she lecture him: "I don't know that you have so written it, but all the books I get hold of tell me never -and the writer received a smiling ac-

F. A. W. Central Leroy Grange.

Free School Books.

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR .- There are the people of this State, as the one embodied in the resolution of the State work in life.-Michigan Horticulturist. farmers are as much to blame for it as Grange Committee on Education, relative to the uniformity of text books in brother grangers, (I suppose he means the public'schools, and their publication

> In 1882 the total school enrollment was 385,504, and the total revenue necsuppose every man will use whatever essary reached the enormous sum of haps the very best he could write.

Placing the average cost of books per pupil at \$6.50 per annum, would make an aggregate of \$2,500,000. It would ones among his fellows, those who lead the east we plainly see the Bitter Roots, not be difficult to prove that these books seldom seen. The amaryllis especially experience, and the testimony of those might be furnished by the State at 25 the moment they sit down to the task of who are using Mr. Ewer's fence on this per cent of the present price, which would make a total annual saving of around Battle Creek, I am satisfied \$1,875,000 or over one dollar per capita funeral. But why cannot they write as lages seem only an hour's ride away; on the population of the State. If the tion is evident; but this resolution will meet the fate of many others equally the same source in both instances. It is good if the people allow it to end here all a matter of expression. If the boy hills and gulches. and expect that the committee will dein small quantities, for a long time, and vote their time, energy and money so it may be put in a practical shape. This But that "if" is the lion in his way. especially the parents and guardians chanical, and the young writer is fairly

There have been some members of

then learns how to speak his mother tongue. He then learns the use of that wonderful instrument-the English language. This is the formative period.

And as the child is father of the man it is a very important period. As the child learns to talk so will the man talk.

"Children like tender osiers take the bow, And as they first are fashioned always grow.

too much. This discourages and disand injures the growth of the tree. Encourage more than you correct. It is not only a trite but a *true* saying that on roads, plainly marked in the black "courage is half the battle." Encourage soil, lead in almost every direction. first and correct as the child gets strong They look like the ugly tracks of some enough to bear it.

Teach the child to write as he thinks, to write as he talks at his play when he is the life of his little circle; and try to make him see why it is that when he takes his pen in hand his thoughts seem | Camas Prairie, 25 miles wide. Yonder, to desert him and he can think of nothing to write. The fact is he is not only trying to write better than he can, but houses and cabins in every direction, more learnedly than he should. He avoids writing the plain, natural thoughts upturned earth or smooth, green plots that the subject may suggest, when they of growing grain. Surely this is answerare just what he should write, and per- | ing the driver's prophetic, "you'll see." When the child really sees what constitutes the difference between talking and the west, its presence being marked by writing, he will the more readily overcome it. You perceive that the witty in all lively controversies of the tongue, some of them no doubt 150 miles away writing a composition they write as if they were on their good behavior at a more deceiving than usual. Those vilthey talk? The answer is, They can yet after riding an hour they appear just when they learn to command their as far off as ever. That butte off to the thoughts with the pen as well as they do left seems three or four miles away, yet with the tongue. The ideas come from it is nearer twenty. The prairie at our could use his pen as naturally as he does his tongue, it would be as voluble. Overcome that difficulty, mostly mestarted.

Spelling, punctuation and grammar our State Legislature seemingly inter- should come in for attention at the

reins to some ruddy passenger of the gentler sex perched on the outside. She wouldn't be seen driving two horses!

Toward night we descend Cotton-wood Hill. What a picture is spread to view! Camas Prairie has been touched with nature's most lavish hand. What a relief as well as surprise is this scene of human activity. Only a sawmill a And as they first are fashioned always grow." few miles back in the deep pine forest One great trouble with parents and and the more thoroughly beaten trail teachers is in undertaking to CORRECT gave evidence of this presence of our race. All has been untouched nature-

Suddenly, at our very feet, opens a wonderful panorama of busy life. Wagsoil, lead in almost every direction. giant monster on the carpet of velvety green. Away to the south 100 miles, the snow-capped Salmon Mountains meet the sky. Between their foothills and Craig's Mountain lies the beautiful near the farther side, the white houses of two villages glisten in the sunlight; with their contiguous fields of black,

From Lewiston we have gone southeast, for the great Snake is 50 miles to the seven lofty, rugged, snow-covered peaks of the Seven Devils. Away to in Montana. So clear and pure is the atmosphere that distances are much feet looks level, yet it is a succession of

After a residence here of some weeks we must say that on this prairie is a most desirable place to live, that is, if one has nothing more to do than live and enjoy nature. Hemmed in by mountains, accessible by only one wagon trail; on three sides great yawning canyons of madly rushing rivers-west knowledgment of the compliment of. Mr. Ewer five cents an acre of their ested in this question, and for several proper time, but not to retard or dis- and south the Snake and Salmon, east

the Clearwater, with their impenetrable Lecturer's Communication Na-tional Grange P. of H. mountain fastnesses over which only the pack-mule can be forced to go; the nearest point of the outside world 60 miles away. the future of the people of Camas is a matter of interest. Every foot of land is taken. They can raise wonderful crops. The same wheat is sown spring or fall with equally good results; timothy is at home here. Indeed, it will run out the native grasses if scattered on the prairie, as appears all along the trail where freighters have fed. Yet what good does it do them to raise grain? They can't get a cent for it. If the yield were 500 bushels per acre they would still be in their abject poverty. The demand for pork is very limited; the mines in the surrounding mountains employ but few men; the great number of Chinese live mostly on rice, and that comes from China, is handled by China merchants, and all the profits go to China. The only thing out of which the rancher can get any money is stock-cattle, horses and sheep.

But it takes years of toil and privation to get started in this unless the settler has what not one in 500 has, a little money. I know young men who have been here five or ten years who are today just getting where they are not compelled to go to Lewiston or some other place below and work three months out of every year for wages to get money for necessaries. Yet they own fine teams and have generally 320 acres of the finest of land. They are bachelors -not daring to inflict their poverty on more than themselves.

Some men are rich in stock. It is not uncommon to see herds of 200, 400 or 1,000 head on their way to the east. At Lewiston I saw a drove of 1,400 horses go through the streets of the town on their way to the Mullan road over the Rockies. But generally when these men sell they go away with the money. I know a man who last spring sold \$25,000 worth of cattle and he never owned a foot of land in his life ! Formerly it has been an easy matter for people so disposed to steal calves-"slick-ears" as they are called—from the common range. Their capital at first is simply a branding iron. In a few years they are rich. I know a family of a mother and two stalwart sons who came to Camas 5 years ago and borrowed 4 or 5 cows from a stockman. They wanted to make butter. Next year they bought two cows and that fall, lo! they had 20 calves. This summer they drove some 400 head away under their brand! They went to the Seven Devil country. People now call it Ten Devil!

This stealing stock is pretty dangerous business, as on slight evidence of guilt the culprit is generally shot on the spot or hastily leaves the country. The recent influx of so many people, however, relegates such proceedings to things of the past, and the law takes its course. At present a new law is in operation making it the business of proper officers to be present at the various corralls at general round-ups, when the branding is done and disputes settled. Round-ups occur now in the spring. All those interested go out on the drive and bring in their stock to some central corrall where the committee of officers is in attendance. No one is allowed to use his own brand at any other time, even on his stock that he has kept under dome best of dormant ones, or good mafence, without notifying the officer beforehand. This reduces rascality to the minimum and makes a great saving of time in riding after stock. Under the old system each man looked out for his own, hence was kept in the saddle nearly all the time. If poor or had only a few head, it frequently cost more to hunt them up than they were worth. Now all are driven in without regard to ownership, hence one is very apt to find his stock at the corrall even if he hasn't seen them for a year. It is a fine sight to see a troop of cowboys with their sombreros, their shapps, i. e., leather breeches, fantastically trimmed with huge fringe along the outer seams, a la Indian; great Mexican spurs that jingle like bells; fancy saddle and bridle, and the ever-present lasso, galloping over the prairie, each sitting "every inch a king." These people are very much misunderstood in the more "civilized" world. They are not the swaggering, drunken, lawless roughs that eastern papers have made them out to be, but though they embrace all sorts of natures, just as any class does east or west, it is a point of honor among them to help the unfortunate, shield the innocent, and summarily punish the guilty. The last quality is the only one generally given; and the term guilty is made to mean everybody but themselves. The other two would grace the best society on earth. The hardships they undergo are exceedingly severe. They are professional riders. They break wild horses to ride or work. They will lasso the animal and get on his back while blindfolded, take off the covering and let him run, jump, buck, kick, etc., until exhaust-ed. The strain is fearful. Sometimes the blood gushes out of the rider's ears and eyes, so severe is the pounding he receives. They generally become affected in some way and soon cease to ride. Many drop into an early grave.

SUBJECT FOR FEBRUARY, 1886. Question 82 .- What are the causes of dormancy in Subordinate Granges? What is the remedy and what is the duty of Patrons towards them?

Suggestions .- Causes contributing to dormancy are numerous, but we will confine our suggestions to a few of the most prominent ones. 1st. Does not dormancy in Subordinate Granges often result from the neglect of officers in not attending Grange meetings, and when present in not properly discharging the duties assigned them, often passing them by in an easy, reckless, care-not sort of way, making it unpleasant and discouraging to members in attendance?

2d. Dormancy in many instances has resulted from the neglect of officers in not making Grange meetings interesting or profitable; opening a Grange and passing through the usual ceremony; calling the order of business, and yet do nothing; then closing the labor of the day when no labor for any purpose has been performed. Under such circumstances the work would soon lose its charms, and discouragement and dissatisfaction is sure to follow, and what else but dormancy could be expected?

3d. Deputies, in organizing Granges, often promised too much by presenting the idea that by uniting with the Grange the social natures and the intellectual facilities of members would be rapidly developed without an effort, and the success of these features would secure great financial advantages. The latter idea was sometimes so magnified that some would suppose, by joining the Grange, they would secure a permanent passport on the highway to wealth.

4th. The true objects and mission of the Grange were not correctly taught, and Subordinate Granges were orgnaized too frequently under an erroneous conception as to its work, and then left without further aid to work as best they could, and for the want of proper instructions and encouragement became sickly while in infancy, and failed to secure sufficient strength to reach maturity.

A sure remedy for dormancy is for officers to be prompt and regular in their attendance, study their duties and be ever ready to perform them. This will make Grange meetings interesting, and will encourage members to do their duty and take part in Grange work, which develops the intellectual faculties and Grange meetings made profitable and attractive; up there is no danger of dormancy. A preventive to dormancy is much better, cheaper and safer than a cure.

Our duty towards these dormant Granges should be fraternal and sympathetic, for there are in very many of these dormant Granges good men and women who regret the condition of through their respective Granges, may have the same privilege that many now do, and a great stride in Grange work is assured. sible, and many of these are ready to reunite at the first favorable opportunity. In the same community there are farmers possessing every qualification, and would make good members when once enlisted, and by uniting these two elements the Grange could be reorganized. In some localities it might be best to be consolidated into one or reorganize anew. Pomona Granges should look after this work of reorganizing in their respectives counties. Subordinate Granges working within reasonble distance of dormant ones can accomplish much good by sending visiting committees to these dormant neighborhoods, to labor with dormant members, revive the work and effect organization.

without exertions also-strenuous exertions from the body of the organization. Some sound ad-vice can be found here from the direction of the Spartan mother to her son. When in the thickest of the fight his sword proved too short she said to him: "Take another step forward, then, my son!" We must take another step forward press close to the opposers, or lose another year.

New Year's resolutions have been in order for the past two weeks and some hints may not be the past two weeks and some mints may not be amiss, gathered by observing this yearly custom. One says it is better to say, "I will be good this *hour*" than "I will be good all the year;" and, "I will write this one letter well" instead of "not a blot shall be on the whole page." Hours make days and days a year; letters form words, words wells sentences and sentences cover the words make sentences, and sentences cover the sheet.

A pretty custom was practiced this year in some of our schools at the opening of the new year. I will tell it, as it could be utilized in some form in society works. Each pupil was asked by the teacher to write out his resolution for the year. Curious, original, and some very for the year. Currous, original, and some very earnest resolves were penned by tiny fingers on little slips for "teacher." "I am going to be good," or, "I will study better," or, "Resolved to do all I can for others," or, "Going to keep the Golden Rule," meant much, perhaps, to each boy or girl that chose it. How thickly are all our ways passed over with just such resolves! And how soon they break and tear up the good And how soon they break and tear up the good smooth road we had planned to tread with such ease!

expense.

days.

size \$1.50.

fence on his farm

"It is the reading man who makes the best success in life, for he keeps up with his busi-ness." Keep up, keep up, is the price of success; and it is true, as the above sentence suggests, that the farmer who will not read live agricultural papers is apt to have old machinery, crude conveniences, a backwood's bearing himself, children out late nights, and an "overworked"

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, about 100 invited Patrons and friends convened at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thoms to celebrate their crystal wedding eve. Though the night was dark without, all was joy and gladness in that happy home. After some lively remarks by Rev. Wm. Langley and the bride and groom, a bounteous supply was spread and a pleasant even-ing well spent by all. Some fine presents as to-kens of remembrance were presented to the couple, with wishes for their future welfare. Fulton, Mich.

IMPORTANT FOR SECRETARIES!

1. To mean business.

wife.

- To be accurate.
 To keep off the delinquent list.
- 4. To keep on the VISITOR list.

To report names and addresses of new Masters and Secretaries.

IMPORTANT FOR ALL! To read the VISITOR, To write for the VISITOR, To work for the VISITOR, To pay for the GRANGE VISITOR.

Groveland Grange will install officers on the eve of Jan 9, and start out on the new year with our Grange flag at full mast. We don't inteed to lower it, but increase our numbers and do our work for the good of the Order and mankind. I am sorry to see a falling off in subscribers for the VISITOR. I am sure that the Patrons of and so long as the interest is thus kept Michigan don't do their duty as Patrons if they don't take and do all in their power for it. Without it our beloved Order would go down. Go to work for it! WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

> Madison Grange, No. 384, again greets the VISITOR with a full subscription list, one copy to each family, paid from the treasury, and think it a most desirable plan. We hope in the near future every patron in Lenawee county,

> The people of Lenawee county invite the peo-ple of Michigan to be with us at the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Adrian, Feb. 9, 10 and 11, beginning Tuesday evening and closing Thursday morning. A good attendance is solicited. Accommodations for strangers provided. E. W. A.

A Jotter in the last VISITOR proposes the plan of supplying the postal columns with "Sugges-tions for the good of the Order." I think the Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, members of dormant ones, or good ma-terial from different dormant ones could habe exchange of ways and means. Mine will free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars be this-That articles from the VISITOR or other Grange papers be read and made the subjects of fifteen or twenty minute conversations in the meetings. In nearly every issue of the VISITOR the article from the pen of V. B. is a valuable one for such purposes. His writings are usually suggestive and thoroughly good reading.



Prescriptions and family recipes compounded with great care.

Fine Goods of every description in.

Dye Stuff's at especially low prices.

BE economical, but don't be mean, be frugal, but not stingy; be provident, but not miserly.

THE seeds of things are very small .--George Eliot.

H. ESHBAUGH.



I have received two answers from my inquiry through the columns of the VISITOR in regard to the poll evil, and used one of the remedies, but, having disposed of the horse, I cannot state whether it was a cure or not. I do not see much in the VISITOR in regard to grinding grain for stock, and, if possible, would like to bring out some argument for or against the custom of grinding corn, oats, wheat, etc., for feeding stock. Does it pay a farmer to give one-tenth or one-eighth (as the case may be) of his crop to have his grain ground? I would like to hear comething in regard to this from the readers of something in regard to this from the readers of the VISITOR. м.

Arrived home from State Grange very tired but was well paid for going; never enjoyed my-self better, but the time seemed too short. We had only time for a short acquaintance with our brothers and sisters before it was time to bid brothers and sisters before it was time to bid them good-bye, perhaps never to meet again. Such thoughts make us feel gloomy but we pass them by as quickly as possible and try to keep our eyes only on the bright side of the picture. We hope everyone who was fortunate enough to attend the State Grange became so imbued with each mit of the Grange picciple and anthu such spirit of true Grange principles and enthusiasm that he can impart a portion to those who remained at home, and also to the faint-hearted ones of his Grange, if any. We know of a lit-tle Grange with about twenty members and nine of them attended the State Grange. Is there another Grange in the State that can make so good a showing as little Alton? AUNT KATE.

The Iowa State Grange has shown its good judgment in selecting the GRANGE VISITOR for its organ. Patrons of Iowa, we welcome you to a copartnership with Michigan patrons in this work. United, let us labor more zealously and with increased faithfulness for our Order, and let our efforts for the VISITOR be unceasing. It is the citadel of our faith in State work! Let us never give it over! MICHIGAN PATRON.

Last year the State Grange treasury showed a deficiency of several hundred dollars. The representatives were alarmed and a consequent reduction in salaries and expenses was voted for this year, as we have seen in their reports. But retrenching will not bridge over another year straits.

At the last meeting of Otsego Grange No. 364 I was made a committee to visit the propri etors of our grist mills and learn how much abso lute waste per bushel there is in flouring a bushel of wheat; how much flour, bran and shorts they give per bushel when they commute grists; how much wheat fills the mill in grinding, from hop-per to bag; what they charge per bushel or per barrel for grinding wheat; how estimate the busk-els of wheat for exchange for flour, bran and shorts; what difference in process between custom and merchant work, etc., etc. I suggest other Granges do this and by and bye have a combined report in the VISITOR; that it be the work of Pomona Granges to combine the reports of the towns for their county and the VISITOR office combine or tabulate the county reports. I have picked up much interesting material for a above may cover much information useful to farmers. I think our Grange will order my report printed in our paper or the G. V.

MILTON CHASE.

E. A. B. in his notes on the Western District Fair says that the red polled cattle are good breeders and excellent milkers. Not having seen any statistics proving such to be a fact, we ask the above writer to give a record of the best milkers of the above breed, also a record of the fol-lowing breeds, viz.: Jersey, Holstein, Short horn and Ayrshires.

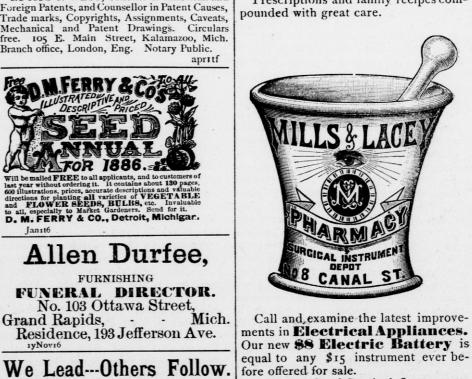
And please give the weights of some of the good beeves compared with the weights of some of the best of the Holsteins, Shorthorns and Here-ENQUIRER. fords.

THERE has been a fairly active movement of wool in the eastern markets the past week; and considering the season of the year, a strong tone in the trade. At Boston the sales for the past week aggregated 3,029,100 pounds of domestic and 335,500 pounds of foreign as compared with 2,711,009 pounds of domestic and 260,000 pounds of foreign the previous week and 2,571,674 pounds of domestic and 113,000 pounds of foreign for the corresponding week in 1884. The total sales of wool in Boston since January 1, 1885, have been 166,-082,312 pounds against 120,768,363 for the same time last year.

THE man who goes crooked need not be surprised when he finds himself in

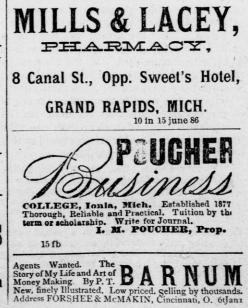


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JANUARY 15, 1886

The Grange Disitor.

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

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

MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE, P. OF H.) MASTER'S OFFICE. GILEAD, Mich, Jan. 9, 1886.

I am very anxions to appoint a good active Special Deputy in each county in the State, where one or more subordinate Granges are in existence. And I very earnestly appeal to subordinate and Pomona Granges to send their choice for such deputy. We are making an earnest effort to push the work all along the line this year. For this purpose the efforts of all are invoked. A zealous energetic Special Deputy is a necessity. Appointments have been made for Emmet, Ingham, Van Buren, Genesee, Gratiot, Montcalm, Grand Traverse and Antrim Counties. The commission of all deputies expired Jan. 1st. Please send in applications as soon as possible." C. G. LUCE.

"To Strengthen and Dignify Labor."

Such was the heading in bold capitals that greeted us three weeks after the late annual session of the State Grange in several of the daily papers of the State. This sounded so orthodox that we read what followed, and were gratified to find the facts on which this "special" was predicated so well presented to the public.

With little or no definite knowledge of the articles of faith to which a Knight of Labor subscribed when he became such, we had an impression that the organization had a protective object in view for the mutual benefit of its members. The wonderful accumulation of capital since the war, in the hands of the few, has suggested to the thinking friends of man everywhere the "Dangers Ahead,' and organizations have sprung up, many of them the outgrowth of an assumed purpose to secure for themselves the enjoyment of rights which as individuals single-handed and alone, they could never hope to attain. But these combined efforts of men for their own betterment have not always been a success. In voluntary associations there are natural leaders, and if these are wise, judicious, and imbued with real philanthropy, good results must come of organization. But some of the organizations of this age seem at times to be destitute of wise leadership, and attempted correction of existing evils has only served to widen a breach and make more difficult existing relations between those whose interests are more nearly allied than either party seemed to understand or were ready to believe. We are not advised as to who brought before the State Grange the proposition to appoint a committee of three to confer with a like committee of Knights of Labor for the purposes so well ex-pressed in the "special" which we give below. That the object was a laudable one seems as certain as that the author meant what he said. If the leaders in this movement are not fully equal to the work they have undertaken their efforts will tend to modify the consequences of threatening evils. As no man can tell what will come of it, so no man can take exception to the objects expressed in this brief declaration of purposes:

tual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws; to hasten the good time coming when every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree and reap the just reward of his labors; to oppose agrarianism, communism and socialism as these terms are generally known and accepted; to protect capital in its just rights and to oppose peaceably by our combined powers the tyranny of monopolies; to adjust as far as possible any differences that may occur between capital and labor by the peaceful means of arbi tration; to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should characterize every citizen; that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, reserving the right of

each to unite with any party that will best carry out these principles. Plaster for 1886. By the conditions of a contract made

Nov. 3, 1885, "The Michigan Plaster Agency will furnish on orders under seal of a subordinate, County, or District Grange, ground land plaster in car lots at \$2.50 per ton, free on board at their mills. The Agency agrees to make shipments free of switching to do, that belong to New Year's Day, charges, except over the G. R. & I. railway, which in all cases will be \$2.00 per car except to competing points; and to the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railway the regular switch charge of \$4.00 per car will be included in the through rates from the mills made by that company." Remittances should be for the net amount of the bill as per contract. Orders will receive the same attention whether directed to the proprietor of any mill or to the Michigan Plaster Agency, Grand Rapids, as all orders are turned over to the Agency and filled from the mill that can ship without a switching charge. The exceptions made in the contract are explained in this way: There are no mills on the G. R. & I. or the D., G. H. & M. railroads; but to competing points the G. R. & I. will cut its freight charge to make the swithing and freight charge equal the freight charge of a competing road. The D., G. H. & M. road includes the switching charge which it has advanced to some other road that has delivered a car of plaster on its track from some mill.

There is nothing new in the arrangement except that the contract was made with the Plaster Association instead of with an individual company, as all mills are in the Association. So at the end of nearly half a score of years, through all of which the Patrons of Michigan stood manfully by each other, and by their Executive Committee maintaining a steady, fair, one-price business against all influences and efforts to swerve them from what they believed to be right and just, we find amicable business relations, covered by contract, existing between us and the plaster manufacturers of the Grand River Valley.

Rarely have a body of men scattered over a large eara of territory with a present pecuniary interest so small, subject to the temptation of lower prices, been so faithful to principle for a term of years as have the Patrons of Michigan. We have abundant reason to be proud of them for their untiring faithfulness, and we are.

To Our Iowa Friends.

In consideration of the appreciation, good will, and aid so generously afforded by Bro. Blackford, Master ot the State Grange of Iowa, we have mailed several copies of the VISITOR of January 1, to each of the Granges of that State. The appeal of the Worthy Master in the last issue of the VISITOR to the patrons of Iowa has not been in vain. Subscriptions are coming in and we have a reasonable prospect of a large addition to our list from that great State. We shall endeavor to make the paper worthy of the confidence so fully expressed by Bro. Blackford and hope the Patrons he represents as they become acquainted with the VISITOR may have no occasion to dissent from the favorable endorsement he has given the paper. With the low price at which the VISITOR is offered either singly or in clubs, we hope large numbers of Iowa Patrons may be induced to try the VISITOR for one year. The success of this effort on the part of the Master of your State Grange will depend largely on the co-operation of the Secretaries to whom we have sent packages of sample numbers. May we not confidently hope for their assistance in this endeavor to promote "The Good of the Order?" In all the past we have not been accused of boasting of the merits of the VISITOR, nor do we intend to devote much space to that sort of commendation. But the recent action of Brother Blackford and his associates in Iowa finds such support in other states that we may be pardoned for quoting the evidence, in the hope that it will stimulate the friends of the paper everywhere to greater diligence in canvassing for it. In renewing his subscription, Charles B. Ward, of Greenfield Mills, Ind., says: "Please send me a few specimen copies and I will try to get subscribers. I am very much interested in the paper and am satisfied it will be of greater benefit to farmers than any other with which I am acquainted. In every particular it is the farmer's friend. It gives timely warning to all its readers of the swindlers who sometimes catch even shrewd business men. I take five other papers, none of which costs less than twice as

much as the VISITOR, and some three times as much, and I get more that is of interest and value to me out of the VIS-ITOR than any other one." An Ohio gentleman writes: "We have just organized a Grange here and wish to subscribe for some Grange papers. I asked Bro. Brigham, Master of the State Grange, what papers to take, and he said, 'After our own, subscribe for the GRANGE VISITOR of Michigan.'

We have commendatory notices from patrons of other states, but prefer to let the paper speak for itself to those who examine its pages. We shall be glad to send a sample copy to any one on application.

WE cordially invite Iowa Patrons to freely use the columns of the VISITOR subject to no other conditions than belong to the Editor's sanctum everywhere.

Farm Accounts.

The holidays are past. The annual crop of good resolutions to do, or not have all been sown by young and old. It is everywhere admitted that the farmers of the country are improving as a class. It is therefore safe to assume that could we look over the farmers' mental record where these good resolutions of New Year's Day are kept on file, we should find many a promise to keep through the year 1886 all their business affairs in better shape on paper. The average farmer is a very indifferent book-keeper, and when we get a grade below the average farmer we find a man unable to write a note or receipt or charge a neighbor with an article bought or sold, in a business like manner. We need not stop to prove or illustrate this fact. It is no where denied. Farmers are every year elected to discharge important official duties, who have good sense, good judgment and good intentions, but from sheer neglect have failed to become at all familiar with the most simple forms and usages of keeping accounts. If there was a time when there was an excuse for this neglect, that time is past. The farmers of the country now come in contact with business men and affairs more than ever before and there is therefore the greater need of the little knowledge and practice necessary to keep one's business in a methodical manner. This is a favorable time not only to resolve to do better than before. but to begin, and in the Grange is a good place to discuss the subject. Those who know "By the Book" all about their farm affairs may, with profit to others, be required to state in the Grange their methods for the benefit of those who have done less or nothing in this line pathway. of work.

Let us suggest to Lecturers to assign this subject of farm accounts to some brother and by a general discussion try and awaken an interest in it. It might be well in some places to go farther-invite some of the younger brothers to present at the next meeting a form of promissory note, a receipt, or a debtor and credit account, for inspection and criticism. Something of this kind of work may help make practical the good resolutions of some of the older ones. No class of men having so large investments have so little exact knowledge of the annual returns their investments bring, as farmers. There are, of course, practical difficulties in the way, as the business of one year laps over on to that of another, so that the same exactness cannot be reached that can in many other kinds of business. But every person should at a set time each year take an inventory of his personal property and be able to determine from his account book something near his gain or loss. It is not absolutely necessary to take a Commercial College course to keep farm accounts well, though some system must be adopted and pursued, Every farmer's boys should improve on what their father has been doing in this matter and the father should aid and encourage as much as possible. In future numbers of the VISITOR, will not some of our readers tell us what came of their New Year's resolutions to know more of their business on paper at the end of the year?

Social Life.

Neighborhoods are of most real value in which there are neighbors-real neighbors-men and women who appreciate social intercourse for what it is worth in its essence. We find this at its best in newly settled countries where population is sparse, and hardships of one sort or another are not uncommon. Isolation is favorable to friendliness. But those conditions are not essential. We speak both from experience and observation. The social character of the Grange always finds commendation from those who know even the least of its breadth of purpose.

But we took up our pencil to refer to a social event of the other day and to retrospect the past briefly. For more than a score and a half of years a few of the old pioneers of this vicinity have each year met at intervals during the winter months at our several homes for an afternoon visit, which was often extended into the evening. In addition to "the regulars," mine host invited as he pleased; not by formal note, giltedged, and always new in style, but simply asked in homely, hearty phrase, that meant e'en more than all it said.

These social gatherings, with all the good cheer that our better halves can spread, have become an institution, without rule or law-except the imperative order, "come," when time and place is named; and here no man remembers Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. aught of ill against his fellow, that is not light as eider-down that day.

We met the other day. All came in happy mood as heretofore. Nor did the turkey lag; he, too, came and-went. But ere he with us went, an address, which we give below, was added to our bill of fare by a friend present:

Friends-The days of our lives hurry by like chariots of light, yet wreathed in smoke. We meet around this ingleside, not entirely as strang-ers, but as bound by chords of sympathy, of kin, or marriage covenant-which latter, more than any other tie, binds heart to heart, and is more

sacred. We, most of us, come from other inglesides, where lives, we trust, have been devoted to that which is high and happy. We are here on no strange errand. We celebrate another year added to the crown

of him, whose hospitalities we now enjoy. Standing beside him here, the oldest of us can look back over the dusty highway of life and see what we have left behind. And as we together look backward, what is the supreme revelation of the hour? Is it not that man's highest achievements are wrought out through toil, through strife, and through earnest endeavor? Is it not, too, that we can no more exclude these from our lives than we can exclude sorrow? Have we not learned that truth's clearest lessons come in strife to men, and in war to nations? Let us tell this to the younger of those present,

while those of us that are older flatter ourselves with the mystical lore we have learned and look for the events of the future, that, we say it with out sadness, are casting their shadows along our

It is good for us to be here, for whatever the past may have been, whatever our age may be to-day, we have a right to look forward to a future fuller of joy and sunshine than has been the past.

Let us say to our worthy friend here, let us say to each other, those of us who with him have reached life's full noontime meridian, as we say to those here who are yet moving upwards on the morning side of that meridian, let us say to all, continue to blow! blow the trumpet! Let the struggle come not! Let the steel in this man strike against the steel in that. Let keen flashes and bright thus continue tokindle the manhood in man.

To be sure, he is here to-night, as others of us are, with brow tinged with frosts such as life's autumn brings, but his face is fair and happy,

SPRING & CO., CRAND RAPIDS. **ONE PRICE TO ALL!**

These Low Prices Tell the Story.

Good Calicos, 3c and 4c. Good Crash Toweling, 3c and 4c. Good yard wide Brown Cotton, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 cts.

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

Ginghams, 5, 7, 9c and upward. Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 121 cts.

Linen Lawns 121, 15, 20, and 25c. Beautiful Satines, 25c.

Fine Scotch Ginghams, 20c. Brocade Dress Goods. 5, 6, 9, 121c. Table Linen, 15, 19, 22, 25, 2c, 30c.

Linen Towels for 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18. and 21c.

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

We are closing out a large lot of fine Plaid Cambrics for $12\frac{1}{2}c$, worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever SPRING & COMPANY. seen.



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

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

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

There are thousands of dollars worth of merchandise upon our shelves and counters that is commanding great attention from customers all over the country as well as citizens of our city. The supply seems sufficient for the increased demand, and our departments were never as well supplied.





BATTLE CRBEK, Dec. 20.—[Special.]—The Michigan State Grange, recently in session in Grand Rapids, took action upon a very import-ant question. By almost a unanimous vote, a and question. By annost a unannous vote, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Knights of Labor, in regard to a mutual under-Knights of Labor, in regard to a mutual under-standing and co-operation on matters of vital interest to both. The object sought, according to the resolutions adopted, are: To develop a better and higher understanding among the members of the two organizations; to foster mu-

"THE SILVER QUESTION," to which we have given considerable space in this number, is from the pen of Judge Ramsdell, of Traverse City. At the late session of the State Grange the Judge had occasion to present his views on some of the points involved under this general head to the Executive Committee.

The existence of a few conceded facts makes all that is comprised in this short phrase vastly important to the people of this country, and the Committee were of the opinion that an article upon this subject would be acceptable to the readers of the Visitor.

The Judge kindly consented to give his views on paper. The length of the article was such that we thought best to carry a part of it over to another issue. What we have given will furnish ample material for the intervening two weeks before the other half appears. The Judge strikes out squarely, and those who differ from him will have no difficulty in finding points of attack.

CAN the Patrons of Michigan afford to discontinue the VISITOR?

nd he has an eye that sparkles yet with a pro clamation that he is always young. There is a quiet, wise, and womanly one be-

side him that may have much to do with this.

If we, old boys, will but consent at times to look between the leaves of the hearts of these, our wifely guardians, we may find the golden core and read the deep, sweet influence that so unwearingly and yet so unconsciously to ourselves, has wrought the highest goodness in our

At each returning anniversary of his birthday, may our friend here, and may we all, ring in the glory of the past, and may be and good will to all be born anew. And as long as harvest times go by, as long as birthdays and rest days come and go, together let us circle round these inglesides of ours and say, with hearts as onehere we are!

"With roots of trees and flowers and fern and heather,

May God send down and clasp our hands together.'

Delinquents.

The following is a list of Granges delinquent in reports and payment of dues forthe quarter ending March 31, 1885, and all quarters since: Nos. 18, 140, 187, 210, 253, 274, 281, 285, 376, 436, 655. For the quarter ending June 30, and all since: Nos. 21, 36, 46, 83, 91, 123, 151, 223, 316, 331, 335, 343, 390, 437, 448, 517, 526,566, 620, 628, 648, 652 Granges delinquent in reports and payment of dues for the quarter ending September 30, will be published in a later issue of the VISITOR.

WINTER with its comparative leisure is the favorable season for Grange work. We hope this fact will not be lost sight of by the authorized canvassers or other friends of the VISITOR. The Worthy Master has made an earnest appeal for special work. Procrastination in all this special Grange work is fatal. Spring with the work of the season will soon be here and individual affairs demand attention; hence the urgent need of prompt action.

HAVE you invited your neighbor to read a copy of the VISITOR and subscribe with you for it for a year? By so doing you may help him, his family and the Order.

Sept. 13

The loss having been adjusted by the insurance companies, we are now prepared to close out the entire stock, amounting to over

\$75,0 Sale commences on MONDAY, SEPT. 21, and will continue until all goods damaged

by fire and smoke 23 Are Entirely Closed Out GOODS For we must make room for new goods now in process of

manufacture.

All in need of

should avail themselves of this

Chance of a Lifetime. Come One! Come All! ASSURED BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE.



A Swindler on a Tramp.

A letter from Dover, N. H. under date of January 4, 1886, sets forth that a man calling himself Johnson called on the writer Christmas day and represented that he had been robbed while on his way from Boston, that he was a Patron, "belonged to Fidelity Grange, No. 116, Miss Lizzie Luce Secretary-that he resided at Littleton near Port Huron, and on account of his destitution wanted to borrow \$20.co. He proved to be well posted in the secret work of the Order, and was well qualified for the work he had undertaken; was anxious to have the Grange called together that he might state his case. Unfavorable weather, however, relieved him of the necessity of repeating his story. He was furnished with the desired relief and went his way, probably to play the same game in other localities.

There was a Fidelity Grange, No. 326, in Saginaw County that has been dormant for about seven years. If any of the old members see this they may recognize this Johnson as an old friend with a bad memory. Our New Hampshire friends will have to submit to the loss of their money and other Patrons will be warned to fight shy of strangers. This kind of robbing is not as bad as when a man demands royalty of an innocent user of some real or pretended article, under the threat of being dragged before a United States Court, in a distant city, to answer to a charge of infringement of patent. Better have the best impulses of the human heart imposed upon than be compelled to buy exemption from the infliction of a wrong because it is so much cheaper than resistance.

This Johnson fraud will probably ply his vocation under some other name. Look out for him and take only strong evidence from any claimant that he is the man he represents himself to be.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know something about a variety of small fruit sold by one Delos Staples, of Ionia County, under the name of "Improved Blueberries." The copy of a letter from an Iowa man sent by the writer lends a little suspicion to Mr. Staples' new variety, and we are free to sav that we think the whole matter should be left as it is until we hear from Ionia County.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the VISITOR for 1886? If not, why not?

Communications.

The Silver Question Considered.

The question of silver coinage now before Congress, is far more important to the people of the United States than is generally supposed. Perhaps no question of such vital importance has occupied so little of the attention of, or has been so generally misunderstood by the people at large, as the question of the coinage of silver dollars by the government under the present law. The financial interests of every citizen are involved in this question, either for or against

The metropolitan press, usually owned by joint stock corporations whose stockholders are also stockholders in national banks or otherwise holders of bonded securities, have so long and so persistently warned against the further coinage of silver dollars, and argued that silver itsself should be demonetized, and Gold (with a big G) made the single and only standard of value, and gold coin the only legal tender money, that a general feeling prevails among the people that there must be something wrong about silver and its use as money. This was my view when at the request of our Pomona Grange I entered upon an investigation of the subject. Why continue purchasing silver bullion and coining dollars that nobody wants, nor will have, if they can get gold or greenbacks? Why per-sist in this foolish policy of building new vaults and filling them with silver dollars that can not be put into circulation, or if once started out return again to the Treasury with the first col-lection from the Custom House? Why be obliged to pay expensive express chargeson tons of silver dollars that can not be used, and why should the government continue to coin 80 cents worth of silver and stamp it one dollar? These were questions I was prepared to ask any silver maniac that ventured to support its continued coinage. I had seen so much of that kind of argument in the newspapers that I had accepted it as unanswerable, and felt a little impatient when a claim was made in behalf of silver coinage. The investigation of the subject which I have made, necessarily took up a history of our coinage laws from the establishment of the United States mint in 1792-a history of the government debt and the laws and resolutions of Con-gress relating thereto-the relation which our national banks sustain to the industries of the country—the effect upon the price of the prod-ucts of labor which a contraction of the currency has produced and the consequent increased diffi culty in the payment of debts-the world's production of the precious metals, and the relation which this supply has to the demands of commerce and industry, for money as the medium of exchange, and the effect which the demonetization of silver by some nations, and the stoppage of its coinage by others, has had toward producing the present "world-wide de-pression in prices," and equally world-wide inflation or appreciation of gold and all evidence of debt. I found this no easy task. The field was so much broader than I had anticipated, and con clusions so different from what I had expected constantly forcing themselves upon me, as I examined statistics and tabulated accounts for comparison, that I found the subject one of absorbing interest.

same into silver dollars containing 371¼ grains of pure silver and 41¼ grains of pure copper; and by the same law he is *obliged* to purchase and coin not less than two millions each month. This law was passed in February, 1878, was vetoed by President Hayes in the interest of the bankers and bondholders, but was made the law notwithstanding the President's veto by a two-thirds affirmative vote of both houses of Congress. From that time to this the Presidents and Treasurers have been hostile to the law, and at each session of Congress have recommended its repeal. These appeals for its repeal have been backed by the creditor class or what is more generally known as the money power of the country. They conceive it to be for their interest country. They conceive it to be for their interest to stop the silver coinage, and no doubt it is. The more stringent the money market, that is, the smaller the volume of the circulating medium of the country, the more valuable the notes, mortgages, bonds and money which they holdor mined (gold excepted) will their securities or money buy; and the lower will be the price in dollars that all these articles will bring. If this creditor and monied class can induce Congress to stop the coinage of silver, or induce the administration to withhold its circulation after coined, then they will lessen the circulating medium to that extent, and as the value of money, and securities and obligations which represent a specific quantity of money, increases in the ratio of this reduction then as two millions are to the whole circulation of the country so will be the ratio of their gains per month on the face of their securities. If we per month on the face of their securities. estimate the circulating medium of the country at 1,200 millions, then the increase would be 1/2 of one per cent. per annum on the aggregate of all the debts of the country, national, state, municipal, corporate and individual; or a gain to this creditor class of about 100 millions a year.

Whatever they gain, whether it be under or over 100 millions a year, the debtors must lose, whether they be the whole people as debtors on government bonds—the people of a State as debtors on State bonds—the people of a county, city, village, township or school district as debtors on municipal bonds-the stockholders of railroads or other franchises as debtors on corporate bonds-or single individuals or firms on notes, mortgages or any other form of personal indebt

edness. This of itself would be a sufficient inducement for this class to urge the demonetization of silver, --(stoppage of the coinage is practical demoneti-zation)--but in addition to this, and far more important, is a falling off of over five per cent. per annum in the world's supply of gold. If they can get rid of silver then their securities will in-crease with the diminution of the gold supply and at the same rate per annum. Right here is the real incentive. Their securities have doubled in twenty years by such management, and if they can secure the benefit derived from a contraction of five per cent. in the annual supply and the further benefit of the increased demand for gold to take the place of silver their securities

will double again in less than twenty years. On one side of this coinage question are ar rayed in *interest* the capitalists of the country whose means are invested in loans and who make their money out of money, and salaried officers with fixed incomes; on the other, the producing classes—the farmer, manufacturer, laborer and all of the debtor class.

Those who oppose the continued coinage are united, have ample means and a powerful press to back them. They have studied the question and with great ingenuity have appealed to the honor, the patriotism, and to the fears of the people; while those whose interests would be best subserved by the continuation of such coinage are to a large extent unconscious of the dan ger that surrounds them, or of the cause which has produced the present hard times for the debtor class.

Assuming from their vocation to know more about finance and financiering than the common people, the bankers allege and expect us to believe;

Ist. That there is too much money now in the country-more than can be used in its business. And to prove this they "point with pride" to the fact that their bank vaults are full of unused money and the government has a vast surplus in its treasury.

2d. That the silver dollars that are being coined are dishonest dollars-that to put them into circulation as legal tender dollars, is to compel creditors to take eighty cents for a dollar on their claims, and is repudiation to that extent. 3d. That the continued coinage of silver dollars will force the gold from the country and flood it with foreign silver to the great injury of our business and our commerce.

4th. That gold is the world's measure of value and we must conform to the financial cus-toms of England and Germany or lose our forign trade. And, 5th. That the silver dollars cannot be circueign trade. lated among the people and are forced back into the treasury at great expense for transportation and storage. If these statements are sound, then indeed should the law be repealed and the coinage of silver dollars stopped. Let us examine each one of these objections separately and see if they are sound. 1st. Is it true that the circulation of currency is too large, and does the fact that the banks of the country are full of unused money, and that the government has a surplus of many millions in its treasury, prove that there is too much money in circulation? Does it not prove that the banks and the United States treasury have absorbed a large portion of the money of the country and are holding it for a rise, and that this cry for the stoppage of the silver coinage is one of their financial schemes to corner the money market and effect their purpose? There are now over seven hundred millions, including capital stock and surplus, invested in National Banks and about three hundred millions invested in private banking, making over one thousand millions invested in the banking business in the United States. For the last twelve years this kind of investment has yielded to its owners an average net earning over and above insurance and taxation of nine per cent. per annum. There is no risk in the business if honestly conducted; no other business has paid like it—neither farming, manufacturing, mining, commerce or trade. While this dividend has been earned, the purchasing power of their capital stock for every species of property produced by labor, has increased over twenty-five per cent. The banking business has been so much safer and more profitable than any other business that capital has been withdrawn from productive industry and invested in banks, until one billion of money has been locked up from every business enterprise that can not pay over eight per cent. interest on its capital. One hundred and forty-five National Banks have been organized within the last year and \$16,938,000 withdrawn from productive industry and invested in them. All of the immense profit of this business has been a direct tax upon the industry of the country until it has taxed a large proportion of it out of existence and the money has returned to the banks to lay idle in their vaults. They now ask Congress to stop the coinage of silver for the reason that they have near ly all the money there is, and can not loan it out on good security at eight per cent. A very good reason one would think for issuing more. But without following this argument further we have a complete answer in a law of finance, which has no exceptions and has not varied in any nation since history began, which this: When money is plenty, the la-borer, the farmer, the manufacturers, the common carriers and the merchants thrive, this: and the debtors are able to lift their burdens. When money is scarce these classes suffer and the creditor class thrives. Just now the debt-

or, the laborer, the farmer and the manufacturer are not thriving; on the contrary they are suffer-ing severely; while the creditor class are thriving immensely. It is very evident from this that there is not too much money in the country. 2d. Is the silver dollar a dishonest dollar?

By act of Congress approved April 2, 1792, provision was made for coining silver dollars, each of which should contain 371 ¼ grains of fine dollar was made the unit of value and a legal tender for all demands. The copper alloy was given, not to increase its value, but to harden it, and make it more durable. Under this act the weight of the dollar was 416 grains.

By act of January 18, 1837, the weight of the silver dollar was changed from 416 to 4121/2 grains by taking from the coin 31/2 grains of copper, the amount of pure silver remaining the same from the time of the first coinage in 1792 up to the act of February 12, 1873, when silver was demonetized and the coinage stopped. During all this time the 3711/4 grains of silver contained in the dollar was worth from three to five per cent, more in the markets of the world than the 23.22 grains of gold in the gold dollar. The silver dollar of the present law is exactly the same as that of the law of 1837 when silver was at a premium over gold.

This dollar has not been clipped and the 371¹/₄ grains of pure silver in it will purchase as much and more of the products of labor in the markets of the world to-day-(the single item of gold excepted)-than it would in 1873 when it was at a premium of more than 3 per cent. over gold, and when by act of Congress its coinage was stopped. Not only this, but, at the present time the silver in our dollar as bullion will purchase more of the products of labor in the market of the world than it would at any time be tween 1873 and the present date. The trouble then is not with the silver dollar-it is not a dishonest dollar-it has not deteriorated, but measured by labor which is the true measure of all values, the value of silver has increased in the last ten years over five per cent. (*To be continued*.)

BATTLE CREEK, Jan. 8, 1886. To 7. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Mich

At a regular meeting of Pennfield Grange, No. 85, held Jan. 8, 1886, the following resolution was presented and on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That so much as remains unexpended of the amount advanced by this Grange to the state Grange as a defense fund against the drive well patent infringement suits be tendered as our contribution to a permanent defense fund against similar patent infringement suits, in accordance with the recommendation of our State Grange Secretary.

Also, Richard Keeler was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the GRANGE VISITOR. R. KEELER, Sec'y.

BROTHER COBB.-I will contribute a few lines Acma Grange, Hillsdale County. By invitation of Bro. George I Mead, the Worthy Master, I was invited to come and deliver two lectures, one in the davtime and the other in the evening. At IO A. M. the pleasant Hall of Acma Grange was well filled to listen to what your servant had to offer, and for the space of one hour and a half seemed to be fully interested. At 6 P. M. the hall was again packed, when the regular order was taken up, and for over an hour singing, dec. lamations, and essays occupied the full time, after which came the speaking from your servant, and all seemed to unite in one verdict, that the meetings were a grand success. Many, very many outside the gates were present and seemed fully to appreciate the good work of the Grange. I would say Brother George I. Mead is one of

the old battle-scarred veterans of the late war and now gives the best of his energies to Grange work. For a long time he has been the pillar and Worthy Master of Acma Grange. He has been called under the clouds of mourning by the loss of his life companion. The Grange and the Society in which Mrs. Mead was an active member, miss her noble example, but her work, we trust, was well done and hers has been the gain. T. F. M.

Notes by the Way. III.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Jan. 1, 1886. New Year's Day finds us lingering at the pleas-ant home of our daughter and husband, where we arrived soon after entering Kern Valley, as related in our former notes. It is a beautiful day, thermometer indicating 64 at noon. This morning it was down to 30, with a white frost, the coldest weather since our arrival. At midday the mercury often runs up to 70. The weather has been lovely with frequent warm opious rains have recently visited owers. the entire State insuring good crops the coming season. Kern County, covering the valley, is of magnificent dimensions having an area of 8,100 square miles, much larger than the entire State of Massachusetts. It is also a place of magnificent distances. For a hundred miles northward old Mt. Whitney (the highest in the U.S.) is seen rearing its snowy peak 14,900 feet heavenward. The valley is from 70 to 90 miles broad, sur-rounded by mountains, except on the northwest, where it connects with the San Joaquin Valley. Judging from appearances we would suppose an hour's drive would bring us to the nearest of the mountains, when in fact they are thirty miles away. The magnificence of this mountain scenery from our locality is grand beyond description. It is one grand panorama and must be seen to be properly appreciated. Valuable timber grows upon these mountains and gold mining is carried on there with profit. The county has its oil, salt and borax manufactures. The soil is a rich, dark, pliable loam, capable of producing wonderful crops of Alfalfa, cereals and fruits. Stock raising is the principal industry, and they graze upon the exuberant fields of Alfalfa twelve months in the year. This is the great forage plant of this State. It is here what clover is to Michigan. When cut for hay its yield is enormous. It is claimed that sixteen tons have been taken from a single (measured) acre at eight cuttings in twelve months, irrigating after each cutting. It is customary to mow three or four crops when not irrigated; 3,000 pounds of seed were gathered from $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres the past season worth \$330. There are enormous stacks of Alfalfa hay standing in the fields now; one stack was 300 feet long, 24 feet wide and 12 feet high, and the aggregate length of the stacks in that field was 40 rods. Most of this is old hay, some of it two or three years old. Hay can scarcely be sold at any price, as the rains have kept the feed good in the fields. Some may think this a great hay story, but I am not through with this wonderful plant yet. The other day I grubbed up several stools of it, one of them was two inches diameter ten inches below the surface, where it branched, several of the branches being over an inch in diameter. After the mass was washed clean it weighed 3½ pounds (the top was feed short). The roots of the plants penetrate the soil until they reach the water, hence they are able to withstand the dry hot summers of this State. The plant flourishes for several years, the roots increasing in size until they die of old age. There are thousands of head of stock of all kinds grazing in this vicinity. No shelter is needed nor feeding necessary when the range is sufficient. When necessary hay is hauled out by the load and scattered around for the stock to pick up. The Kern, White and other rivers and streams furnish abundant water for irrigating purposes. Canals, ditches and water courses traverse the valley in all directions, frequently crossing each other and continuing for miles. All crops except Alfalfa must be irrigated in order to mature, and that, the first year.

STEKETEE'S **Condition Powders**

For Horses, Cattle and Hogs, to be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness ot Hair or Coat, Stoppage of the water and Bowels, Coughs and Colds, Heaves, Blood Purifier and Worms in Horses or Hogs.

For Worms in Horses or Hog Cholera, Use

Steketee's Condition Powders. **Price 25 Cents Per Package.**

Well, Here We Are Again.

We not only Cure Human Beings, but relieve the Dumb Animals from their Ailments. Read the following testimonial, and if you do not believe it, interview the undersigned and he will readily comply with your request.

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

JELTJE BULTHUIS, Paris Township, June 3, 1885.

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

GEO. G. STEKETEE. Grand Rapids, Mich.

[Mention this paper.]

on the same ground the same season, if desirable. Considerable corn is raised here and the stalks are enormously large and high. I saw a lot of Chinamen husking in a field where all the stalks had to be broken down before the ears could be reached. I think the stalks would average fifteen or sixteen feet high. The ears, however, do not correspond with the stalks, being small. As but little firewood is needed there is a supply, principally cottonwood and willow. The apple, peach, pear, plum, apricot, nectarine, fig, quince, grapes and pomegranate grow to perfection with no curculio to trouble them or yellows to ruin the peaches. Neither are there any potato beetle or cabbage pest here. Ranches (there are no farms here) are large and the buildings usually back from the roads, perhaps hidden from view by a group of cottonwood or eucalyptus trees. The ranches are nearly all fenced with board or wine forces. A large nearly all fenced with board or wire fences. A large per cent. of the land in this valley is owned by non-residents, who either rent, keep stock on it, or let it grow up to weeds and bushes. One man in San Francisco owns 100,000 acres. How these land sharks came into possession of such immense tracks of land not informed, or why they hold on to it I am with such tenacity I can not conceive; but one thing is certain, there must be a change in the ownership of the land in this valley before it can be developed and populated as it should and would be if it were owned by actual settlers. The Chinese element is another dead weight enterprise and progression are carrying in this vicinity. They monopolize farm labor to such an extent that few Americans will engage in it, as it is looked upon as degrading. They (the Chinese) live any way or how, maintaining strictly their nationality in every respect. But they are here to stay. Yet in many places it is decreed they must go. Railroads are more grinding, if possible, than in the east, but there seems to be no remedy. We went on a two days' excursion last week to Poso Creek sheep ranch 20 miles distant. Fourteen miles of the way was over uninhabited plains, valuable only for grazing purposes. Large flocks of sheep are seen on this wide range, and the shepherd's tent upon some distant hilltop. Reaching the valley through a deep ravine, one of the most beautiful landscapes we ever saw was spread out before us. It was a vast stretch of velvety green hills and vales, each seeming to vie with the other in loveliness. Here we saw 3,400 sheep brought in at night, and taken out the next morning. It is interest-

sponse by Bro. S. P. Ballad, of Fraternity Grange. Bro. Austin, of Salem Grange, will read a paper. Declamation by Sister. Mary Lord, a paper by Sister Gorton, of Salem Grange, and others of equal note, whose names we have not in this paper. The evening session will be given to the election of officers. Let all come. The brothers and sisters of Salem Grange will make you all welcome. J. W. MEGAN, Lecturer.

The next meeting of Kent County Grange will be held in Harmony Grange Hall, on Wednesday, January 20; session opening at IO o'clock A. M. The afternoon session will be an open meeting to which the public are invited. The installation of officers will take place at this time, and an address will be delivered by Hon. Thomas Mars, of Berrien County.

WM. T. ADAMS, Lecturer.

The next meeting of the Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange will be held in the Hall of Schoolcraft Grange, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1886. The session will open at 10 o'clock A. M. Besides the installation of officers a good program has been prepared.

By order of Executive Committee.

Hillsdale County Pomona Grange will hold its next meeting at Fayette Grange Hall, Jonesville, Feb. 3. All fourth degree members are invited. We would wish all fifth degree members to be present as we have some business of importance to transact.

PROGRAM. Paper by Bro. E. C. L. Mumford on Wheat

Raising. Paper by Bro. C. Fink on Sheep Raising. Paper by Bro. R. W. Freeman, The Best Method for Raising Corn. Paper by Sister Wm. McDougal, How to Educate Girls.

Recitation by Sister Jennie Thomas. Paper by Sister L. Raney on the Best Collec-

tion of Flowers for our Homes. Question for Discussion: What is the most practical education for a successful farm life? Opened by Bros. Thomas Benedict, Wm. Mc-Dougal and H. N. Rowley. Good music is ex-pected. J. E. WAGNER, Lecturer.

Program for Allegan County Council for the second Tuesday of February, to be held at Watson Grange Hall: Address of Welcome by Sister Augusta Kent, Watson Grange. Response by Bro. William Dibble, Resolved That if sin and iniquity were removed from the world man would degenerate and education would be unnecesary.

At the end of my investigation I have come to the conclusion that the silver lunatics are not so very crazy after all. And I have come to the further conclusion that the whole effort to discredit silver and its use as money is a deliberate and dishonest attempt of the creditor class to enhance the purchasing power of their securities and the interest they draw, at the expense of the debtor

If the reader will have the patience to follow me through this article I will try and give some of the reasons why I have come to this conclusion

As the coinage law now stands the Secretary of the treasury may purchase four million dollars' worth of silver bullion every month and coin the

Plowing and sowing barley is now in progress. A crop of barley and one of corn can be raised up-

ing to see such large flocks so quietly handled by three men and a dog. This was a very pleasant excursion and will long be remembered by those participating in it. D. WOODMAN.

Dotices of Meetings.

The next session of Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held at North Riley Grange Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1886, ommencing at 10:30 A. M.:

PROGRAM-MORNING SESSION. Opening in Fourth Degree. Music by North Riley Choir. Reading and adopting Minutes. Reports of Subordinate Granges. Reports of Standing Committees. Reports of Special Committees. Reports of Officers.

AFTERNOON SESSION-1:30 P. M. Music by North Riley Choir. Installation of Officers. Address by Installing Officer. Miscellaneous Business. Music-Closing.

PUBLIC MEETING-7:30 P. M. Music by North Riley Choir. Essay by Allie Bray. Essay by Abbie Dills. Song by Fred Brooks Declamation by Charles Sowle. Select Reading by Mrs. Bush. Paper by Mrs. Riley Rice. Song by Dow Lyon. Autobiography by J. Hammond. Music by the Choir Recitation by Antonette Ennest. Recitation by Clara Parkes. Speech by J. Q. A. Benadict. Music.

The public are cordially invited to attend the evening meeting. J. D. RICHMOND, Lecturer.

The annual meeting of Western Pomona Grange, No. 19, will be held at Berlin, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 28 and 29. Bro. Perry Mayo will give a public lecture on the first day at 1:30 P. M. CHAS. W. WILDE, Lecturer.

The annual meeting of the Livingston County Council will be held in Howell Grange Hall, Council will be held in Howell Grange Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1886. The program will con-sist of a paper by Bro. C. A. Phillips entitled, "The State Grange of 1885." Select reading by Sister Wickman; paper entitled "The Pat-rons' Political Daty," by Bro. Charles Fishbeck; essay by Sister Newman. The election of officers occurs at this time, and it is desired that the Granges be well represented.

MRS. W. K. SEXTON, Lecturer.

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw Co. Pomona Grange will be held with the Salem Grange in their hall at Salem Station on Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1886, at 10 A. M. There is a first-class program in readiness. The address of welcome by the Master of Salem Grange; the re-

Affirmative-Bro. J. M. Granger; Negative-Bro. Herman Johnson. The work of the Reformer—its necessity, its

hindrances and its encouragements-Sister A. M. Moore.

Is over-production the cause of the low prices of produce, and manufactured goods?F. L. Hicock.

Is there such a thing as leisure for the farmer and farmer's wife? by Sister Laura Jewett. What is the cause and remedy of the present

financial distress?-By Bro. Milton Chase.

Recitations by Sister Alice Jewett.

Is chewing gum beneficial?—By volunteers. J. C. LEGGETT.

OUR AGENT'S NOTICES,

Our friend and patron, Mr. G. A. Berwin, proprietor of the Eagle Steam Dye House, No. 27 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has one of the most extensive, best appointed and convenient houses inWestern Michigan. There is no kind of work but he does from the coarsest to the finest texture. Mr. Berwin has recently reduced his prices and our farmers should see him. His business card is in another column.

HOG CHOLERA CURE .- Hon. George G. Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has compounded and keeps for sale what the farmers who have used it claim to be a sure cure for hog cholera. We have been shown the certificates of numbers of farmers who have fully tested its curative qualities and they all pronounce it a success. It costs but little and it may be worth while to try it.

After Many Years.

Mr. Editor:-I have painted a school house and church in this town with the Ingersoll Rubber Paint manufactured by the Patrons' Paint Works, of New York, and I take great pleasure in stating that after many years the paint still looks well. I am also very much pleased with the prompt business manner in which the Company of the Patrons' Paint Works carry on their business .-M. J. Smith, Hampshire County, Mass. [See advertisement of Patrons' Paint Works.-ED.]

6

Ladies' Department.

"SAVING MOTHER."

The farmer sat in his easy chair, Between the fire and the lamplight's glare; His face was ruddy and full and fair, His three small boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture-book;

His wife, the pride of his home and heart, Baked the biscuits and made the tarts, Laid the table and steeped the tea, Deftly, swiftly, silently.

Tired, and weary, and worn and faint, She bore her trials without complaint, Like many another household saint-Content, all selfish bliss above, In the patient ministry of love.

At last between the clouds of smoke That wreathed his lips; the husband spoke: "There's taxes to raise an' interest to pay, And if there should come a rainy day, 'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say, T' have somethin' put by. For folks must die, An' there's funeral bills, an' gravestuns to huy, Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh; Besides, there's Edward, and Dick and Joe To be provided for when we go.

So 'f I was you, I'll tell you what I'd do, I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could-Extra fire don't do any good-I'd be savin' of soap, and savin' of ile, And run up some candles once in awhile; I'd be rather sparin' of coffee an' tea, For sugar is high, And all to buy,

And cider is good enough for me.

I'd be kind o' careful about my clo'es, And look out sharp how the money goes-Gewgaws is careless, natur knows;

Extra trimmin' 'S the bane of women.

I'd sell the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs is as good nigh about 's the money; And as to the carpet you wanted new I guess we can make the old one do; And as for the washer and sewing machine, Them smooth tongued agents 'r so pesky mean, You'd better get rid of them slick and clean. What do they know about women's work? Do they calc'late women were made to shirk?"

Dick, and Edward and little Joe Sat in a corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go On ceaseless errands to and fro; They saw that her form was bent and thin, Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in; They saw the quiver of lip and chin— And then with a warmth he could not smother. Outspoke the youngest and frailest brother, "You talk of savin' wood and ile,

An' tea and sugar all the while, But you never talk of savin' mother!"

The Late State Grange.

A REPORT FROM A VISITOR TO HER SUB-ORDINATE GRANGE.

Upon receiving an urgent invitation from friends living in Grand Rapids, husband and myself thought we could give ourselves no greater pleasure than to visit them and take in the State Grange at the same time, and the results proved our anticipations four-fold realized. I had supposed that the delegates were the favored ones who garnered mostly the good results of those meetings, but I found that visitors were, like the guests in your house, the restful, unoccupied participants of feasts prepared by others' hands. Feasts they were, such as I had never enjoyed before, and at every session my heart went out after every member of this Grange with a wish that you might have been there.

The first thing that arrested my attention-on the morning of the first session-was the very full attendance of officers (of which one only was absent) and delegates who had come from al- his story for the third time during the most every county in our lower peninsula as well as a large number of visitors as non-voting members. The next, was the respectable appearance, the intelligent, expectant, self-reliant air that pervaded the audience at that and every succeeding session where hundreds were in attendance and for whom chairs were pressed into service from every obtainable point in the city. It was the thirteenth annual meeting of the State Grange, and eleven years since its last meeting in Grand Rapids. I heard it remarked several times, that very many of the delegates had never been in attendance at this annual meeting before. There were many grey heads, and many young faces. The ready compliance with parliamentary rules and usages, the prompt and efficient manner in which they offered, amended, passed upon and voted on resolutions, the intelligent and confident manner in which they talked upon all discussable questions, the earnest attention given to the reading of reports, and the readiness in voting for or against all recommendations submitted to them from such reports, was a telling commentary on the educational, intellectual and business training and advantages of the Grange. To say that it was not owing to the direct influence of those advantages, would be, I think, to hit wide from the truth. The Master's address was a soul-stirring appeal. The appointment of committees and assigning to each its proper work-by the "committee on the divi-sion of labor," was promptly executed, and as promptly entered upon. And now was my curiosity gratified as to how they could have work enough to your desire to see the Order perpetuhold out four days of three sessions ated would have incited to renewed dileach. Each report, of which there were fifteen or twenty, contained condensed and concise accounts of work done, the results and hopes for the future. Many of them were lengthy and showed a great amount of thought and labor to have been expended upon them. I remarked to a lady near me, "some of Grange in particular, while every indithose reports must have taken a great deal of time." "She replied, "yes, my would not have kept your sitting. Anhusband has been busy every hour, and other thing I think you would have ac-

again I congratulated myself on being a visitor and not a delegate. The Secretary's report showed a falling off of paying membership in subordinate Granges, therefore increasing the necessity on the part of the "committee on mileage and per diem, to reduce the pay of officers of the State Grange and delegates. When the report of said committee was read and voted upon, one member of it arose and offered a resolution that it go into effect at the present session, showing by that act that the committee were willing to take the same medicine they had dealt out for their successors.

The Committee on Education made a splendid report. That a thorough; practical education of the agriculturist is the aim of our Order cannot escape notice. Among many excellent recommendations was one to restrict in numbers, prices, and uniformity, text books for schools. Another-an appropriation for a dormitory to be added to the Agricultural College for the accomodation of girls as students. Reports of the Lecturer and Deputy Lecturer, showed a great amount of work done (missionary work they called it) throughout the State. Many Granges have been revived, many dormant Granges brought to life, while many are so dead that "All the King's oxen" wouldn't draw them up. (Heaven avert the calamity from this Grange.) The Committee on Co-operation made an excellent showing in behalf of co-operation in many ways, making the statement that almost every business interest in the known world has organized combinations for protection-(and since then I have read that even the celery growers of Kalamazoo have combined to protect themselves from fraud.) The reading of the report was followed by remarks from Thomas Mason, Business Agent Michigan State Grange, setting forth many ways of selling produce through his agency at a saving to the producer. Immediately after came Lecturer Mayo on his hobby, riding it with a vim and earnestness that showed his motto to be "Never give up," or "Be sure you are right and then go ahead,"his hobby being some device to protect farmers from the extortions of the "millers' combination," or, in other words, fighting for the rights of the farmers. He said that the millers in Battle Creek, and many other places, had entered into combination to do no custom work or gristing for farmers; but to exchange or sell flour for wheat, reducing the quantity of flour, bran, and middlings from time to time, until now they will give but thirty-two pounds of flour, no bran and no middlings, for sixty pounds of wheat. Considering this an extortion not to be submitted to, he, with others, obtained a large number of names pledged to take all their wheat to any one miller who would agree to grind it for the lawful toll. Such an arrangement was entered into, is working well at present, but is evidently only a question of time when the other millers will buy out the one mill, set it back at old rates, or

even shut or burn it up for their own interest. And now Bro. Mayo and others propose to build a mill of their own, have a brand of their own, and, in short, "run their own machine." Having told session, a lady whispered to me, 'ne has used that all up but the bag strings, and I know he will whip them out this time." I laughed and made this mental ejaculation, "Well, if we can't have our lawful rights without fighting till we use the bag strings up, let 'em go.' He was followed by some remarks from Mr. Glidden, who, with his practical good sense, and level head, gave about the same showing that farmers were asking only for what was their legal right, and urging them to resist the extortion so persistently that they would get their just due. One open meeting filled the hall to its utmost capacity, and Worthy Master Luce gave a most happy and telling speech. Of one other thing I wish to speak. At every session immediately the doors were proclaimed closed by the Gate Keeper, a teeling of one interest, of unity, harmony and fraternal kindness settled down on the hearts of every one present, that made it a good place to be in. That fact convinced me more than ever, if I needed any deeper convictions than I had before, that our predecessors builded wisely when they entailed a "bond of secrecy" on our Order. Under no other conditions could they work so well and so faithfully together. And now, brothers and sisters, you may think that these all sound very well on paper, but, practically, what of it? I believe that had you, one and all, been there to attend the sessions, which, from the first one to the last one, never flagged in interest or pleasure, you would have been amply repaid, your faith in the possibilities of the Grange for good would have revived, igence in the work and faithfullness to your solemn obligations. And last, though not least, when the Worthy Master asked every one present who had formed a determination to go home and do everything possible to further the interests of the Order, and your own vidual present rose to his feet, you "till late every night since his committee ceded to in all earnestness, that, even in hand with the more substantial ones. was appointed, and says he is sorry to lose so much of the sessions." And been told. MRS. C. R. A., Lecturer. The mind needs sober practicality and hungers for the idealistic bouillon (or broth) for their daily use. Grange will, of a necessity, be treated in quite a different manner, but the form-

Effects of Fictitious Reading Upon the Minds of the Young. [Read before Detroit and Bay City Council, P. of H., by Mrs. F. E. Odell.]

We trust our listeners will pardon us, if we deviate so far from the strict limits of our subject as to touch upon the effects of such readings to a still later period in life. We understand, first, the term fictitious to apply to works of the imagination, a pen picture of characters and events which have not occurred in the exact relations presented to the reader; but we also understand the true basis of all such writings are drawn from real life, events and experiences within the scope of human possibilities. One thought, just here, we would that you all mark well in mind. To us it is an impossibility for human conception to supersede itself, even in a work of well-wrought imagination, we care not whether the story be told of the wild inhabitants of forest homes, or of the civilized representatives of modern customs and usages. Without the latent power of inherent comprehension of human attainments the mind could not attribute impossible somethings to characters and events as realities, even in fiction. As one author synoptically says: "One cannot see a thing if it isn't there;" or in other words, how can we conceive something that never existed? Granting these productions of thought are but an imaginative thread woven in the woof and web of imaginative lives, whose bearings necessarily trace some true phase or feature of life itself, what are the effects upon youthful and plastic minds? We recognize that effects ever follow causes, If we would have them beneficial, they must be of a nature to produce good instead of ill.

The simple fact of life's realities being portrayed to the minds of youth, middle age, or those well ripened in years, looses none of its weight or impress by that being the work of genius and mind, fraught with the delicate tracery of flame and gold, penciled from the inner depths of sense and feeling, calling into perceptible consciousness the hidden meanings and results of other lives, meeting responses in our own, or presented as the stern record of living transactions of the past and present.

Good results are what wise and enlightened minds are ever seeking for the pathway of young and inexperienced ones. If the question be brought plainly home to us, would we exclude all reading of a fictitious nature from the reach of the young, we should respond no; a thousand times no. But as emphatically should we demand the tone of such reading to be moral and pure, and its use moderate. We may wander a trifle here to present our ideas more clearly. For instance, in the use of games and amusements, we conclude from the experience and observation we have been able to glean, that the proper education should begin at home. Deny your sons and daughters the privilege of such enjoyments at your own firesides, and by that denial you convey to their minds the consciousness-you need not express the thought in wordsof harm lurking somewhere; and, with mother-Eve-like curiosity, the chances are they will outwit you, and learn the whole mystery, better, even, than your-You thus awaken ves. born of confidence and gentle, yet firm, guidance. Yours should be the hand to lead and instruct, and beneath your wiser vigilance and tender interest, those youthful minds should learn that by improper use, alone, arises harm in all things. Just as truly may it be said of the reading allowed the young. Beneath parental care and judgment, it were better far that they should learn of and become familiar with all sides of human nature; we would not keep them ignorant of the true character of the world, whether it be written upon the pages of history, whose record bears one long train of war, devastation and crime, from age to age, and from generation to generation, or in the more easily perceived form of the pleasing story. While we instruct the child in the geography of the earth, the processes of its formation, its latitudes and longitudes, and the nature and variety of its inhabitants, or the mathematical exactness and relation of numbers and figures to each other, we should consider it as equally essential to teach the simple story of the "egg and the custard," the moral of which has vividly followed us through childhood's sincerity to more complete years of understanding. To-day its memory brings the same weight and power that attends the principles of right taught from any standard of morality. And we realize its impress has lingered more truly than many an able and eloquent address expounded in refined grace. You will all recognize why the lesson, conveyed by the simple story, was in accordance with our growth and understanding; the moral a truth, and, therefore, it cannot become less than a truth though centuries roll away. Feed the intellect as you nourish the body, by variety and such change as it are you striving to select and cultivate the choicest fruits? Why not subsist upon such grains and vegetables as you feed your domestic animals? You have body requires a variety of food, and the choice and refined parts go hand in

colorings of voice and pen to answer the languishing wants of the higher and better part, and the more refined the more acute are these demands. We love poetry, music, song and story; we deserve contact with stern realities that we may grow stronger and more fully rounded out in proportions of thought earnest and thought sympathetic. One of America's greatest minds, teacher, statesman, warrior, and finally President-Gen. Garfield-found fictitious reading a necessity to his mental welfare. During his congressional career his mind became over-burdened by the laborious taxations of severe governmental work, and he allowed himself a change; not idleness, but a change from sober, earnest thought, to that of imagery and fiction. By that method he found rest, recuperation and restoration. We are all well aware that nearly the whole contents of the Sundayschool libraries consist of narratives of religious convictions and experiences. We cannot suppose many of them to be other than imaginative and through the form of fictitious presentation, the special teachings of each sect and belief are conveyed to the comprehension of the young. The benefits arising from the proper inculcation of imagery and poetry are recognized and taught the students of all high and advanced places of instruction. The works of Shakespeare are becoming their familiar and most pleasurable attractions. The Convent, one of the most perfect systems of training, daily exercises its pupils in minute gestures, graceful intonations of voice and speech, and the poetic and imaginary features of life and character. Even we, with silvery hairs and declining years, respond more quickly to the tender pathos and high tuned melody of life's fictitious hopes and aspirations than to the stern, cold visage of facts. Then deny not the youth or mature years the good that may be brought to their minds by readings defining the emotions of the soul. Let such books be written of love and tragedy, genius and fame, or within the precincts of

lowly poverty and its severe struggles, it

matters not. Some pictured phase of human nature will catch the gleam within our own, and awaken new resolves and enkindle purer sympathies for the more unfortunate ones of earth. Destroy the reign of fictitious hopes, blot out the ever-recurring thoughts of our lives clothed with no truer vestige than our imagination, and you wrench from us one of our most secret and sacred incentives to become better men and women. And let me ask, do we not recognize this as a necessity to be met and cultivated, strengthened and developed beneath the influence of weightier minds whose pens are guided by a keener perception of life's relations and consummations? An eloquent divine, when questioned as to the merits of Dickens' novels, replied: "I have become a devout lover and appreciative reader of some of them." For the tenth time he had perused one volume, and during its last review he discovered more to admire and learn from its pages than any time previous. Remember, he had been growing in his perceptions of human nature and its relationship in those intermediate readings and when far enough to meet and grasp the true spirit of human character as represented by the masterly mind of Dickens he was thus far benefitted. Acquaint us with persons unlearned and illiterate, those wholly debarred from the knowledge of sentiments, such as we find prevailing among fictitious productions, and unless they give precedence to innate expressions of like thoughts and feelings, we would not hesitate to say of them, their lives in the main are uncouth and unrefined. Furthermore, we would as reasonably consider those literary readers who allowed no stray thoughts of sentimentality and fiction to enter their study and research devoid of the finer sensibilities and as deficient in the perfectness of their mentalities as those that indulge in extremes of fancy without the directing influence of solid sense and practical thought. We would not have you imagine that we over-estimate the benefits accruing from fictitious readings, or that we withhold restraint over youth and likewise ourselves, in the freedom and use of those readings, or that we maintain for one moment the opinion that the voluminous mass of writings contained in the New York Ledger and kindred papers and books should be the daily indulgence of any one, young or old. Far from it. We repeat, the wiser judgment of mature years should govern in the choice of the readings of the young, while we, with added years, should apply the discreetness of proper use, and not abuse, in all things.

If farmers would save their pieces of veal, and beef, and potatoes, and make use of them in the same, way, they would certainly on a cold, wintry day, bless the house-wife who kept "the pot boiling."

Stray Links.

How coy are habits! In pleasant hours they steal in with innocence and, having won our consent, stay to blight or bless; in dark days they offer diversion or cheer, and in the keeping of them we bring prosperity or poverty to our homes as they are good or ill. We are their servants and how important it is that we choose from among them good and prosperous masters, habits that shall bind us closer to ways of industry, frugality, gentleness and charity.

It is true "habit is a cable, and we weave a thread of it every day till at last we cannot break it." The cobweblike thread multiplied will resist to the last the strength that snaps one strand without an effort. Persisted in, a little act grows to a monstrous portion of our lives. It can be dashed away at first easily enough, but later it will defy all force and cannot be overcome nor destroyed.

"Seven times one are seven," whispers a sweet song to me as a bright boy's lips close around a tiny cigarette. "Seven times two" floats back with a whiff of Havanna smoke over the manly shoulder of a tall form that briskly steps by. "Seven times three, four, five"you meet them every day, multiplying over and over the first puff from that little paper roll once taken between boyish lips just "for fun." The act repeats itself again, again, till an old man bowed and gray with time and biting close the stub of an old clay pipe, seems to mut-ter in broken voice, "I've had my seven times seven and I can break the cord of life sooner than this habit."

Original thought is rare. A few thinkers and a few writers only do we call able to do new thinking and fresh writing. The mass of thought is what for ages has been culled and tumbled over. It is warmed over and served up anew with every generation. Perhaps a fresh relish is added to it or a different sauce poured over it, but the main substance of the dish is the same. Wherefore, then, exercise our weak minds if nothing more is to be hoped for except by a few? It is with the mind as with the body. The butcher furnishes us meat and the miller flour, but we must digest and assimilate both in order to make them into our own bone and muscle. Put together in a new way it builds up the "I" like unto none other in the world. In thought-work every mind must do its own digestion and make its own distinct growth. Here and there only will a new food be found that produces new thoughts and powers. Little, if anything, is ours by origin but by possible discovery all things belong to

A tarnished lamp burner may sometimes be restored by scalding thoroughly with salt and vinegar .- Country Gentleman.

Will the ladies please remember the old cry of their department. yearns for "more copy." We shall be glad to hear from you all.

KEEP THE POT BOILING .--- If farmers, generally, would follow the city fashion of beginning their dinners, as a customary thing, with some kind of soup, they would soon find it healthful as well as economical. Much meat in odds and demands. Every advancing season, why ends is wasted in farm-houses, that cover them. We shall endeavor to semight be made into good, rich soup. It is the French fashion, and certainly a too well learned the fact that the human which all the scraps of meats and vegetables are thrown, and sufficient water added from time to time. This is kept not boiling hard, but simmering, and

Have you examined the Woman's Magazine with a view to clubbing for it with the VISITOR?

Health and Amusement.

Amusements.

The introduction of two new departments of work into the Michigan Grange and into the VISITOR was explained in the last issue by Mrs. Mayo in her remarks upon health. That the subject of amusements should fall to us, or we to it, seemed a most inappropriate occurence. Neither then nor since can we look upon the work with confidence of success, scarcely with a hope of good results so far as success or results depend on our own ability. However, with a sense that it is a duty, when at all possible to,

If called to sing-sing, If called to soar-soar. If called to burrow-burrow

we promised to do what we could.

It is a new line of duty and we work without the advantage of a precedent to model our efforts by. We must manufacture ways and means and depend largely on the support that must come up from others. Most earnestly is that help asked for. Much and in fact most, of the practical workings of the plan must rest with the Patrons in their several Granges and homes; for it was the design of the one who proposed making these new departments, that amusements should be suggested for the home as well as for the Grange. We must have the co-operation of those acquainted with the needs and difficulties in order to cure articles and letters from mothers and teachers that will be helpful in wise one, to have a pot perpetually on furnishing proper recreation in the back of the stove or range, into homes. To this end we here invite you to send suggestions for consideration in these columns, or questions to be answered for your own or others' benefit. Amusements in the home and in the

JANUARY 15, 1886.

THE GRANGE VISITOR.

ing of this department is, in itself, a prolific thinkers. Don't be like pumps recognition that both are indispensable at agricultural fairs, in perpetual motion and are worthy of your serious consid- issuing the same water over and over eration. In the Grange, amusement again. In theme and treatment you takes the form of lighter entertainment | must keep abreast of the times." and, wisely introduced into a program, is a strong element in the success of the society. The puzzling feature in adapting it to the Grange work is the difficulty of suiting at once the pleasure of quainted. There is much wisdom in both the old and the young. Both must be gratified and a far-sighted program committee will exercise care that what amuses the one is not "silly" to the other, or the serious of the old is not at least try? "prosy" to the young members. Youth enjoys amusements because they call into play its love of active enterprise and entertainment. The middle aged need them for rest and for breathing spells and the aged find pleasure in the kindly feeling that goes round. We have thought that the want of more interest in Grange work by young members may be attributed to an oversight of these matters in the meeting of the to make that best better. Such friends Grange and we ask your attention to this point that it may weigh with you in true friends and make possible the bond making up your programs for the win-

We do not understand that it is in the province of the Superintendent of this department to dictate-on the contrary, only to suggest. If one thing more than another in this line, appears to us to need to be suggested and urged upon all organizations it is the place music should occupy in their programs. It may well be said, "A good choir can make a Grange." We would like to add, "Let every Grange make a choir." Music rears a peaceful people. In times of has powers that eloquence and debates can not reach. They cheat themselves of an artful ally who banish music from Grange halls. Shall we not strive to make this a stronger feature? Cannot the Grange be better sustained and its by external influences as to be unyounger members drawn in and held by recognizable by our former selves. Then more attention to music? Can the silent Grange not sing? and the half such friends as will help to strengthen hearted song be turned to telling tones? In short, why should not inspiriting songs be a business of the Grange?

JENNIE BUELL.

A WINTER SCENE.

Winter's wild birthnight! In the fretful East The uneasy wind moans with a sense of cold, And sends its sighs through gloomy mountain

Pouths' Department.

gorge, gorge, Along the valley, up the whitening hill, To tease the sighing spirits of the pines. And waste in dismal woods their chilly life. The sky is dark, and on the huddled leaves— The restless, rustling leaves-sifts down the sleet.

Till the sharp crystals pin them to the earth, And they grow still beneath the rising storm, The roofless bullock hugs the sheltering stack, With cringing head and closely gathered feet, And waits in dumb endurance for the morn, Deep in a gusty cavern of the barn The witless calf stands blatant at his chain; While the brute mother, pent within her stall, With the wild stress of instinct goes distraught, And frets her horns, and bellows through the night.

The stream runs black; and the far waterfall That sang so sweetly through the Summer eves, And swelled and swayed to zephyr's softest

breath, Leaps with à sullen roar,

And howls its hoarse responses to the wind. The mill is still. The distant factory, That swarmed yestern with many-fingered life, And bridged t river with a

So much for my grievance. Now, dear cousins, a few words to you.

Suppose we enter into a covenant to write oftener and become better acthe advice, "Whatever you do, do well." If we undertake to sustain this department let us do so in a creditable manner. I believe we might. Shall we not HELEN MAR.

Our Friends.

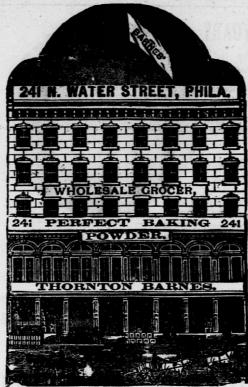
Dear Nieces and Nepheros: Who are my most valued friends, did you say? Those in whom I place perfect trust. Those who make me feel better for having seen them. Those who bring to the surface the best I have to give, and whose presence creates a desire to always give only the best and ennoble. Cultivate them, for they are of friendship. But shun people who by some method of striking the chords strengthen in the slightest degree any temptation you desire to resist, whose influence weakens your will, the anchor on whose durability your future welfare depends.

It is a demonstrated truth that environments have much to do with the coloring of every life. Climate stamps an war a warlike race springs up. Dirt and squalor breed disease and vice. Beau-tiful surroundings beget beauty. Let us remember we are all more or less plastic. That we can be so metamorphosed shall we see the necessity of cultivating all our good resolves, who will cause us to aim a little higher instead of a little lower and to make our aim more sure.

Voices from Nature.

"To him who, in the love of Nature, holds Communion with her visible forms she speaks A various language."

You and I live in the country and long to travel and see the world and some of its rare Yosemite or Alpine scenery, its glacial North, its sunny South, the Western prairies' wondrous wealth of flowers and velvety green, the gem-like glens of the laughing water region or the sublimities of our own State. We look away and sigh, while on our tables are magazines, fresh from the metropolis, over whose cuts and illustrations we have raved with the zeal of a city born captive kept from country sights. On the pages of Harper, the Century, and other monthlies and papers are articles and illustrations drawn from the countriest country scenes. We "oh" and "ah" over them, and are perplexed that we had not sooner found more beauty in such common things as make some of the subjects for these pages. We do not look closely enough



THE **Patrons' Grocery House.**

Under Contract with the Executive Committees of the Pennsylvania and New York State Granges and recognized by the State Granges of Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware to furnish Granges with all kinds of Groceries. We carry a large and complete stock of all Groceries, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, etc. We fill all orders from Patrons when the order is under Seal of Grange and signed by the Master and Secretary of the Grange, and upon receipt of goods and found satisfactory payment to be made within 30 days from date of bills. We are now filling Orders from Patrons in Michigan as the through rates from Philadelphia are very reasonable, as the railroads are cutting through rates. A trial order from Granges in Michigan will convince them that they can Purchase Groceries to advantage in Philadelphia. If you desire information in regard to prices on any goods in our line of business or freight rates do not hesitate to write us, as we endeavor to answer all inquiries promptly and satisfactorily. We will mail free upon request our Complete Price List of Groceries, giving the wholesale prices of all Goods in the Grocery Line.

ornton Barnes. Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,

241 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn. mar15y1

Most of us can number the notorious places we have ever visited and count on the fingers of one hand the art halls that we have "done"; but infinite are the times Nature has thrown open whole avenues of artists' spoils, summer and winter, and given all a right to revel





Of molten light, is dark, and lifts its bulk With dim, uncertain angles to the sky.

Yet lower bows the storm. The leafless trees Lash their lithe limbs, and with majestic voice Call to each other through the deepening

gloom; And slender trunks that lean on burly boughs Shriek with the sharp abrasion; and the oak; Mellowed in fibre by unnumbered frosts, Yields to the shoulder of the Titan blast, Forsakes its poise, and, with a blooming crash, Sweeps a fierce passage to the smothered rocks, And lies a shattered ruin.

-7. G. Holland.

"Write Oftener."

Aunt Prue and Cousins:

I picked up a newspaper the other day and noticed a not very lengthy article under a very suggestive title. Here, thought I, is a treat, and comfortably settled myself into a rocking chair prepared to fully enjoy it. The first few paragraphs were excellent and I mentally queried why has not some one thought to treat this subject in like manner before? I read on but failed to connect what I read with what preceded it. I re-read and still the same result. I became almost bewildered. Was the fault in the article or in myself? After becoming satisfied that my mental faculties were in a normal condition I began at the beginning and read to the close. Then after some deliberation I came to the following conclusion: The of the storm. writer of the article was too indolent to treat the subject in a worthy manner which would have required much tho't and research, and fancied he could connect a few stray thoughts that would come without effort, in such a manner that those who read would not detect the fraud.

I felt somewhat as one does after being betrayed by an attractive introduc-Storrs, wherein he said:

good, healthful food, so you must be the canvas of winter.

. THE ASSACTORY NO.

tle suspect of what a cheery, companionable friend they cheat themselves. I often wonder how they can help at least shaking hands with her and passing the time of day. Her friendly advances are so numerous and generous I am sure that he who overlooks them denies himself a privilege.

The members of a family meet at breakfast one of these winter mornings after the storm king has held high revel for a night. One or two remarks are made about the ugliness of the weather or the depth of snow to be cleaned away around the barn, and that is all; and yet it is "a white morning," full of inspiration to the beauty-loving eye; "the princely park and plebian potato patch are one; their artificial barrier is blotted out in this universal baptism of beneficent whiteness." To be sure, it is cold and will grow sloppy-paths must be made, roads shoveled out, and much hard work done, but what of that? Finding pleasure or a virtue in work may seem to lighten it. Many a time my good father has called his children to see the humble evergreens, that in their uprightness bow to nothing but snow loads, or to a snow bird under cover of their long, warm arms, picking at a stray ragweed or to some curious cut in a drift. Then for hours he has done extra shoveling and tramping, because

The white morning blossoms often for us and the "audible silence" of a storm-bound day settles familiarly over our homes at this season. Look into the yard; strange change is there. The rolling, browned sward is level white, and heaped at the fence corners in mounds fantastic and shadowy. What sculptor so free, so bold, as he who carves our country drifts? What artist tion into reading an advertisement of so skilled, so delicate of touch, so ethesome patent medicine and heartily real, withal, dares lavish art as we have wished the writer could have heard a it everywhere? The trees that in sumlecture delivered not long ago by Dr. mer made our homes a greenwood "stand forth like athletes stripped for "The age has no patience with triflers the contest." 'Tis now they assert their and abominates laziness. Nothing but individual peculiarities. Their brawny solid metal will gain a hearing with an arms never show so well as now their rug-American audience for any length of ged forms and mottled colors. It was a time. Our people want their money's worth. 'For value received' runs their note of hand. * * Food is demanded, ked boles of her woodland giants against

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[Corrected by Thornton Barnes, Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent, No. 231 North Water St., Philadelphia, Pa.] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1886.

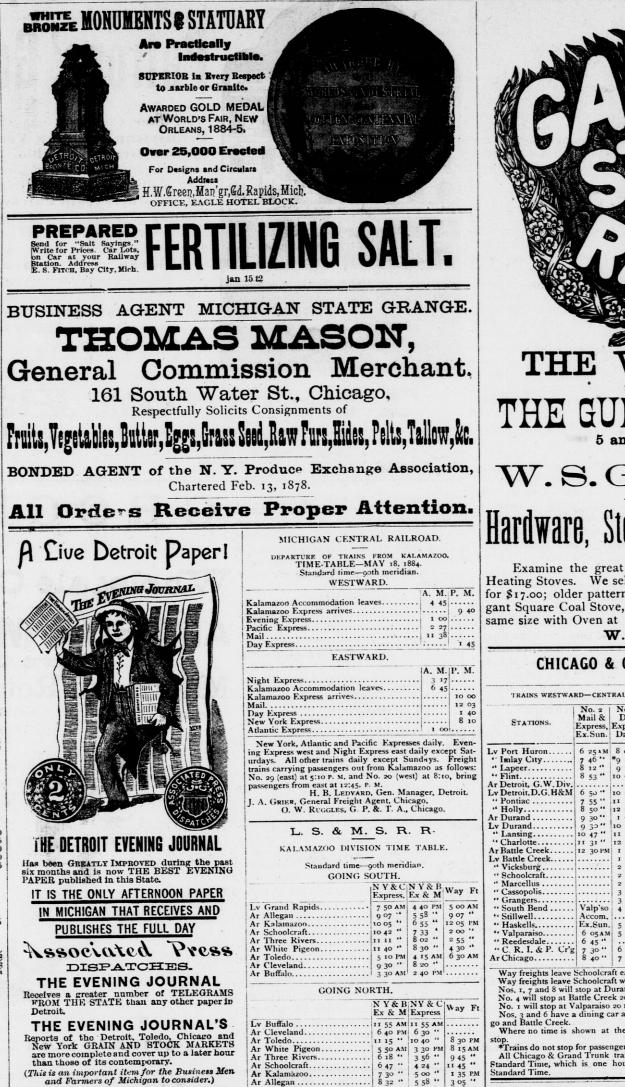
	nilabeli mia,	
DITRE	SUGARS	

I UILL DU GUILLI
Cut Loaf per b
Bulwarized per th
Standard Granulated per D
Standard A White per b
Best White Soft A per
Extra C White per b
Standard B per b
Extra (Vallow Bright per ID
(: Vellow per tb
Brown per the
New Orleans Extra Light per fb

SYRUP AND MOLASSES-In Barrels

1.4

al and the cost of package. COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED.		Night Express. 3 17 Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves. 6 45 Kalamazoo Express arrives. 10 00	TRAINS WESTWARD-	CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME.	TRAINS
Fancy Rio per fb		Mail. 12 03 Day Express 1 40 New York Express. 8 10 Atlantic Express. 1 00	STATIONS. Ma Exp	il & Day Pacific B.Creek ress, Express. Express. Pass'g'r	STATION
Green Laguayra choice per ₹		ing Express west and Night Express east daily except Sat- urdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 20 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring	* Imlay City 7 4 * Lapeer 8 1 * Flint	46 ** *9 10 ,, *9 10 ** 5 18 ** 12 ** 9 28 ** 9 34 ** 5 40 ** 53 ** 10 05 ** 10 10 ** 6 20 **	Lv Chicago ·· C. R. I. & ·· Reedesdal ·· Valparaiso
Roasted Laguayra best per b		passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent. Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. &. T. A., Chicago.	Ar Detroit, G.W. Div. Lv Detroit, D.G. H&M 6 "Pontiac	50 ** 10 20 ** 4 10 ** 10 25 ** 55 ** 11 30 ** 5 35 ** 10 40 ** 50 ** 12 20 PM 6 20 ** 12 30 AM	" Haskells " Stillwell " South Ben " Grangers. " Cassopolis
Imperial per b	THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL	L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.	Lv Durand	30" 10 39" 10 48" 7 20" 47" 11 37" 11 50" 8 28" 31" 12 25AM 9 07" 30 PM 100" 10" 30 PM 1 00" 1 10" 10" 10" 10"	" Marcellus " Schoolcra " Vicksburg Ar Battle Cre Ly Battle Cre
FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.	Has been GREATLY IMPROVED during the past six months and is now THE BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.	Standard time—90th meridian. GOING SOUTH.	" Vicksburg	····· 2 11 " 2 21 " ······ ···· 2 23 " *2 32 " ······	" Charlotte. ' Lansing Ar Durand
 Old Muscatells,	IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER IN MICHIGAN THAT RECEIVES AND	Lv Grand Rapids 7 50 AM 4 40 PM 5 00 AM	" Cassopolis " Grangers " South Bend Va " Stillwell Acc	3 13 3 19 3 38 3 45 lp'so 4 00 4 07 com.	Lv Durand Ar Holly "Pontiac "Detroit Lv Flint
 Seedless, mats, 50 fb per mat 4 70 Ondara, tox, 28 lb	TODEISTIES THE TOLE DAT	Ar Schooldraft. $1042 = 733 = 200$ Ar Three Rivers. $1111 = 802 = 255 = 430$ Ar White Pigeon. $1140 = 830 = 430$	" Valparaiso 6 " Reedesdale 6	05AM 5 32 " 5 52 "	" Lapeer " Imlay Cit
Currants, new, per b. 6/4@ 6% WHOLE SPICES,	DISPATCHES. THE EVENING JOURNAL	Ar Toledo	Ar Chicago	40 " 7 55 " 8 10 " polcraft eastward 4.20 P. M. polcraft westward 9.15 P. M	Nos. 3, 4, Sunday
White 12 Ginger 12	Receives a greater number of TELEGRAMS FROM THE STATE than any other paper in Detroit.	N Y & B NY & C Ex & M Express Way Ft	No. 4 will stop at Battle No. 1 will stop at Valpa Nos. 3 and 6 have a din	Creek 20 minutes for meals.	Pullman P between Chi Bay City, H Toronto, Mo
Cloves 17 Allspice 10 Mage 50	Reports of the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and	Ar Cleveland 6 40 PM 6 30 " Ar Toledo 11 15 " 10 40 " 8 30 PM	Where no time is show stop.		Dining can GEO B. R Traffic M Chu
Nutmegs PURE GROUND SPICES.	are more complete and cover up to a later hour than those of its contemporary.	Ar Three Rivers	All Chicago & Grand T Standard Time, which is	runk trains are run by Central	Cin
" Cinnamon per ib		Grand Rapids 9 50 " 7 15 " 6 58 "			
" Ginger per b	LOCAL NEWS is Bright and Accurate; its EDITORIALS are Independent, Comprehen- sive and Pointed.	All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATTERS. Supt Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.	neau		
Flour sulphur, per lo	THE EVENING JOURNAL Is CLEAN and possesses features of SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES.	German Horse and Cow	of Paints, notwith	standing they are chea s cost NOTHING. W	per than hy? Bec
" " in ¹ / ₄ ¹ / _b packages	AST THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered CARRIER at 10 Cents per Work, or sent MAIL at the rate of \$5.00 per Year, post-	POWDERSI	LEAD AND OIL WE DELIVI	ER 10 GALLON ORI	D WAY. DERS FR
Starch, lump, Duryea's, 40 lb boxes, per lb 434 Gilbert's 434 Goom etry h new DIOCESS		is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased	ING MEN OF T	HE ORDER. A pamp	ohlet, "Ev
Starch, new process, lump	UARUS Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1 \$50 Prize Puzzle, and S parlor games, all for Pets. Game of Authors, 10cts. IVORY CO., Clintonville, Conr.	agents. Its composition is our secret. The reci- pe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is	Masters and Secr	retaries, please name yo	our title ir
Georgia bags, 2 bushels	jan1519	made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phœnix- ville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the	Jan 1 112 P	ATRONS' PAINT W	
tins, per doz	SEEDS FREE to all. You should have it. Best varieties, cole & BRO., Seedsmeu, Fella, Iowa.	while using it. Cows will give more milk and be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also	. 886	PAIL DECORVE	eving that if a
per doz	jan 1544	at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO.,	G	SEED	en his patrons make inquiry of million of Far used them du large portion of
Corn Brooms No 3, per doz	GermanCorn Remover kills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 50s.	181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes		sent FRI my friends	seed they sell warrant (as p Vegetable and E to all who y will find in it (
Lye, Babbitt's, per case of 4 doz	Bean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 565.	boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.		large !	out as early a James J. J
Potash 250 @3 23 Saltpeter, granulated, per ib	Send 50 cents in stamps for my new illustrated pamphlet which tells how to make an Incubator at	HORSES.	G	RAPE VINES Niagar prices fo etc., ST	a, Empire St r first-class sto RAWBERR BLACKBE
d every week, and all orders for groceries are filled at prices quoted.	of the eggs. It also tells all about how to make Ar-	Stock Farm.	(instructions for n	lanting, JOEL
G ERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.	H. S. WALDO, Quincy, III. Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale at \$1.25 per 13	All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of es tablished reputation and reg		MARK	WE
1842. A Proclamation. 1886. Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children-	PLAID SHAWL CIVEN AWAY!	American Stud Books. We have a very large number o imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand	f .		▶
Thurber, have kept the American Agriculturist at the mont for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P.	maufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which he ladies	11	will be sen	t to any address u mailing—we charge	pon rece nothing f
to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the American Agriculturist	in the following manner: Send us as cents for 3 mos. subscription to Farm and Household , a large 32 page illustrated paper, devoted	Annual of all kinds of Seeds, Bulles, Tools, &C. Contains prices, descriptions,	a regular dom as a g	Dinotherium Gigant oat. All of the goods other thing) we cal	rcum in quoted a rry in st
old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly en- larging the Hearth, Household and Juvenile Departments,	to Farm and Household topics, we will send you one of these beau- tiful shawls FREEby mail postpaid, or we will send you one of these beau-	planting directions. illustrations, Colored plates, &c. PRIOES LOW. SEEDS IELIABLE. Livingston's Sons, Columbus, O.	yourself wi	th the idea that we	buy or b
devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sends us \$1.50, the subscription price,	FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartlord. Conn.		because it	day. Morally we dis much cheaper to	re of oe
can Agriculturist Law Book, just published—a compendi- um of everyday law for farmers, mechanics, business men,		Old Sun Tavern in Philadelphia in which the first lodge in N, America was organized and held, Also iarge Illustrated Catalogue of Masonic books and goods with bottom prices, Also offer of first-class	We are 1872, to st	the original Grang	arrect i
yer, It is a large volume, weighing one point matterican and elegastly bound in cloth and gold. The American Agriculturist	In great variety and unlimited quantities, and at prices fa below what others can afford. Southern customers sup nied during the winter from stock stored in my frost proo	fjanr5t2	We han	ndle about everythin rsev. and while our	stock of
to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of	cellars. Sent by mail or express. Price lists fice. Geo Pinney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. jan15t	GREENWOOD STOCK FARM		ive got anything else ad see how near we c	ome to t
ed in the work last year, and we are planning to strong the second secon	Day selling Perfect AMILI SUALES Entirely new in principle. Weigh one ounce to 25 pounds What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales sur-		and the second	MONTGOMERY	WAR
anth table of contents of Law Dook.	Ohio, ot TROPTY ACRES Kalamazoo Celery Land for sale with	B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE,			tion Build
Address Publishers American Agriculturst, 751 Broad- way, New York. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y. DAVID W. JUDD, Pres.t.	Convenient house and improvements. For particulars address 908 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. rsjant	Cass Co., Mich.	F J		CHIC



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JANUARY 15, 1886.

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

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

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

al and the cost of package.		Night Express 3 17 Kalamazoo Accommodation leaves 6 45		16, 1884.
COFFEES-GREEN AND ROASTED. Fancy Rio per th		Kalamazoo Express arrives	TRAINS WESTWARD-CENTRAL MERIDIAN TIME. No. 2 No. 4 No. 6 No. 8 Mail & Day Pacific B.Creel	Mail Limited Atlantic Valp'so
Green Rio extra choice per b		New York Express. 8 10 Atlantic Express. 1 col New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Even-	STATIONS. Express, Express. Express. Pass'g'i Ex.Sun. Daily. Daily. Ex.Sun	Except Express. Express. Accom. Sunday. Daily. Daily. Ex. Sun.
Green Maracabo choice per \mathbb{B}		ing Express west and Night Express east daily except Sat- urdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows:	Lv Port Huron 6 254M 8 05AM 8 05PM 4 10 PM " Imlay City	"C. R. I. & P. Crg. 10 09" 4 20" 9 27" 6 25" "Reedesdale 10 55"
		No. 29 (east) at 5:10 P. M. and No. 20 (west) at 8:10, bring passengers from east at 12:45, P. M. H. B. LEDVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.	"Flint	" Valparaiso 11 50" 5 32" 10 41" \$00" " Haskells 12 07PM 5 46"
Roasted Laguayra best per D		J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.	"Pontiac	" Grangers 1 48"
TEAS		L. S. & M. S. R. R.	Ar Durand 9 30 " 1 05 " 7 05 " 1 20 " Lv Durand 9 30 " 10 39 " 10 48 " 7 20 " " Lansing 10 47 " 11 37 " 11 50 " 8 28 "	" Marcellus 2 45" *1 17"
Young Hyson per 10	THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL	KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE.	Lv Burland 9 33 10 39 10 49 7 20 " Lansing 10 47 11 37 11 50 8 28 "Charlotte 11 31 12 31 12 50 8 28 "Charlotte 11 31 12 11 12 52AM 9 07 Ar Battle Creek 12 30 PM 1 00 1 20 10 10 Lv Battle Creek 12 30 PM 1 20 1 25 10 10	"Vicksburg
FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.	Has been GREATLY IMPROVED during the past six months and is now THE BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.	Standard time—goth meridian. GOING SOUTH.	"Vicksburg	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & \text{Charlotte} 5 38 \\ \cdot & \text{Lansing} 5 38 \\ \cdot & \text{Io } 14 \\ \cdot & \text{Jurrand.} \\ \end{array} $
taisins, New Muscatells, per box\$2 75 Old Muscatells, "	IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER	N Y & C N Y & B Way Ft Lv Grand Rapids	"Grangers	. Ar Holly
 London layers, ½ Doxes	IN MICHIGAN THAT RECEIVES AND PUBLISHES THE FULL DAY	Ar Allegan 9 07 " 5 58 " 9 07 " Ar Allegan 907 " 5 58 " 9 07 " Ar Kalamazoo 1005 " 6 55 " 12 05 PM Ar Schoolcraft 1005 " 6 35 " 12 05 PM	"Stillwell Accom. "Haskells Ex.Sun. 5 15 "	. "Detroit II 45 "
" Ondara, tox, 28 lb 111/2	Associated Press	Ar White Pigeon	"C R I & P. Cr'g 7 20" 6 56" 7 12"	
Prunes, French boxes, per b	DISPATCHES.	Ar Toledo	Ar Chicago	Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 daily. All other trains daily except
WHOLE SPICES. Nack Fepper per b	THE EVENING JOURNAL Receives a greater number of TELEGRAMS WROM THE STATE than any other paper in	GOING NORTH.	Way freights leave Schoolcraft westward 9-15 P. M Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals.	between Chicago and Port Huron, Detroit, East Saginaw,
hite 28 inger 12 innamon 10 invas 17	Detroit.	N Y & B NY & C Way Ft Lv Buffalo 11 55 AM 11 55 AM	No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a dining car attached between Chica go and Battle Creek.	Dining cars on 3 and 6 West of Battle Creek.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	THE EVENING JOURNAL'S Reports of the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and New York GRAIN AND STOCK MARKETS	Ar Cleveland 6 40 PM 6 30 " Ar Toledo 11 15 " 10 40 " 8 30 PM	Where no time is shown at the stations trains will no stop.	ot GEO B. REEVE. W. J. SPICER, Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill. Detroit Mich.
PURE GROUND SPICES.	are more complete and cover up to a later nour than those of its contemporary.	Ar White Pigeon 5 50 AM 3 30 PM 8 15 AM Ar Three Rivers 6 18 ** 3 56 ** 9 45 ** Ar Schoolcraft 6 47 ** 4 24 ** 11 45 **	Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Easter	E. P. KEARY, Agent, Schoolcraft, Mich.
ure Pepper, black, per b	(This is an important item for the Business Men and Farmers of Michigan to consider.)	Ar Kalamazoo 7 30 5 00 1 35 PM Ar Allegan 8 32 5 58 3 05 3 05 Grand Rapids 9 50 7 15 6 58 6 58	Standard Time.	
• Cloves per b	THE EVENING JOURNAL'S LOCAL NEWS is Bright and Accurate; its EDITORIALS are Independent, Comprehen-	All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line, M. E. WATTLES.	Reduction in	Price of Paints.
GROCERS' SUNDRIES.	sive and Pointed.	Supt Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.	THE PATRONS' PAINT WORK	S have made another reduction in the price
Sola, 112 lb kgr, pc b	THE EVENING JOURNAL Is CLEAN and possesses Features of SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES.	German Horse and Cow	even if the others cost NOTHING.	eaper than any other Paints in the market, Why? Because TEN THOUSAND PAT-
" " 10 bb boxes	THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered	POWDERSI	LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE C	T FOUR TIMES AS LONG AS WHITE DLD WAY.
rr starch, Gilbert's, per b	MAIL at the rate of \$5.00 per Year, post- repaid.	This powder has been in use many ycars. It	WE DELIVER 10 GALLON OR	DERS FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR DE- T PICTURE OF SOME OF THE LEAD-
	CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 ele- gant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1850 Frize Puzzle, and	is largely used by the farmers of Pennsylvania, and the Patrons of that State have purchased	ING MEN OF THE ORDER. A pan	nphlet, "Everyone their own Painter," sam- sand Patrons, etc., free upon application.
cch, new process, lump	Sparior games, all for lots. Game of Authors, 1850 Prize Puzzle, and NORY CO., Clintonville, Conc.	over 100,000 pounds through their purchasing agents. Its composition is our secret. The reci- pe is on every box and 5-pound package. It is	Masters and Secretaries, please name	your title in writing.
ain bags, 2 bushels	Janisto	made by Dr. Oberholtzer's Sons & Co., Phœnix- ville, Pa. It helps to digest and assimilate the	Jan 1 t12 PATRONS' PAINT	WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.
tins, per doz	SEEDShare Garden Guide SEEDShare it. Best varieties, cole & BRO., Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.	food. Horses will do more work with less food while using it. Cows will give more milk and	FAI	R AND SQUARE DEALING.
tins, per doz		be in better condition. It keeps poultry healthy and increases the production of eggs. It is also of great value to them while molting. It is sold	1886 GREGORY'S	elieving that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow- men his patrons are his best advertisers. I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers. Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past 'hirty years. Raising "
ber doz	jan154 Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & #	at the lowest possible wholesale prices by R. E. JAMES, Kalamazoo; GEO. W. HILL & CO.,		
nn Brooms No 3, per doz 1 90 No. 4,	Glenn's Sulphur Roap heals & beautifies, 254, GermanCorn Remover kills Corns & Bunions	80 Woodbridge St., Detroit; THOS. MASON, 181 Water St., Chicago, Ill.; and ALBERT	CATALOCUL States	seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness w Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be EE to all who write for it. Among an immense varie'y
" No. 6, "	Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye-Black and Brown, 506. Fike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 256	STEGEMAN, Allegan. Put up in 60-lb. boxes (loose). Price EIGHT CENTS per lb., 30-lb.	sont F	EEE to all who write for it. Among an immense varie'v is will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead C ^{ab} about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as James J. H. Gregory, Marbichead, Mass.
ye, Babbitt's, per case of 4 doz	Bean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 56.	boxes of 6 5-lb. packages, TEN CENTS per lb.		
tash	MAKE YOUR OWN INCUBATOR. Send 50 cents in stamps for my new illustrated	PERCHERON HORSES.	GRAPE VINES	ara, Empire State, and all the best varieties. Low for first-class stock. Jewell, Parry, May King, TR AWBERRIES (several varieties \$2 for 100) 5, BLACKBERRIES, ac. Plants by mail a fth colored plates, Free, contains \$1, \$2, \$3 and rolanting. JOEL HORNER & SON. Merchantville. N. J.
NOTEThe above quotations are carefully correct- levery week, and all orders for groceries are filled prices quoted.	pamphlet which tells how to make an Incubator at a very small cost that will hatch over 90 per cent of the eggs. It also tells all about how to make Ar-	Island Home	specialty. Descriptive Catalorue, w	the colored plates, Free, contains \$1, \$2, \$3 and rolanting, JOEL HORNER & SON, Merchantville, N.J.
FRMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and	of the eggs. It also tells all about how to make Ar- tificial Mothers, Egg Testers, etc. They are all simple, easy to make and do excellent work, and are guaranteed reliable. Address	Grosse Isle, Mich.		
satisfaction guaranteed; address, SILL & REEVE, Dexter, Mich.	H. S. WALDO, Quincy, Ill. Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale at \$1.25 per 13	get of sires and dams of es- tablished reputation and reg		WELL!
42. A Proclamation. 1886.	jan15t4	istered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of		**
now Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children-	PLAID SHAWL CIVEN AWAY! Through the failure of a large maufacturer of Cashmere Pattern Fringe Shawis, there has come into	imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand	The second Children No.	38, for Fall and Winter, 1885,
the great start of control and a function of the front wenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. wey, Seth Green, and other writers. We propose to add he hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the	our hands a large consignment of	Janita SAVAGE & FARNOM, Detroit, Mich.	will be sent to any address	anothing for the book. It is now
American Agriculturist	Earm and Household, a large	Annual of all kinds of Seeder, Rulha, Toola, &C.	dom as a goat. All of the good	the anoted therein (not in the goat
ad and revered, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as an ime friend and counselor. We are accordingly en- ing the Hearth, Household and Juvenile Departments,	The state of the s	Lontains prices, descriptions,	but in the other thing) we co	re cannot save you money on all
adding other features, so that it is to be north this time	to Farm and Household operating and Household operating and the will send you one of these bases or we will send you one of these bases or we will send you one of these bases or we will send y shawls and y sub- or we will send shawls and y sub- or money refunded. Address	Low, SEEDS KELLARDLE. Livingston's Sons, Columbus, O. 100'0 Originators of Acme, Paragon, Perfection, Pavor 100'0 Originators of Acme, Pavor 100'0 Originators o	Light that and and some	buy or borrow. We are here to will find us at the business end are of benefit to the community,
buward, essentially a Home Ferminical, as well as other devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sends us \$1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for posting book, making \$1.65 in all, will re- ceive the American Agriculturist for 1886, and the Ameri- ceive the American Agriculturist for 1886, and the Ameri-	FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford. Conn		- because it is much cheaper to	ouy goods of us than to seem of
is the second point of	janıştz	FREE TO F.A.M. Fine Colored Engraving of the Old Sun Tavern in Philadelphia in which the first logic In N. America was organized and held. Also large Ilinatrated Catalogue of Massenic books and possible with bottom prices. Also offer of fint-disas business to F.A.M., Masonic Fullkhers and Manufacturers,731 Broadway,New Yorb	1872 to supply the consume	nge Supply House, organized in er direct with all classes of goods
anufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own law- er, It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in cloth and gold. The American	EVERCREENS ! In great variety and unlimited quantities, and at prices f below what others can afford. Southern customers su	ar biasonic Publishers and Manufacturers, 731 Broadway, New York	at Wholesale Prices in quant	ing known to mankind and part
Agriculturist	plied during the winter from stock stored in my frost pro cellars. Sent by mail or express. Price lists free, Geo	p- ofjanr5t2	- of New Jersey, and while out	r stock of Tomostones is not com-
o yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of	Pinney, Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. janiy	STOCK FARM	that we have got anything els Guide," and see how near we	come to the truth, or call and see
oo presents to workers this year. Send for confidential	Day selling Perfect FAMILY SCALE	Poland China Swine a Specialty.		y WARD & CO.,
Subscription price \$1.50 a year; single numbers, 15 cents. Send five cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law book.		it, Breeders Stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Correction invited.		VABASH AVENUE,
with table of contents of Law book. Canvassers wanted everywhere. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broad- may, New York. SAM'L BURNHAM, See'y.	FORTY ACRES Kalamazoo Celery Land for sale wi	B. G. BUELL, LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE,	King Stream and the second	sition Building,
way, New York. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y. DAVID W. IUDD. Pres t.	L convenient house and improvements. For partic	Und Cage Co Mich	1 personal and a second and a	CHICAGO, ILL.

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