

# GRANGE VISITOR

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

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## Agricultural Department.

### The Forsaken Farm House.

Against the wooded hills it stands,  
Ghost of a dead home, staring through  
Its broken lights on wasted lands,  
Where old-time harvests grew.

Unploughed, unown, by scythe the unshorn,  
The poor forsaken farm-fields lie,  
Once rich and rife with golden corn  
And pale green breadths of rye.

Of healthful herb and flower bereft,  
The garden plot no housewife keeps,  
Through weeds and tangle only left  
The snake, its tenant, creeps.

A lilac spray, once blossom clad,  
Sways bare before the empty rooms;  
Beside the roofless porch a sad,  
Pathetic red rose blooms.

His track, in mould and dust of drouth,  
On floor and hearth the squirrel leaves,  
And in the fireless chimney's mouth  
His web the spider weaves.

The leaning barn about to fall  
Resounds no more on husking eves;  
No cattle low in yard or stall,  
No thresher beats his sheaves.

So sad, so drear! It seems almost  
Some haunting Presence makes its sign;  
That down yon shadowy lane some ghost  
Might drive his spectral kine!

J. G. Whittier in the Atlantic.

### The Droppings of Fowls.

EDITOR OF THE GRANGE VISITOR.—I keep nearly one hundred hens and carefully keep the droppings of the roost, but I do not know how it should be applied as a fertilizer. Should it be applied as a top dressing or mixed with something else and be applied as other manures? Please answer in the VISITOR and send a copy of the same to, and count me as a subscriber. I will remit the subscription price on receipt of the paper. Yours truly, S. W. LA DUE, Coral, Mich., March 8, 1886.

The above letter was referred by the editor of the VISITOR to Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and we have from him the following timely answer:

"The droppings of fowls make a very strong or concentrated fertilizer. If placed into hills with seed corn it often does more harm than good, as the fertilizer is so condensed that it kills the young roots.

"During winter or at any time while it is accumulating, keep boxes of very dry earth or muck handy and shovel some into the bottom of the roosting place every week or so, thus increasing the bulk of the fertilizer two or three times, or more. This prevents the escape of ammonia, saving the manure, and dilutes it suitable for use on the land and makes the coop healthier for fowls. Shovel it over once or twice before using, breaking up the lumps well. Sow broadcast and cultivate or harrow in so it will be near the surface."

**About Farmers' Book-keeping.**  
[Read before Woodland Lake Grange by A. G. Smith.]

Our Worthy Lecturer has placed my name on the program of entertainment for this evening assigning to me the subject of keeping of farm accounts, or, in other words, book-keeping as applied to the business of the farm. Now, permit me to state that I am not competent to deal with this subject as its importance demands, from the fact that I have never studied the science or learned the art of book-keeping, still I may be able to present a few thoughts upon the subject that may be of some use to the members of this Grange.

We find from observation, and from dealing with business men, that all of them, and especially those who are most successful, practice a thorough system of book-keeping, many of them employing a person called a book-keeper for that purpose; and why? Why in order that they may have a thorough knowledge of their business, so that they may know how to systematize, plan and manage it, in order to make it successful and remunerative. They know, at the close of each year, at least, just what their receipts are, just what their expenses are, and consequently just what their gain or loss has been during the year. Having the year's transactions and their results all there before them, they can go to work intelligently and plan their next year's business, so that they may be reasonably sure of success. Now I think I may safely say that the man that does not thus keep track of his business by a thorough system of accounts is doing business in a loose and slipshod manner, and will sooner or later come to grief; and this man is a representative of nine-tenths of our farmers. They plow and sow, reap and mow, and carry on the business of the farm from year to year, without any ac-

tual knowledge as to what crops return a profit, or if any of them do; and you ask them at the end of the year how much they have made during the year and they can't tell you, but guess they have gained a little; don't know. Now this is all wrong. A farmer, by keeping a thorough system of accounts, may know just how much profit or loss there is on every crop he raises, and with this knowledge he can conduct his farm operations so as to make them a success. Now a few thoughts in regard to keeping farm accounts. My idea would be to make a plat or map of the farm; number each field and open a debtor and credit account with each, the same to be known by its number. Then charge up to each field what the land is worth. This gives the amount you have invested in each field. Now you propose to plant field No. 1 to corn. You haul manure on to that field. Charge it with half price of the manure; also expense of plowing, fitting, planting, seeding, cultivating, hoeing, cutting, husking, hauling and cribbing, taxes and interest and you have the actual cost of the crop. Now credit the field with the number of bushels of corn raised and the value of the fodder, and you have the returns from the field; the balance will show the profit or loss. Treat each field in the same way and you will know what crops pay and what do not. Also keep a cash account of all that you receive and all you pay out and what for. This will show where to curtail expenses, if that should be necessary. Also take an invoice at the end of each year of farm stock, teams, tools, hay, grain, provisions, stalks, straw, improvements, &c., then deduct all indebtedness and you will know just about how much you are worth financially. Now I believe that any farmer of ordinary good judgment, blessed with fair health, energy and push, by adopting such a system of accounts as I have tried to present for your consideration, joining the Grange and subscribing for and reading good agricultural papers, thus keeping up with the times, will or may become a successful farmer.

**Topics for Talk.**  
PATRONS.—Inasmuch as about ninety-nine one hundredths of what we know has been told us by others, why not, in the few weeks before planting time comes, give our experience in the VISITOR in the branch of farming that we have been most successful in. For instance, how we prepare the ground, what kind of tools we use, how much seed we plant or sow, and how we cultivate. Celery has become almost a necessity in every well regulated family. Will some of those that know just how to raise and keep it successfully through the winter and spring, tell us how they do it. By giving details you will help many who are anxious to raise it but don't know how to. Onions is another crop that nearly every farmer has tried to raise in quantities all the way from a few fragrant young onions for the table, early in the spring, to a dozen acres for the market. I have had some experience in this line and will try and tell you in the next VISITOR how I raised more than one thousand bushels per acre. Let us, at the same time, hear you tell how you have done the same thing and perhaps we may both learn something that will enable us to do better than ever before. Let us do more as our Sisters are doing. When they succeed in making something good to eat they put it into the VISITOR and how often we are made to rejoice in our own homes for what our wives have learned from their experience. In a recent article on potatoes and how to raise them, I saw recommended to plant twenty-five bushels per acre. I would sooner plant that amount on three acres. Let us know, some of you that raise large quantities, which amount is the nearest right. The subjects that interest us are sure to interest others, let it be about the gardens, farm, poultry yard, household, or even the question of compound interest. I find, however, no authority beyond Bro. Hill for casting the stigma on our first parent of being a Bloated Bond Holder. But there is the best of authority for saying that in an early day he made a corner in raising Cain and it has been a great monopoly in his family since that time. The production has been compounded and kept at interest at a large per cent. for so long a time that there seems to be enough for all practical purposes were the world a thousand times larger than it is.

May the Grange be the means of breaking up this business by replacing it with that Sweeter and better kind of Cain the fruits of which we all love so much.  
O. R. E.

### A Word About Pedigrees.

Who has not seen animals with pedigrees that if written out would not reach way back across the water to their native heath, which animals were not worth their transportation. Is not that a good idea of scoring and registering fowls. Any fowl which scores 85 out of a possible 100 points, is entitled to registration. The value of the fowl increases as its scoring approximates 100. The term "standard" in trotting stock furnishes another example. Any horse which trots in 2:30 is standard under the rules (though not necessarily "standard bred.") Do not these examples show that we are coming to the practical idea of registering stock, namely: registering their performances and valuing them accordingly. The American Jersey Cattle Club established rules for the use of breeders of that stock scoring each point one, two, five or ten, according to its importance, the total scoring making 100 or perfection. They might have properly extended the idea, making the production of a given number of pounds of butter on a given amount of feed essential to record. Something like a scale of points is or ought to be used in judging all animals. Why not make it the criterion? This would tend to weed out worthless animals.

By scoring the animal and recording it with its registration one may always see how different animals of the same breed will nick as breeders term it. Any stockman knows that two animals of equal individual merit may be mated and the result not be as good as either one. If the scoring was recorded an examination would teach the breeder more than years of experience.

If the executive committees of State affairs would offer as liberal premiums for American bred stock which reaches a certain fixed standard as for foreign bred stock, it would solve the problem how to bring out the farmers stock, furnish an incentive to breeders, and the ambition of working toward a fixed ideal standard. Breeders would bank themselves together receiving the benefits of association, of friendly rivalry and interchange of thoughts and methods. Agricultural papers and stock journals would aid such a movement, not only because they represent the rank and file of farmers, but because it should offer added patronage. Thus the skillful breeding of American bred, general purpose, acclimated stock would be a real El Dorado and not an ideal Utopia.  
E. W. S.

**THRASHING CORN.**—We have a method of harvesting which we have never seen mentioned, but which we like ever so much; it beats a corn husker all out of sight. We put the corn in bundles as cut, and set it in pretty large shocks, and when well cured, on a bright day, we draw it to the barns and run stalks, corn and all through an ordinary wheat threshing machine with the concave dropped down, and prepared on purpose. The machine is run by steam, the corn is fed butt end first, and is husked, shelled and cleaned all at one operation and in first-class style. No corn is left among the stalks, and the big parts of these are so broken that they can be run with the straw carrier into the mows, and, mixed with a little straw, keep in the best condition. It is no large day's work to thresh from 500 to 800 bushels of shelled corn.—Ex.

**KEEP A LOOKOUT AHEAD FOR THE WORK THAT WILL HAVE TO BE DONE IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS, AND IF THERE IS ANYTHING WHICH CAN BE DONE TOWARD ADVANCING IT, EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY.** Remember that time will be precious after the plow starts again, and there will be no profit in stopping work to cut wood for the kitchen fire, or to mend up harnesses or carts.

Manure should be put around rhubarb roots and small fruits, and upon the asparagus beds, as soon as the ground thaws, if it was not done last fall. All of them will bear liberal manuring, and will pay well for it.

To know what they are eating, the city consumers of butter should buy directly of the dairymen. The grocery-men buy to sell and that which affords the most profit is just what they are going to sell.

A REPORT from the Secretary of Traverse District Grange, No. 17, of a two days' meeting held at Monroe Center on the 11th and 12th of March justifies the conclusion that the Granges of that district are thoroughly in earnest in Grange work. Important questions were discussed and an excellent program presented and adopted for discussion at the next meeting of this District Grange to be held at the Hall of Inland Grange June 11th and 12th. Twenty-one new members of the District Grange were instructed in the fifth degree.

THE first and second numbers of *The Forum* have come to our table. We have given them such examination as enables us to say it is a new monthly that will from its first issue take rank with the old *North American Review*. And higher praise from our standpoint we could not utter. It is the same in size and price and is issued monthly by the Forum Publishing Co., 97 Fifth Avenue, New York. We shall give a review of these two numbers in our next issue.

WE TAKE pleasure in calling attention to the changed advertisement, in this issue, of A. Vandenberg, of Grand Rapids. We are personally acquainted with the gentleman and with his work. He will furnish just the goods in kind and quality that he offers every time. Any Patron wanting a single harness should read his "ad" and order a harness within the time limited.

## Notices of Meetings.

THE next session of the Clinton County Pomona Grange, No. 25, will be held at Dallas Grange Hall on Wednesday, April 21, 1886, commencing at 10:30 A. M. Morning session will consist of the usual routine of reading and adopting minutes. Reports of Subordinate Granges, committees, &c. Afternoon session, 1:30 P. M.  
Address of welcome, Bro. P. T. Jolly.  
Response, Dorr K. Stowell.  
Music, Dallas Grange choir.  
Essay by Sister E. J. Parkes.  
Selection, Ida Freeman.  
Declamation, Chas. Sowle.  
Essay Mrs. Libbie Steward.  
Autobiography, Mrs. Ann E. Rice.  
Declamation, O. F. Plowman.  
Essay, Mrs. Adaline Brown.  
Recitation, Sister Jennie.  
Paper, W. J. Hammond.  
The benefits of co-operation, Cortland Hill.  
Question, Resolved, That it would be beneficial to the American people for the Grange and Knights of Labor to co-operate—Discussion led by J. H. Bush and Bro. Pease.  
EVENING SESSION, 7:30 P. M.  
Music.  
Essay, Miranda Crampton.  
Selection, Harrison Sutton.  
Declamation, Frank Cann.  
Song, Emma Rice, Minnie Brown.  
Recitation, F. S. Brooks.  
Selection, Mrs. Mary O. Carew.  
By request the liquor question of last meeting is held over. The public are cordially invited to attend the evening meeting.  
J. D. RICHMOND, Lecturer.

ON account of the prevalence of diphtheria at Moline, Allegan Co., Mich., the annual meeting of Allegan County Grange will be postponed until further notice.  
T. C. BUSKIRK,  
Brazley, Mich., March 27.

THE next meeting of the Calhoun County Grange will be held at Battle Creek Grange hall on Thursday, April 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is its program of literary exercises:  
Discussions:  
Ought Congressman O'Donnell's sugar bill to become a law? If not, what legislation on the subject is proper?—Bros. Wm. S. Simons, E. W. Brown, Abram Minges.  
Will it pay to bale and ship hay?—George C. Hicks, Job Manby, John Allen.  
How may washing day be made easier?—Sisters Onyx Adams, Marvin, and Brown.  
Can we endorse the "Declaration of Principles" of the Knights of Labor?—Perry Mayo, F. B. Garratt, and E. H. Hicks.  
Resolved, That none but American citizens should be allowed to own American soil.—S. E. Woodworth, C. C. Pooman, and L. A. Randall.  
How may the efficiency of our common schools be increased?—Sisters John Woodworth, Jane B. Hicks, and Bro. Onyx Adams.  
Is plaster as at present manufactured beneficial to our land? Does salt as a fertilizer pay? If so, on what crops and soils?—C. H. Marvin, Jonathan Johnson.  
Does it pay the farmer to keep bees?—Thos. Webb, C. B. Convis and A. W. Lee.  
A report from each Subordinate Grange is also expected.  
C. C. McDERMID.

THE next meeting of Berrien County Pomona Grange will be held at the hall of Buchanan Grange at Buchanan on Tuesday, April 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. The afternoon session of this day will be an open meeting at which the following program will be presented:  
An address by Hon. C. G. Luce, Master of Michigan State Grange.  
Essay by Miss Anna Ragatz, of Benton Harbor Grange; subject, "Who is Afraid in the Dark?"  
Essay by Mrs. Nellie Royce, of Mt. Hope Grange; subject, "Life's Influences."  
Recitation by Wm. H. Cook, of Bainbridge Grange.  
The public are cordially invited to attend.  
G. V. WILSON.



## Horticulture.

## Fruits and Flowers.

[Extracts from a paper read before Oakland County Horticultural Society by Mrs. F. E. Odell.]

The wild grape appears to have been the first fruit authentically recognized as indigenous to American soil. Other fruits were imported by the early settlers from different European countries. The apple, pear, plum and hardy English varieties were planted by them in Virginia, while the Germans and French introduced the European vine stocks. From the fruit record we gather the following, "California owes the abundant vintage of to-day, to the enterprise of the Jesuits." There is no authentic record of the establishment of nurseries for the exclusive rearing of fruit trees, until the year 1800; when they were estimated at four or five." It is difficult to arrive at any statistics of this branch of the industry, for no reliable record has been kept, with the one exception of Michigan, which, in 1874, returned a statement as to its orchards, and the fruit harvest of that year, in which the money value was estimated at \$3,537,278 and the revenue from the grape vine alone, as \$22,015. "Considering this estimate and deducting from it an approximate idea of the relation of the fruit crop to the extent of the whole country, the conclusion of the whole crop of the Union lies at the sum of \$46,724,293, at that date, 1874. "Plant life occurs over the whole surface of the globe under the most opposite conditions."

Fourteen hundred species were known by the Greeks and Romans, and the aggregate number assumed by Naturalists is 133,000. One of the important features of plants should be considered in their natural distribution over the earth, and in the fact, notwithstanding an uninterrupted land communication exists, the diversity of species is almost as striking as between countries separated by broad oceans.

Flowers, beautiful flowers! what of them? Nations have symbolized their use from time immemorial. "The Greeks are the first users of whom we have any trustworthy record." They carried it to a very high degree using them as types of everything interesting, public as well as private. In earlier times floriculture was cultivated by the nations of continental Europe, but after the decline of Rome little attention was paid to it. "Its study was revived during the middle ages and it received great development at the hands of the Roman church."

Flowers have had an important part in all mythologies. Oak was the patriot's crown, bay the poets, and the myrtle the crown for beauty. The olive was the token of peace, as was the ivy the emblem of Bacchus. The fleur-de-lis the emblem of France, the thistle of Scotland, and the shamrock of Ireland. We interrogate nature and all her forms of creation by the awakened powers of comprehension which we possess. The Mollusk inhabitants of the briny deep, encased within their narrow shell-homes, eke out their life span, all unaware of the teeming millions of other floating lives and their broader freedom, fed and nourished by the same elements. We may in stupidity and darkness utilize the gifts with which we are endowed like the blind owl and all unlike the majestic eagle that soars in mid air beneath the glaring light of day, breathing the atmosphere of countless beauties. Individually we are either touched and quickened to pure thoughts and pleasing sensations by the loveliness offered us, by the universal plenitude of the flowering kinds growing in profusion wherever favorable conditions permit, or we pass them by unconscious of the soul-inspiring language they impart. We so truly recognize the cheering thought of the possibility of awakening the inner perceptions to something higher and better—from the least to the greatest—even in a single act of kindness. All along the line of life occurrences might be rehearsed wherein the hearts and lives of earth's children are cheered and brightened by bud and bloom. We doubt if there is one among us now who holds not in cherished remembrance some fair form of nature's rarest workmanship as emblems of life's dearest hopes. Snowy white as the orange fresh bloom, worn at the altar's shrine, with a gentle hope of peace and joy. Or, commingling in hue and tint, as varied as the glow of the sunset hour, we inhale their pure, sweet fragrance, and lovingly strew them over the still, cold forms of our sacred dead, as precious tokens of the love we have known. Realizing, with a spirit of thankfulness, and a just sense of gratitude, the bestowal of these beneficent gifts, for our greatest good, by the Supreme intelligence, we pause to question their highest meaning, and the underlying principles developing the noblest types of manhood and womanhood. Much is being said about beautifying home and making it attractive to the young—the one grand central object, beside which all others should prove secondary. In rearing the youths of our land we give to the world her people. And we now ask wherein lies the true secret of moral and virtuous lives? Is it found in the abundance and perfectness with which we surround ourselves? or in being rightly educated to obey the divine law of self-denial and even in the midst of the world's choicest productions to become master

of excess? Have we not all known examples in life, where young men and women were reared in affluence from infancy? In homes where beauty and refined taste lent a charming touch throughout. The choicest works of artistic minds, the perfect model from the sculptor's hand, and rare exotics of every clime, met the admiring view; and yet, from within these luxurious homes we beheld the children corrupted by sin and vice while, from homes of scantiness and want, with the beautiful landscapes of nature and their faultless colorings seen in broad expanse as their nearest accessions, the offspring of these lowly habitations have arisen to fill the most honored stations in life.

Chastened in youth, guided by truth in maturer years, and the revelations of the inner consciousness, wherein may dwell the attending forces of pure desires and unselfish acts, we may govern and modify our needs and requirements as subservient to that light exemplified by the "gentle Nazarene" having not where to lay His head," yet He called to himself "legions of angels." When we shall have grown to this degree of mastery over self, then shall we possess the key which unlocks nature's richest treasures, whether found in the face of a tiny flower or among the choicest gems. So shall our Nation aid in bringing about the reign of equal prosperity, and a wise dominating power over her people,—when the sovereigns of that rule shall have embodied the principles of equity and justice in their constitutional acts, governing with as strict a moral sense of rectitude as is demanded of her citizens.

At the funeral obsequies of her eminent and respected dead, the most beautiful floral designs conceived by the human mind, are proffered as tributes of respect to their lives. And, when the great fostering power, we term government, shall have become a living entity of the perfect forms of trust and fellowship we desire, then shall we weave garlands and festoon flowers as truly emblematical of the patriot's crown, the victor's triumph and the nation's freedom from wrong-doing as well as international wrongs. Let us gather unto ourselves the knowledge that, as we cultivate the most exquisite forms of vegetable life—be they fruits or flowers—we impregnate the atmosphere—that fountain of life containing invisible substances analogous to all those found in organic structures—with a subtle spiritual life or aroma, that again unites and assimilates with our life and spiritual forces. Thus the husbandman, as he turns the sod, to repeat the broadcast spread of grain for the growth of substantial needs, or the horticulturalist who plants and prunes the tree and shrub, bearing fruits and flowers, is each not only aiding in sustaining the outward forms with which we are clothed but a life within, immortal and unperishable; while to dame nature is given, with every repeated round, a still more refining process and expression of interior forces.

Then for a grand and useful purpose are we assembled; questioning the best methods of culture, of the vast area of plant kinds and species known to us. And, as we exchange thoughts, and inculcate new ideas in regard to their growth and increase, may we not, in the walks of life, remain indifferent to relative questions and issues affecting humanity. Linked hand in hand, and dwellers beneath the same roof of universal welfare, are vital moral subjects commanding equal interest and attention with those of financial success. As we newly begin to construct homes, and ornament their surroundings, or sit beneath our own vine and fig-tree after years of hard toil and labor, the lesson of well-balanced efforts and purposes, if obeyed, will bring the adjunct of harmony and good will, and "well done thou faithful ones." And the bounteousness of nature's yield will be ours to properly enjoy.

"In all places, then, and in all seasons, Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings, Teaching us by most persuasive reasons How akin they are to human things." "And with child-like, credulous affection, We behold their tender buds expand; Emblems of our own great resurrection, Emblems of the bright and better land." —Longfellow.

"Of all the agencies which are at work to elevate those who labour with their hands, there is none so promising as the present co-operative movement." —John Stuart Mill.

## 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 copy of National 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.

## Communications.

## California Letter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15, 1886.

We have been almost three months in California thus escaping the severe winter and storms of the east. The weather continues lovely, thermometer about 65 degrees, with a variation of not over ten degrees during the year. No other country in the world has such an even and lovely climate. Only think of having (as we have here) strawberries, string beans, cucumbers, cauliflower, new potatoes and all other kind of vegetables, fresh from the garden, the middle of February. Sheep shearing has commenced and new wool is in the market. As spring (in Michigan) is near at hand, it becomes necessary for us to leave this charming climate and return to our home in that good old State,—old, for fifty years of our lives have been spent there and there we expect to end our days. Were we to change our residence to some other State this would certainly be our choice. Mrs. W. is rather anxious to return in time to see "the beautiful snow" before it takes its final departure. Our time has been so fully occupied since our last notes were written, in visiting places of interest in and about the city and country, that we scarcely know where to begin or what to write. But will say that we climbed the hills in the south part of the city and back of the old Mission Dolores, established 110 years ago, and from those highland points had a fine view of the southern part of the city, passed the county house and water works, visited the cemeteries, now in their gorgeous but solemn beauty, and spent half a day at Golden Gate Park. This, a few years since, was a barren waste of sand and rocks, now being converted into a beautiful park, which, in the near future, will undoubtedly excel in magnitude and grandeur any other in the country. Visiting the Cliff House we saw hundreds of the monstrous sea lions sunning themselves on the rocks, or gamboling in the sea. A hundred feet above the Cliff House and two hundred above the ocean, is a beautiful garden of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers. There are hundreds of pieces of statuary and fine walks and drives winding through the grounds. From this elevation, stretching away to the south and west, a splendid view of the broad Pacific is had, including the Farallon Islands 35 miles distant, while below the roll of the surf, the barking of sea lions is heard, and visitors are seen chasing or being chased by the advancing or retreating waves. On our right is the celebrated Golden Gate, perhaps a mile broad. Ships and steamers were passing in and out, among them the City of New York bound for China, 8,000 miles away. We visited the Presidio which is the headquarters of the United States army of the Pacific. The barracks, grounds and drives are all kept in nice order, and the fortifications commanding the Gate, are formidable. We ascended Telegraph Hill, situated in the north part of the city. It is 300 feet high and visitors reach its summit by cable cars at an angle of about 45 degrees. From this point we have a magnificent view of the city with its hundreds of spires and the busy throng below. Stretching away to the south lies the beautiful bay of San Francisco, upon whose waters all the marine of the world might ride in safety. Before us are seen the huge ships riding at anchor, while steamers, tugs, ferry-boats and tiny skiffs dot the bay in every direction. Across the bay are seen the cities of Oakland, Alameda and numerous villages, and 35 miles east Mt. Diablo, 3,848 feet high, is seen. Thirty-three years ago we stood upon this same hill top, then a wild, bare knob, with the little city of a few thousand inhabitants, lying near its base. Now it is a great city of 300,000 people, forcing its way for miles over the hills and far out into the bay. The same Golden Gate stands ajar, the same Goat Island lies undisturbed in the bay, the same headlands and hilltops look familiar—all else how changed! We crossed the Bay to Tiburon, from thence through beautiful parks, long tunnels, across salt meadows and waterways to Petaluma, 50 miles northwest. It is a fine city of 4,000 inhabitants and is also reached by steamers, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. We also paid a flying visit to Santa Clara County. About San Jose and Santa Clara village (which are really one city) are the finest farming lands we have seen. It seems to be of unsurpassed fertility, and wonderful are its products. Wheat and barley are knee high and volunteer grain also. This is cut for hay and yields two tons per acre. San Jose is a fine city of 18,000 people. We met Bro. I. A. Wilcox at Santa Clara and accompanied him to his home two miles distant. He has a fine fruit farm largely devoted to strawberry culture of which he has 40 acres. His pear orchard numbers several thousand trees. Four artesian wells furnish water for irrigating purposes. Our short visit to Bro. Wilcox's pleasant home and family, was very agreeable, indeed. We accompanied Brother and Sister W. to San Jose Grange, Feb. 6, when, for the first time since we left home, we had the pleasure of meeting with a Grange. This Grange has over 100 members of intelligent, enterprising members, whose influence here is apparent. Bro. W. insisted upon our staying a week that he might show

us more fully the products and wonders of this famous Santa Clara Valley. As we had promised to attend Ternescal Grange in Oakland in the evening, we could not comply, and reluctantly took leave of those kind friends and departed for that city, where we met a small band of earnest workers in the good cause. Though their numbers are not large they seem to have abiding faith in the principles and success of the Order. Bro. A. T. Dewy, of the Pacific Rural Press Publishing Company, is Master of this Grange. Patrons or members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who intend visiting California at the time of the coming reunion in August, will do well to address him at 552 Market street, San Francisco, California. Last Saturday, in company with Bros. Dewy and Chester, we visited Eden Grange at Hayward's, 20 miles southeast of the city. This is a fine village, with large fruit farms in front, (now in bloom), while back of the village is a succession of green hills dotted with farm houses and groups of the dark green Eucalyptus trees. Here we met a goodly number of enthusiastic Patrons whose watchword is "onward," who propose to stand for their rights and fight it out on that line if it takes years to win.

We have met other Patrons while here among them Bro. I. C. Steele, Past Master of California State Grange, with whom we visited the Grangers Bank of California. It has a capital of \$1,000,000, owned and managed by Patrons. It has greatly aided members of the Order and farmers generally by accommodating them with loans in advance on their products. There seems to be an "irrepressible conflict" approaching regarding the Chinese question. Those almond eyed, outlandish looking people, being compelled to leave other places, are swarming to this city, already containing twenty-five thousand of this class. One is almost bewildered by the horrible sound of the gongs and gibberish while passing their crowded quarters. Their sole object is to get what they can and send it to China. The emigration of this race to this country should have been stopped long ago. What the result of this crusade against them will be is yet to be seen.

Our sojourn in this land of perpetual summer has been pleasant indeed. From relatives, Patrons, friends and strangers, we have received a cordial welcome. We now return to our eastern home, more fully impressed with the magnitude of this State, its products and the hospitality of its people. D. WOODMAN

## Van Buren County Grange.

[We are in receipt of a report of Van Buren County Grange that, at this late date and with already crowded columns, is too long to admit in its entirety, but it has also too many valuable points to delay. We give the most important parts and invite others to practice their suggestions. Send us concise, pithy reports and room will be found for them. We appreciate the good words for the VISITOR but in this instance must omit them.—Ed.]

Van Buren County Grange was organized Nov. 16, 1876, at Lawrence. It holds quarterly meetings with its Subordinate Granges, and one or two special meetings and one picnic each year. We have a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five. This year we had a special meeting at Hartford, Jan. 14, which was as usual a success. At this meeting the Grange voted to instruct A. C. Glidden to present a resolution to the County Grange at its next meeting requesting it to appoint a correspondent to report the doings of the County Grange to the GRANGE VISITOR, also to request the different Subordinate Granges of the County to appoint local correspondents for some County paper. This appears to us to be a move in the right direction to insure the prosperity of the Patrons' cause, and we hope to see its adoption in every County and Subordinate Grange in our noble State. Our regular quarterly meeting was held at Lawrence Grange Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 18. The main feature of this meeting was hearing the reports of Subordinate Granges from members present. The reports were favorable showing that the Granges throughout the County are alive, and the most of them in a flourishing condition, and that the interest in Grange work is increasing. After a recess for hearty greetings and a good dinner, Grange opened again. The invitation of Bro. Wise, of Hamilton, to hold the next meeting in May at their Grange Hall, was accepted. We then voted to engage Sister Mayo to give a series of lectures in May. Brother A. C. Glidden being absent, the Grange voted that George Conklin be requested to write the proceedings of this County Grange meeting for the VISITOR. The afternoon exercises were public. An essay was read by Mrs. Charles Turklin entitled, "The years of my life" which was one of her scholarly productions. Brother Buskirk read a paper on the preparation of grain for threshing. He gave an itemized account of the cost of threshing well prepared grain compared with grain not well prepared. The subject treated by this paper was discussed at length and many good points brought out. Bro. J. J. Woodman said the Minnesota farmers are making flour out of cackle by a certain process. And after some further remarks on the subject he also said that there were other threshers at work besides grain threshers who were thresh-

ing the farmers throughout the land on every hand, and that cutting rebuke was being dealt out from different directions; even from President Cleveland, who said in his last message, "The farmers seem willing to plod along in their humble positions." He said such national sneers ought to arouse the agricultural classes to more earnest unity in co-operation and organization, and he believed it would; and that they should come to the front and help manage the political machine.

This discussion was followed by singing after which an essay was read by Mrs. Edson Woodman upon the culture and care of house plants, which was very interesting and demonstrated to her attentive hearers that she was well versed upon the subject, both from a practical and literary point of view.

Several ladies improved the opportunity by asking some important questions relating to the care of flowers, which were satisfactorily answered, after which a brief discussion ensued. Mrs. A. Barnes read an essay entitled, "Step by Step" which was an able production and full of thought. This ended the program when Bro. Eaton Branch read a paper giving the history of Lawrence Grange from its organization up to the present, showing that the hall they occupied had been burned with all their furniture and fixtures and charter and their new hall had also been burned and all without any insurance, yet they had built and furnished another, never omitting their meetings, and were still in a flourishing condition. Mrs. O. M. Sikes was then called for and responded promptly as usual, and at the close of her speech asked for information concerning the Hartford Creamery Association. William Thomas answered. He believed that the creameries, now being located at various places, will eventually monopolize the butter business, to the detriment of farmers in general. And if they mix a foreign substance with the butter produced (which they probably will) the business will be injurious to every one.

With J. J. Woodman and a host of other talent at our command, we know no such thing as falter in Grange work. Closing with a song the Patrons then returned to their respective homes feeling that they had enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable meeting. G. C.

## Paragraphs From My Diary.

SINGLE-SONG POETS.

Bonaparte said at Arcola, "Soldiers, what we are now doing will one day be history." Sometimes a single act of a man's life has fame enough in it to hand his name down to future generations. Gerard Hamilton, of Burke's time, made only one speech in the British parliament, but by that one effort he is known in history as "single-speech Hamilton." A Methodist minister addressed a meeting at a barbecue in Texas, on the subject of cold water. There was merit enough in that speech to herald the name of Paul Denton throughout the land. But our theme to-day is of poets who have been made famous by one song. For we have a class of poets, who, like the swan, sing but one song, and that their sweetest and best, before they take their exit. There are treasures in these old songs that will ever be of priceless value to mankind. Says Walter Savage Landor, we often hear the expression—"such and such a thing is not worth an old song." Alas, how few things are.

We include under the term song, any single piece or poem that a poet has written.

We only know Lady Anne Barnard through one of the most perfect, tender, and affecting of all our ballads or tales of human life, "Auld Robin Gray," which she wrote in 1771, at her home in Scotland.

The three Indian graduates of Dartmouth College are only known through the popular hymn they wrote—beginning—"Where shall we three meet again?" That famous old ballad that we find in all the old school readers—"The Beggar's Petition," will ever plead in remembrance of its unknown author to—"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

And the Sailor Boys' Dream, by Diamond, whose vivid and touching story has been rehearsed by every schoolboy on two continents, has placed its author's name among the immortals.

The same may be said of the burial of Sir John Moore, by Charles Wolfe. Is there a school-house in the land whose walls have not echoed to those memorable words—

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note."

What delightful memories cluster around that famous old book, the old English Reader. And is there a more beautiful poem in it than the "Cuckoo," by Logan, beginning—

"Hail beautiful stranger of the wood, Attendant on the spring."

This poem has celebrated its author in two hemispheres.

Samuel Woodworth's fame rests entirely on his fine lyric of "The Old Oaken Bucket," which has embalmed in undying verse so many of the most touching recollections of rural childhood, and the memory of the old oaken bucket that is now nearly obsolete, will live as long as the English language is spoken. Woodworth's ballad owes its birth to a single incident. Drinking wine with a few friends in New York some sixty years ago, the poet pronounced some old fruity port superior



to anything he had ever tasted. "No," said one of the party, "you are mistaken. There is one thing which in both our estimations far surpassed this as a beverage."

But what fame there is for John Howard Payne, in his song of "Home, Sweet Home," that has endeared his name throughout the civilized world.

Albert G. Greene, a poet, and gentleman of legal and literary attainments, died a few years ago at his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Blackwood, wife of the publisher of Blackwood's Magazine, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, is known only as the author of the Irish Emigrant's Lament.

Coates Kinney, formerly, I believe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, wrote a poem or song, as you please, widely known as "The Rain Upon the Roof," which, as he gave to the printer, he no doubt thought would soon find its way to the waste basket.

Lieut. Cutter, of U. S. army, wrote a poem entitled, "The Song of Steam," and awoke the next morning with his fame secure as a writer of the best lyric in our language.

It is said that James E. Murdock was the cause of Buchanan Reed's writing the poem entitled, "Sheridan's Ride," which has made Reed famous.

Sargent's "Life on the Ocean Wave" has placed his name among the noted song writers. There are others we could mention and some, no doubt, whom we have overlooked.

The Coin Problem.

FAIRLAND, March 6, 1886. Among the jottings of Feb. 15 is one from Bro. Collin complaining of being in the dark as to what is involved in the silver question.

Judge Ramsdell's article is a masterly presentation of the case, but it argues the question rather than explains it, and the same may be said of almost everything written on either side of this most important question.

Money is the yardstick by which all values are measured. It is extremely desirable that this yardstick should, at all times be of the same length, but unfortunately this is impossible.

The real value of a gold dollar is what the gold it contains is worth in the world's market. When gold is high it is worth more, and when low, less.

The weight of all coins is fixed by law and could only be changed by changing the law; when the law establishing our coinage system was passed, the silver in the silver dollar and the gold in the gold dollar were of equal value, and if the fluctuations in the value of the two metals had not since made one high and the other low at the same time no question, such as we now face, could have arisen.

reduced to its simplest terms is which ought to be changed to adjust its value to the other. Up to this time the legal tender quality which the law gives to both alike has served to keep both in circulation on equal terms, but as gold coin is less in circulation than it was, say three or four years ago, it is plain that it is either being exported or else is being hoarded somewhere on account of its greater value, which shows that the limit to which the legal tender quality can keep the two in circulation on equal terms when they are not of equal value has been reached.

A lance at one other point and I am through. The old coinage laws, that first established a money system for the United States, expressly established the silver dollar as the unit of value. Following out this idea, when a difference of value between the gold and silver dollar first occurred, the gold was changed to adjust its value to the silver unit, a second change became necessary and it was again the gold standard that was changed, this having been the established rule up to the time the national debt was contracted.

JOHN H. ROGERS. Berrien County, Mich.

Postal Jottings.

IOWA.

ALGONA GRANGE is now more than a dozen years old and never has had any discords to seriously disturb its peace and harmony. Sometimes it was so peaceful that its quiet was taken for the quiet of death.

As a means of interesting members in Grange work and inducing them to engage in it, this contest has proved a very great success.

OTW GRANGE, No. 1719, organized July 1873, is still among the living Granges of Iowa, and is in a good healthy condition with brighter prospects for the future.

MICHIGAN.

I WANT to tell you how the VISITOR is appreciated by good, sound men. I handed the last number to the President of the Macomb and St. Clair Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THE relation of capital and labor is a difficult question to solve. Co-operation, as you say, seems just now the most feasible way out; but whether it is to come through association of the laboring class like the Rochdale movement or M. Godin's plan of capital reaching down to help labor up, are questions which in my opinion time alone can answer.

A somewhat distinguished labor advocate has said that a co-operative enterprise to be successful must have an autocrat at the head of it. The difficulty with Americans is, they all want to be autocrats. They lack that willingness to be directed, that confidence in leaders which characterizes the old world laborer.

WHETHER ARE WE DRIFTING? Brother farmers, mechanics and laboring men who toil to produce the wealth of our common country, what is the outlook for the future?

EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Pursuant to a call of Kalamazoo County Pomona Grange to be held at Eureka Grange, No. 11, on the 19th, the Patrons met from Van Buren County, Allegan County and Texas Grange as well as the members of Eureka Grange.

Golden State. Having some present from the State of New York who were willing to give us the situation of the farmers in the Empire State as well as one who had recently visited his parental home in Vermont, we did not lack for the program given by the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Cox, although we much regretted his absence.

NOT FROM AN OFFICE SEEKER.

CLINTON County Pomona Grange, No. 25, held its March session on the 17th at South Riley Grange Hall. Although the roads were bad we have never had a fuller audience since the Grange was organized, and the reports from Subordinate Granges have never been more encouraging.

Resolved, "That it would be better for the present generation to regulate the liquor traffic than to prohibit it."

CLINTON County.

I JUST catch up my pencil to endorse what "Charity S." says about filling this page with cooking recipes. As she says, every paper has more or less of this kind of "literature," so let the VISITOR be used for mixing the ingredients for intellectual food.

A dear friend sent me, a few days ago, a papyrus, bright and fresh from its winter bed, with these words, "This is the first and only one, please accept it, dear friend, because I send it embalmed in love."

OLD MAID.

"TAKE AIM" are two words that should be committed to memory by every one, and not forgotten. "Take aim," you say, "what?" We answer, at something. Do not go through life wasting your ammunition, your time, talent, and energies in shooting at empty space.

If the privilege of representation in the Postal Jottings were denied Gilead Grange, No. 400, P. of H., without doubt its entire membership would protest vigorously.

In looking through the columns of the VISITOR I do not see anything in reference to DeWitt Grange. Perhaps a few words in regard to it will be in order. DeWitt Grange is alive and in a prosperous condition, both financially and in membership.

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WORTHY MASTER LUCE came to Bradley, Thursday, March 11, and gave a public lecture in the church of an hour or more to a crowded house with good results; then adjourned to Bradley Grange Hall where he proceeded to organize a new Grange with about 20 new members and ten or more old Granges.

Golden State. Having some present from the State of New York who were willing to give us the situation of the farmers in the Empire State as well as one who had recently visited his parental home in Vermont, we did not lack for the program given by the Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Cox, although we much regretted his absence.

O. P. MORTON, LECTURER.

We think it may be of interest to the Patrons in the State to know that Lecturer Mayo, in his last trip out, organized four new Granges—two in Huron County, one in Sanilac and one in Newaygo. All are organized under favorable auspices, are out of the towns, in good communities, and bid fair to be successful working Granges.

BAINBRIDGE Grange was once a strong Grange both in numbers and zeal, but many of the best members went to Kansas and the weak stopped by the way, but a few earnest ones continued on, although last summer it looked as if we had lost our grip.

BROTHER COBB:—It is with pleasure that I read the jottings from the different Granges, but I never have heard a word from Union Grange, 292, and being a member of that Grange I will try and tell you how we are getting along.

WILL some of the readers of the VISITOR explain through its columns what is the best method of cooking feed for hogs, steaming or boiling? Also how much would a feed cooker cost and where could one be obtained?

Battle Creek, March 14, 1886. A. D. FRENCH.

THURBER, Lenawee County, Mich. EDITOR GRANGE VISITOR:—Will you please ask the readers of the VISITOR in regard to incubators—if they are profitable; which kind is best; where they can be obtained, and the expense, and oblige a reader of your paper.

MRS. J. C. A.

I HAVE but recently become a reader of your valuable paper, and like it very much indeed, and I thought a word from some member of our Grange would be acceptable to you.

Boardman Valley Grange, Kalkaska Co. BARRY COUNTY Pomona Grange, No. 26, P. of H., convened at Glass Creek Grange Hall, Feb. 26, according to previous notice, the Worthy Master in chair. The day though cold was very pleasant, and members of Pomona and Subordinate Granges of the County gathered at the hall so that it was filled. Grange called to order at 11 o'clock.

MRS. CLARA ROBERTS. Boardman Valley Grange, Kalkaska Co.

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After dinner came some Grange work with closed gates, after which we had some splendid literary exercises which consisted of poems, essays, recitations, selections and declamations, lasting until evening.

CHARLES W. BIGGS, secretary.

BROTHER T. F. Moore gave several very interesting lectures in this northern part of Lapeer County about the middle of February with good results to attentive audiences. We wish such men as Bro. Moore were more numerous throughout the State.

WORTHY MASTER LUCE came to Bradley, Thursday, March 11, and gave a public lecture in the church of an hour or more to a crowded house with good results; then adjourned to Bradley Grange Hall where he proceeded to organize a new Grange with about 20 new members and ten or more old Granges.

done very nicely and very much to the satisfaction of all present. After this work was concluded the Worthy Master exemplified the unwritten work in all the four degrees, then the chair was given to Worthy Master Ward (who, by the way, is a first-class Patron). The first motion before the house was, "What shall we call our new Grange?" The name of Bradley Grange was unanimous. Jurisdiction lines were fixed and the Grange proceeded to work.

THE premium which Michigan gives girls for being bad is a thorough industrial training at Adrian at the expense of the State.

Why not give the good girls a chance to receive an industrial training at the Agricultural College at Lansing? Educate every girl as you expected at some future day she might be a poor widow with six small children to clothe and educate. Such a training will not hurt the girl and may prove a great blessing.

ANSWER to Ruth Restly: "What is the first requisite of a model home." Love! With this a very poor place is home. Without it, a palace and great riches will not be home.

IN looking over the VISITOR of March I saw the jottings written by Farmer, of Sherwood. We had read and re-read it before, and as we read it over again we thought we would write a jottings, not to criticize, but to let Farmer know that we appreciate his jottings and hope he will write more.

He says, "Although not a Patron, I have been an ardent supporter of the GRANGE VISITOR, and to do without it would be a gross injustice to myself as a farmer, my family and the Grange."

Again he says, "The VISITOR is the only paper in our great State that we can strictly rely on in standing for and with a class, on whose shoulders rest the world, like the fabled Atlas. Yet, with this mighty leverage in our grasp, we farmers do but little save trudging and grumbling."

Right again, brother, but we ask who makes the VISITOR? We are proud to answer, "The Grange." Now do not think we ignore the vast amount of work done by Brother Cobb and his assistants, for we do not; but we will say that if there were no Granges in this State, there would be no such welcome VISITOR to come into our homes and show to us that the farmers whose names are enrolled upon the Patrons' roll book are something besides "trudges and grumblers."

He says, too, that the "harvest is great and the laborers are few." There again he is right, but are we (the Grange) not calling for laborers? Are we not calling for harvesters and gleaners to help save the seed we are sowing as it ripens for the harvest? Shall our call be in vain? It is you, your wife, sons and daughters that we want to help in the harvest. Shall we have them? Or shall you answer when asked where thou has gleaned, "My brow is clouded, and I am empty-handed, because I sought the harvest field so late that the golden sheaves had all been carried away by others and only a barren field remained for me."

Brother, there will always be rich harvest fields in the Grange, that need laborers; so do not delay, but send in your name and we, as a Patron, will assure you a welcome by the members of the Grange that is located in your town.

SOME time ago I announced through the VISITOR that the Manistee District Pomona Grange, No. 21, would give book prizes for orations, essays and declamations, to be delivered before the public meeting of said Grange.

Thinking that some of the Patrons throughout the State who are interested in getting up literary entertainments, both for Subordinate and District Granges, would like to hear how our scheme has succeeded, I concluded to write you a few lines in regard to the matter.

I may say without doubt that the result has been good; that it has stimulated the Patrons in the District to literary exertions which otherwise would not have done; that the public entertainments have been of a higher nature, having required more thought and study, and that the exercises have been generally creditable to those participating. To say that the scheme was a complete success would be saying too much, because in some cases the result reached was not so satisfactory as desired, on account of a misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the rules governing the matter. Yet in all cases good results were obtained.

Whether the scheme will be continued another year or not has not been decided. Patrons, put on your thinking caps and come to the next meeting prepared to carry out your views.

Among the many good exercises delivered at the last meeting of said District Grange in Pleasanton Grange Hall was an oration by Bro. James McDiarmid on the "Game Laws," respecting the preservation of deer. The ground taken was that the law is unjust, cruel, immoral, and unwise, and that it never was intended to protect the deer. After which the following resolution was offered and carried, and ordered sent to the VISITOR for publication:

Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this Grange that the game laws in regard to the preservation of deer should be repealed."

This is a question that should interest every citizen of Michigan, as nearly all the essential principles of manhood and womanhood are involved. Patrons, take hold of the question and see that the law is repealed.

A discussion of this question will probably draw out many who have never written for the VISITOR. Bro. C. Hill will undoubtedly take the affirmative after careful thought and consideration of the views of others, as we always find him on the side of right and justice.

CHAS. McDIARMID.

DOES Bro. Cortland Hill really believe that Gov. Alger and ex-Gov. Bagole are thieves? Does he believe they ever stole one dollar from the State of Michigan? I think he would hate to say so, and yet he conveys that idea in Postal Jottings of March 15. Our children and young people who read the VISITOR make no allowance for extravagant statements, and Bro. Hill should qualify his remarks. I have nothing to say against the statement that these gentlemen used large sums of money to "get there." Am sorry to say that I believe it, too. I regret that Bro. C. G. Luce is not to be a candidate for Governor. What do the brothers and sisters think of the Ohio State Grange uniting with the Labor Leagues of Ohio? Do you believe in the plan of "boycotting?" Do you believe in strikes, shutting up shops, stopping trains, etc.? Let's hear from some of you on the subject.

FARMERS Institutes are no longer luxuries but necessities, where new and bright ideas are brought out, new thoughts are presented, and a greater love for the progression is inspired.



The Grange Visitor.

Published on the First and Fifteenth of every month,

AT 50 CENTS PER ANNUM Eleven Copies for \$5.00.

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

Remittances should be by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft.

This paper is sent only as ordered and paid for in advance.

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Sample copies free to any address.

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Entered at the Post Office at Coldwater, Mich., as Second Class matter.

To Subscribers.

Remittances may be made to us in postage stamps, or by postal note, money order, or registered letter. If you receive copies of the paper beyond your time of subscription it is our loss not yours.

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

CHILDREN'S DAY.

A Proclamation.

At the late session of the State Grange the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master proclaim a Children's Day, to be universal throughout the State, and that the same be announced in the VISITOR.

In cheerful obedience to this mandate of the State Grange, I do proclaim Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1886, as Children's Day, to be observed as such by the Patrons of the State of Michigan.

All that is wanting to make this scheme complete is a patent on it with extensive advertising of individual, town and county rights for sale.

Shoudy and Oats.

By the way of a neighbor of Mr. Shoudy we learn of his retirement from the Bohemian oat business, and the same correspondent lets a little light in on Mr. Shoudy's statement that "five Granges in my neighborhood made purchases of Bohemian oats," &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

COLEMBUS, O., March 12, 1886. IN REPLY TO YOURS OF MARCH 11. A. B. Johnson, Esq., Decatur, Mich. DEAR SIR:—These seed companies are incorporated for the "Sale of Seed and Grain," not for the fraudulent business in grain they are doing.

We don't like to give space month after month showing up this miserable business. Men seem anxious to be swindled—to get something for nothing, and it seems necessary to keep cautionary signals flying.

WE URGE upon every friend of the paper, whether appointed a solicitor or not, to give some time and effort on town meeting day to secure subscribers for this paper.

About that Alliance.

During the week of the State Convention of the Knights of Labor at Lansing, every paper that came to our table gave some account of the work of the Convention, and of the sayings and doings of its leading spirits.

Early in its work it was given out that the Knights of Labor and the Granges were to unite, and as assemblies of Knights were being organized in every considerable village of the State, and the Grange was a well established institution, it was easy to predict that such a consolidation was ominous of important results though, of just what kind, no prophet ventured to foretell.

As we happened to know just how much meat there is in this egg, we will give the facts that the public may not be disturbed by apprehensions of any political or commercial cyclone on account of the threatened consolidation.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Master of the State Grange, to confer with a like committee from other labor organizations having in view the following objects:

To maintain, inviolate, our laws; to hasten the good time coming when every working man may sit under his own vine and fig-tree and enjoy the just reward of his labor.

To adjust, as far as possible, any differences that may occur between capital and labor by the peaceful means of arbitration.

To oppose communism and agrarianism as these terms are generally understood and accepted. To oppose peacefully with our united power the tyranny of monopolies.

In compliance with the duty imposed the Master appointed a committee consisting of Wm. T. Adams, Asa Meech, and John Holbrook.

We are not advised that the members of this committee have met for consultation since their appointment, nor do we know that any other organization has appointed a like committee for conference.

No action of the State Grange gives us authority to speak for our Order in regard to the Knights of Labor beyond what we have here presented, but we venture this individual opinion, and believe that it will secure the approval of the great body of the Patrons of the State, that the platform of the Knights of Labor covers too much ground.

WE ARE pleased to be able to give such substantial proof of the prosperity of the Order as is furnished by the following exhibit of organized and re-organized Granges since January first, 1886.

Organized since Jan. 1, 1886: Feb. 24, by A. M. Leitch, Enterprise, No. 666. Mar. 8, by Perry Mayo, Bingham, No. 667.

WE WANT to be liberal—we want readers—but we don't want the State Grange to lose money in this business, and we cannot safely repeat the offer of last year.

FOR \$2.00 five copies of the VISITOR for one year sent to any address.

BULLETIN No. 11 from the Agricultural College is from the practical Professor of Botany and Forestry, W. J. Beal; subject—Making a Lawn. With a very complete "analysis of mixed seeds" for lawns, prepared and sold by a few of the most extensive seedsmen of the country.

This is simple and any farmer can follow the directions and is in marked contrast with the preparations offered by those whose only interest is to sell seeds in a deceptive way at a large profit.

The "analysis of seed sold as Chicago Parks Mixture by J. C. Vaughn" gives of June grass in the chaff 1740 And of 11 other kinds of seed of which 4 kinds were weeds 229

The advertised price is \$4 per bushel. As will be seen this mixture is mainly June grass which the same house offers for \$1.50 per bushel.

"Fine Mixed Lawn Grass" sold by D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, had 12 kinds of seeds in the mixture:

June grass in chaff 627 Rye grass in chaff 470 Timothy, clean 340 White clover, clean 220 Red top, brown or creeping bent 217 A little orchard grass, and the remaining 6 kinds were weeds.

This the Professor pronounces a much poorer mixture than the other and is sold at the same price, \$4 per bushel.

The same firm sells "Flint's Lawn Grass," a mixture of 14 kinds of seeds and more objectionable than the other, as there is less June grass, a large percentage of mammoth clover, rye grass, timothy and weeds.

"Fine Mixed Lawn Grass," sold by Hiram Sibley, Rochester, N. Y., at \$4 per bushel, makes about the same showing as the above, while that of Peter Henderson & Co., New York, at \$5 per bushel, is pronounced much better, although 12 kinds of seeds were found, only two of which were of real value for a lawn.

If farmers don't profit by this showing it will be because they don't want a lawn or have no faith in evidence based on critical examination and the knowledge obtained by close observation.

Harvest Grange, No. 1.

The following from the Husbandman of March 10, is an item of unusual value and we are in most hearty accord with Bro. Armstrong in his estimate of the value to the Order of this act of re-organization, and its relation to the Agricultural Department which is, each year, making some advance in its standing with the people.

This little news item that appeared in a Washington paper Tuesday 2nd inst. has a good deal of significance: "Harvest Grange, No. 1, of the District of Columbia, was reorganized last night. Hon. Norman J. Colman was elected Worthy Master; John Trimble, Overseer, Wm. Saunders, Treasurer, and Wm. H. King, Secretary."

There is Wm. Saunders, the first Master of the National Grange, who takes the responsible office of Treasurer; then there is Dr. John Trimble, present Secretary of the National Grange, as Overseer. Both these gentlemen are of the "Immortal seven" founders of the Order, and it may be presumed that another S. R. Thompson has entered Harvest Grange to which his bright intelligence and sparkling wit will give zest in many a meeting where good fellowship will strengthen the bond of union.

Attention, Secretaries! Granges delinquent for quarter ending December 31, 1885, are:

Nos. 45, 61, 78, 159, 160, 182, 228, 270, 320, 332, 340, 351, 421, 548, 568, 624, 631, 637, 651, 658.

Others are behind on previous quarters and this one also whose numbers have been given in previous issues of the VISITOR. We hope Masters will see that their Granges have been fully reported before the busy spring season is upon them.

CHURCH goes should read the last article in the Youth's Department in this number and step out some bright morning as soon as they have leisure to think, and then repent.

OUR Town meeting-day offer of five subscribers for \$2.00 is not confined to new subscribers—renewals will be in order.

SPRING & CO., GRAND 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. Gingham, 5, 7, 9c and upward.

Wide and fine printed Cambrics at 8, 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Linen Lawns 12 1/2, 15, 20, and 25c. Beautiful Satines, 25c.

Fine Scotch Gingham, 20c. Brocade Dress Goods, 5, 6, 9, 12 1/2c.

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 1/2c. worth from 15 to 25c. These are the cheapest we have ever seen. SPRING & COMPANY.

SILKS.

Black Gros Grain for 38c, worth 56c. Black Gros Grain for 42c, worth 60c. Black Gros Grain for 48c, worth 65c.

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.

SPRING & CO.

GIANT CLOTHING COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF OVERCOATS!

To make necessary repairs in our store, occasioned by the late fire, we are forced to commence our CLEARANCE SALE earlier than last year.

Over 1,300 Overcoats now in stock, divided into Six DISTINCT Lots!

On our front Tables Every Garment PLAINLY MARKED. None Reserved! All Must Go!!

Read prices that make sales easy and bargains assured:

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

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

The last three lots are made up from all Overcoats selling at \$14, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$5.

\$2.50 now buys regular \$5 Overcoat.

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

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

GIANT CLOTHING CO.



The Labor Question.

To say that the world moves is to repeat an axiom. In this movement the central idea is man, and how he is affected.

These marked features of the times in which we live have not been confined to the comparative few known as the upper class, but have spread out and been enjoyed in some degree by all people within the influence of civilization.

The labor question involves alike the peace and prosperity of society, and affecting as it must, directly or indirectly, over fifty millions of people in our own country, its importance makes it unwise to attempt longer to ignore it.

We have been hearing for years of the disaffection growing out of the rapid accumulation of capital in the hands of a few. We have heard of the communists who advocates a distribution of all property.

As a people we have been indifferent to the vapors of the crank who advocated distribution, and practically have given little heed to that great body of dissatisfied workers who, through organization, have of late commanded attention.

Association, organization, are among the prominent features of our present civilization, and he whose capital is all in his muscle may very properly seek to avail himself of all advantages that he can honestly and fairly secure.

And right here let us halt to say that end will be reached, if ever, only after a running fight covering months and years in which schemes of various sorts involving experiments marked by success and failures will of necessity make up a large part of this history that is to be.

Any man who has given the subject any thought knows that in this country vast fortunes have been accumulated within the last few years—that the tendency of affairs is all in the direction of the concentration of capital, and that while the rich are getting richer, if the poor are not getting poorer, we can safely say that the laborer left to himself with only the wages he can earn when in competition with his fellows in the labor market, will soon little more than secure for himself and family a bare subsistence.

With the rapid absorption by syndicates, by capitalists and men of small means, the national domain will soon cease to furnish an outlet for the great overflow that has heretofore relieved to some extent the labor supply.

We are led to ask the question, have the laboring class any legitimate claim to the lately added wealth of the world or to comforts or conveniences which the inventions and discoveries of this age have brought to mankind.

But we are not ready to concede that because of this fact, that the interests of mankind are best promoted where competing ability fills the coffers of one man with ten thousand times more wealth than he and those dependent on him can use where every demand of necessity and luxury is met.

The present industrial system makes self-interest paramount to every other consideration, not always well directed it is true—often the very reverse—yet in business relations seldom prompted by noble impulses or broader purposes than are measured by individual advantage.

Gladden, "The system of profit-sharing, or industrial partnership saves and enlarges the gains of private enterprise, and permits the workmen to participate in them. By some application of this principle the efficiency of the present wage system will be preserved and its worst mischiefs averted.

The Labor Problem as we have before stated is complex and difficult of solution, but the most hopeful outlook is in the direction of co-operation. We shall not soon get there, if ever. The road will, perhaps, be strewn with experiments and wrecks of one sort and another, and may very likely be marked with violence and bloodshed.

Should Farmers Ship Their Own Wool?

Farmers are not, as a rule, around early with the enquiries about how to co-operate in marketing their products, but we had a seasonable enquiry the other day about shipping wool.

Our answer is simply a statement of our experience and observation. For four years a few farmers near Schoolcraft have shipped their wool to Fenno & Manning, 117 Federal Street, Boston.

We have always done as well on washed wool, and generally better than to have sold at home; and on unwashed wool always better.

And besides, this shipping by farmers has had the effect to improve prices in all localities where it is practiced, and this has helped those farmers to get better prices who dare not ship. We say, ship wool if you have good wool.

Sacks can be had for the asking, and every farmer ought to have ambition enough to learn how to barrel apples, to sack wool in good shape, and several other things outside of plowing, planting and reaping staple crops.

Strikes.

In the experience of the race condition have sometimes existed that justified a disregard of tyrannous laws—in short, open rebellion, and long before the millennium it is likely those conditions will repeatedly exist.

But they have not been present in this country since our forefathers made tea in Boston harbor except on the part of a few million slaves, and the kickers then were not the parties most aggrieved.

Unfortunately, as we believe, the Knights of Labor in the southwest have been precipitated into this enormous strike by a disagreement too trivial to justify even in the smallest measure the results.

On the other hand, planting himself on that fact, Mr. Hoxie is wrong in refusing to recognize the Knights and submitting the matters in controversy to arbitration.

Acts of violence and destruction of property are not steps of progress, nor are they in accord with the declaration of purposes of the organization. We are very glad to see that Master Workman Powderly, the head of the national organization, does not justify the southwestern strike, and expressly declares that it was without sufficient cause.

It is not surprising that with the rapid growth of the organization and the kind of material incorporated into it, that it should be guilty of excesses.

No duty of such pressing importance rests upon those who have influence and position as to urge and insist on

obedience to law. Hold fast to this and the sympathy of the great body of the people is secured, and labor will sooner or later secure that recognition to which it is entitled.

March 30.—Before going to press we learn that Jay Gould in a free and full conference with Master Workman Powderly, on Sunday the 28th of March, assented to the most important demand of the Knights—recognized Arbitration as a Court of Equity, and telegraphed Vice President Hoxie to re-employ all former employes of the road who had not injured its property during the strike.

Will not every friend of the VISITOR do a little work for the VISITOR on Monday the 5th day of April. Every good Patron who does not take the paper ought to do as much as give his name and money to some one who will send it to us.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

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

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1886.

PURE SUGARS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Cut Loaf per lb, Pulverized per lb, Standard Granulated per lb, etc.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—In Barrels.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sugar drips pure sugar per gallon, Amber drips pure sugar per gallon, etc.

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

COFFEES—GREEN AND ROASTED.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fancy Rio per lb, Green Rio extra choice per lb, Green Rio prime per lb, etc.

TEAS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Imperial per lb, Young Hyson per lb, Oolong per lb, etc.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Raisins, New Muscatels per box, Old Muscatels, London layers, etc.

WHOLE SPICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Black Pepper per lb, White, Ginger, Cinnamon, etc.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Pure Pepper, black, per lb, African Cayenne, per lb, Cinnamon, etc.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Sal Soda, 112 lb kegs, per lb, Flour sulphur, per lb, Bl-carb soda, loose, 112 lb kegs, etc.

GRAIN BAGS, 2 bushels.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Grain bags, 2 bushels, Georgia bags, 2 bushels, Chocolate, Baker's Prom. No. 1 per lb, etc.

NOTE.—The above quotations are carefully corrected every week, and all orders for groceries are filled at prices quoted.

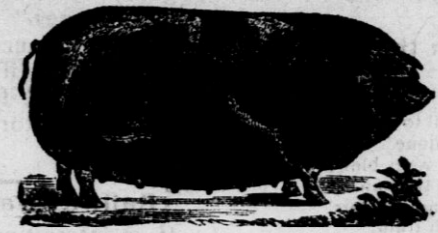
Established 1866. FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING!

Takes the lead; does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions; easy to apply; strong and durable; as half the cost of tin, it does a SUBSTITUTION FOR PLASTER and the best of the best. CALL FOR THE NEW MANILLA ROOFING FREE. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

LANDS LANDS

Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Land and GREAT RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. FREE. JOHN E. HARRIS, E. LAWRENCE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

STEKETEE'S



Condition Powders,

For Horses, Cattle and Hogs, to be given for Loss of Appetite, Roughness of 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 25c Per Package.

Well, Here We Are Again.

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

We, the undersigned, owners of horses, cattle and hogs, having used Stekete's Condition Powders, cheerfully recommend these Powders for every purpose for which Mr. Stekete recommends them. Furthermore, they are an honest and cheap Powder. No owner of horses, cattle, hogs or chickens should be without them in his barn.

Hon. E. J. Harrington, Holland, Mich.; Martin Patmos, Jamestown, Mich.; use them for sick chickens, with good results. OSCAR A. SMITH, Byron, Mich.; JAS. HUTCHISON, Gaines, Mich.; L. E. SMITH, Walker, Mich.; E. HURD, Paris, Mich.; L. Luikaart, Grand Rapids, Mich.

I recommend Stekete's Condition Powders and Horse Liniment, as they far surpass the achievements of any veterinary surgeon 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 Stekete'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.]

THE GUIDE.

We issue the Buyers' Guide in March and September of each year. It is now a book of 304 pages, Six 1/2 inches in size, 28,576 square inches of information for the consumers. It describes, illustrates and gives the price of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries in daily use by all classes of people, and is sent free to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay the cost of carriage. We charge nothing for the book.

All of the goods quoted in the Guide we carry in stock, which enables us to make shipments promptly and as ordered. We are the original Grange Supply House organized in 1872 to supply the consumer direct at wholesale prices, in quantities to suit the purchaser. We are the only house in existence who make this their exclusive business, and no other house in the world carries as great a variety of goods as ourselves. Visitors are invited to call and verify our statement.

Send for the Guide and see what it contains. If it is not worth 10 cents, let us know, and we will refund the amount paid without question.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., (Near Exposition Building) CHICAGO, ILL.

GROCERIES!

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

Wholesale Grocery House

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

Have opened a Mammoth Retail Department, and are selling all goods at much LOWER PRICES than any other dealers.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be given large purchasers. OUR STOCK IS LARGE, and embraces everything in the line of Groceries and Provisions. When in town don't fail to call on us.

ARTHUR MEIGS & CO.

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

Centennial Grange Farm Gate.

WEST CHESTER, BUTLER CO., O., Aug. 18, 1884.

This is to certify that I have had in constant use on my farm, Richardson's Centennial Grange Gates for five years, and am so well pleased with them that I would not be without the right to make and use them for ten times the cost. I have never had any trouble with them. I have never had to repair them. For my gates, 12 feet long and five boards high, I use posts six inches square. The posts stand as straight and plumb as when I first put them up five years ago—The Centennial Gate does not sag the post, it will raise and swing over snow banks, up or down a side hill, opens both ways, fastens itself open when the wind blows, will divide large from small stock, one person doing it alone, children can work it easily, and after five years' use I can confidently recommend it as the best gate I have ever seen or used.

We, the subscribers, have given thorough examination of Bro. J. P. Miller's Gates and know they have been in use for five years, that they are as good as when first put up, and we fully endorse Bro. Miller's statement in every respect. JOSEPH ALLEN, Past Master Butler Co. Pomona Grange, Director Butler Co. Agricultural Society, and formerly Ohio State Grange Stock Agent, at Cincinnati, West Chester, Butler Co., O.

PERRY WRIGHT, Master West Chester Grange, West Chester, Butler Co., O. JOHN L. VAN DOREN, Master Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O. GEO. W. RAYMOND, Secretary Wyoming Grange, Glendale, Hamilton Co., O.

R. M. COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O. ERASTUS COX, Farmer, Mason, Warren Co., O. For information, address REEL RATHBUN, care of J. T. COBB, Schoolcraft, Mich. feb15m3

Reduction in Price of Paints.

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

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

Jan 1 112 PATRONS' PAINT WORKS, 64 Fulton St., New York.



Ladies' Department.

Building Upon the Sand.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis well to wed,  
For so the world has done  
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,  
And morning brought the sun.  
But have a care, ye young and fair,  
Be sure ye pledge with truth;  
Be certain that your love will wear  
Beyond the days of youth.  
For if ye give not heart to heart,  
As well as hand for hand,  
You'll find you've played the "unwise part,"  
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have  
A goodly store of gold,  
And hold enough of sterling stuff—  
For charity is cold.  
But place not all your hopes and trust  
In what the deep mind brings;  
We cannot live on yellow dust  
Unmixed with purer things,  
And he who piles up wealth alone  
Will often have to stand  
Beside his coffee-chest, and own  
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,  
And soothe what'er we can;  
For speech would bind the human mind,  
And love link man to man.  
But stay not at the gentle words,  
Let deeds with language dwell;  
The one who pities starving birds  
Should scatter crumbs as well.  
The mercy that is warm and true  
Must lend a helping hand,  
For those who talk, yet fail to do,  
But "build upon the sand."

The Refining and Elevating Influence of Education in the Farmer's Home.

We have only to visit the home where education is not considered essential, to see at once the difference in its refinement and the tone of thoughts of its inmates and those of the home where the aim is to ever grow in knowledge. The education obtained from books alone is not the only one or the best, for in many cases people who have limited opportunities for studying books, have a good practical education, having studied the book of nature that is spread out and invites the attention of all. Books are valuable aids in obtaining a truly good education, but books alone will avail but little if the knowledge obtained from them is not put to practical use, and their discipline should only be an aid to enable us to store up the many valuable lessons contained in the book of nature. The word education is by many given for too limited a meaning. Some seem to think it should be only applied to the school days, but that is a mistaken idea, for it is never and should never be completed. Knowledge is ever progressive; or if there is no progress, then retrograde. We can each one of us realize the truth of this in ourselves. If we allow ourselves to become careless in word, thought or deed, we soon find it difficult to overcome that carelessness, while if we are ever on the alert to be and do our best it becomes easy to rise and improve. When there is no interest taken in science, literature or liberal pursuits, where mere facts or the small details of everyday life are the only themes of conversation, the intercourse with such a home of necessity becomes monotonous and unprofitable to one who would rise to a higher plane of thought. We soon fall to common place gossip to while away the hours when meeting with those who have nothing to offer us but the petty trials of housekeeping or the smaller details of the farm, and our minds are not benefitted or relaxed and given any new ideas to help us in the battle of life. It is a great relief to the tired body to have the mind lifted away from the daily tread-mill or toil, to revel in beautiful thoughts and poetic fancies, and it gives us new courage to overcome difficulties and discouragements if our cares and trials have the glamour of sentiment or romance thrown round them. This can hardly be done with a mind undisciplined and untrained. Still we sometimes hear those who are striving to educate their families and thus fit them for a life of usefulness, sneered at as being proud and haughty, but this should not lessen our efforts to give to our children the refining influence of education, for it is only the ignorant who will impede the efforts of others to seek knowledge. Did you ever hear a well educated person sneer at another because they had attained a round more of the ladder of learning than he had? Education does not have that effect? It makes us more noble and gives us more liberal ideas and generous thoughts. It is usually those of very limited knowledge that are finding only the dark side of humanity. There is a vast difference in the home where the aim is to elevate the thoughts and to give to life a desire to improve and one where their only care is for the material wants of our frail bodies. Our natures require something ennobling or we only rise to the level of the animals. It is education that has made the difference between the homes of this country and those of the savages. Why is woman treated as the equal of man and made a queen in the home circle except that knowledge has raised her to that position? The more finished her education the more is she the companion and adviser. It is only where learning is ignored that she is made a slave or beast of burden. What is more beautiful than a home where the inmates are striving after the illumination of their minds? Such a home will exhale a perfume of good works and lofty ideas that shall make the world the better for its influence.

"He that voluntarily remains ignorant is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces."  
Wilful ignorance should be punished as a crime, and if it were so punished there would be fewer other crimes to fill our reformatory institutions.  
CHLOE.

Railways and Electricity.

It is interesting to trace the history of the system of railways which, with an iron band, has bound north to south and east to west, making California and Maine next door neighbors, trespassing the boundaries of the tropics and the equator, awakening even sleepy old China from her long-timed lethargy; and doing more to overthrow and abolish the barbarous practices and customs of heathen countries, than any other commercial agency. Nor is it less interesting to note the achievements gained by that subtle force, electricity, which has annihilated distance, connecting continent with continent by a fiery thread, outwitting old ocean and flashing beneath its waters, congratulations of crowned heads and Presidents of Republics, transactions of commercial and monetary business of untold value, messages of love and joy, aye of sorrow too, between friends separated by thousands of miles of relentless sea. Railways were of English origin and were first used for simplifying the transit of coal from the Northumberland mines to places of shipment. The invention consisted of a double line of parallel wooden beams or trams, fixed to the ground and furnished with flanges to prevent the wheels of the vehicles from slipping aside. Along these flanged beams wagons were drawn by horses with such comparative ease, that instead of a load of seventeen hundred pounds by a common road, a load of forty-two hundred pounds could now be drawn by a single horse. These new thoroughfares, called tramways, were made across fields, the proprietors of which, received a certain rent for the way-leave or use made of them, which term way-leave is still employed in arrangements of this kind. The date of the invention of tramways is uncertain, but by good authority it is referred to the period between 1602 and 1649. The seventeenth century was not favorable to mechanical improvement. Not until about 1700 was there any marked advance in the original tramway. The first step was the clothing of the wooden beams with long strips of iron to prevent excessive wear. This also being found defective, a second and more complete improvement, about 1740, was the substitution of cast iron rails fixed in parallel lines on cross wooden sleepers. The use of cast iron rails led to an improved method of traction; instead of employing a single large wagon the plan of linking together a series of smaller wagons was adopted—the germ of the modern railway train. The next improvement consisted in putting flanges on the wheels instead of the rails, by which great facility of transit was afforded. The draught still continued to be executed by horses. The invention of the locomotive, like that of railways, was the work of successive geniuses. Watt had shown the practicability of fixed steam engines; what was now wanted was an engine that would travel by its own internal impulse. The merit of inventing a self-acting steam carriage is allowed to be due to Richard Trevithick. In 1802 he took out a patent for a steam carriage, and this novel machine he exhibited to large crowds of admiring spectators in the vicinity of London. In 1804 the first locomotive was used for the drawing of carriages on railways, but it was far from perfect; it drew only ten tons of bar iron at the rate of five miles an hour. There was a universal belief among the engineers at this time that the locomotive could not be expected to gain great speed, to ascend a moderate incline or to draw a heavy load unless the wheels were provided with a cogged rim to work on a corresponding track along the rails. Numerous schemes were made the subject of patents to overcome this difficulty, a circumstance which gives one a poor opinion of the state of engineering knowledge at the beginning of the nineteenth century. That locomotives running with smooth wheels on smooth rails by mere weight and friction, could draw heavy loads up a moderate incline, was, at length, in 1811, established as a fact by Mr. Blackett, a coal proprietor on the Wylam railway. The means for imparting speed alone remained to be given. The Stockholm and Darlington was the first railway on which carriages traveled with passengers, yet even with the measure of success so secured, the locomotive was still an imperfect machine, for its rate of progress continued to be little faster than the walk of a horse. Increased speed was at length attained by a simple contrivance: that of sending the waste steam up the chimney so as to cause a powerful draught in the fire; a rapid generation of steam was the consequence and by this appliance, along with the multitubular boiler, the machine shot forward with a rapidity hitherto unknown. The first railway sanctioned by the Government, and formally opened for traffic, was a line extending from Liverpool to Manchester and opened in 1825. Railways in the United States date from

this same year. Belgium and France were next to fall into line. This vast system has extended to nearly every nation on the face of the globe, until the mileage has reached hundreds of thousands.  
MRS. W. K. SEXTON.

Cheerfulness.

Money will buy fine houses, lands, fame and all that go to make up this world's goods, but it will not buy that most essential element in the human organization for happiness,—a cheerful, kind and happy disposition. We would rather be poor and merry than inherit the wealth of the Indies, with a discontented spirit. A cheerful spirit from which laughter wells up naturally and goes rippling along cheering this one, that and the other with its genuine mirth, is better than thousands upon thousands if, with them, we carry the influence of a dark and cheerless disposition. In fact one person may make the lives of a good many cheerless and gloomy, even though his coffers are full, by using their contents for his own selfish end, forgetting to feed the hungry and clothe the poor and making life a failure. While a person with little or no money but with that great gift of cheerfulness born in him or cultivated, (for I believe there is a germ of it in every one,) may spread cheer and sunshine and beauty on all who come within reach of his influence, and thus, by making other lives happy, add to the happiness of his own. The presence of such a person in the sick room is better than a pound of bitter drugs, and in lifting up the lowly and in healing the broken hearted, he is a never failing balm. Then why put on long faces when it is so much easier and more comfortable to be cheerful? Tears are not what we are seeking after. They come unbidden. The wisest art in life is to cultivate cheerfulness and smiles, and to find the smiles when others shrink away for fear of the thorns. Then  
"Trip lightly over sorrow  
Though all the way be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow  
And gaily sing the lark.  
Fair hopes have not departed,  
Though roses may have fled,  
Then never be downhearted  
But look for joy instead.  
Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom,  
We've pearls to string of gladness  
On this side the tomb.  
While stars are nightly shining  
And heaven is overhead,  
Encourage, not repining,  
But look for joy instead."  
MRS. CARRIE SMITH,  
Hillsdale County.

Health and Amusement.

A Merry Heart Doeth Good as a Medicine.

There are two homes that present themselves to my mind, and though it is years since we crossed their thresholds their impressions of peace and harmony, sternness and severity, have never been effaced; one brings bright, cheerful, pleasant memories, while the other brings sadness and a creeping shudder. One was a comfortable farm home, comfortable as to its appointments and conveniences, but distressingly uncomfortable in its primness, regularity and exceeding cleanliness. Nothing, as I can remember, was ever out of place in that home. The broom always hung in its accustomed place and looked the same straight, clean broom. No rollicking youngsters ever mounted that broom and rode at a furious gallop to "Banbury Cross." The mats upon the floor were never kicked up at the corners or moved out of their regular line or angle. No prints of muddy shoes or boots were ever seen upon that white kitchen floor. And I remember the tin drinking cup always stood in the same place with its handle always the one way. Only one room was open in that home and that was the low, dark, hot kitchen. It served as dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen and parlor. And the meals in that home were really a terror to me. The table was set with a stiffness and regularity that even now astonishes me. It was spread with an abundance of comfortable food, yet it almost choked me. Though there was a flock of boys and girls in that home, none thought of seating themselves until the father and mother were seated, each, then, assumed his accustomed place, and with folded hands silently waited until waited upon. None was asked what he would or would not like, but each took what was put upon his plate without a word. Sometimes a whole meal would be eaten and not a word spoken. Not a word of cheerful conversation, not a remark as to the passing events of the day—not a laugh. If one of the little boys chanced to bubble over, as they sometimes did, a sharp rap of the father's knife handle upon the table called them to order, and they were told to "stop that fooling and eat your victuals." When the father and mother left the table the boys filed silently out of doors, there to break out in noise, fun and lightheartedness that rests so blessedly upon childhood. Not a plant enlivened the windows or graced the yard; true a few bunches of lilac and snow-bushes stood at one side of the house, but no flowers must be picked; they were put there to look at not to be enjoyed. Never a bouquet graced mantle or table—all was primness and stiff regularity. The other home was a low, log house that was covered with climbing vines

and shrubs to the very eaves. Its ceilings were low and the windows few and small, but there was a light in that home that you could almost feel as you stood on its threshold, and there was an air of cheerfulness and happiness in that home that was truly infectious. The meals there were a pleasure and comfort. The table was covered with a clean cotton cloth, and the dishes were fairly a delight, especially to the children; no two were alike. They were gay and gaudy with flowers, vines, peacocks and pagodas and gay gaudoliers. There was a great blue and white pitcher filled with milk, that stood on a platter gay with wonderful wreaths of flowers, the like no one ever saw. Bowls of different colors at each plate, and about and over everything an air of cheerfulness that would do any one good. The mother marshalled her clan; how they would come tumbling in,—those gay, rollicking girls and boys. When seated, there was silence, and that dear mother stood at the head of the table and asked the dear Father to bless the food to their comfort, and to keep in His tender care her little flock. Meal time in that home was a joyous time. The father always had some pleasant story to tell of his early home, and some gay escapade of his early years. The lessons at school were talked over, the plans for the day discussed, and even the youngster in the high chair would kick and crow at the merit of the others.

On rainy days the little fellows built farms with the slats from the lounge, made pens with the chairs, drove a tandem team made from the arm chairs, the broom was a fine saddle horse that carried them many a mile. When play was over all must be put in order again by the same hands that had used them. And though things were often out of place in that home, there never seemed to be confusion.

A quarter of a century has passed and the children now are men and women with homes and dear ones of their own. The children from the first home are stiff, sober, sedate men and women bearing with a stolidity, Spartan-like, the toils, cares, and burdens of life. The others carry the same toils and cares, bear burdens quite as heavy, but that spirit of mirth and joyousness is over all and in all, and though storm-clouds have hung heavy over their lives, they could always see the sun shining upon the other side. Through all the years the memories of that old home have been pleasant memories. And to these men and women now it seems to them the best place this side of heaven.

Brothers and Sisters, I know you have smiled ere this at my rambling ideas and questioned, "What is all this to do with health? In the best of all books I find my text: He that hath a merry heart hath a continual feast, and a merry heart doeth good as a medicine.

It is a fact in physiology that the proper assimilation of the food depends largely upon the condition of the mind. Feeders of fatting animals realize this, and under no circumstances, will they allow their animals to be frightened or harassed, and yet we allow one child to torment and aggravate another 'till they are beside themselves with passion. We allow the cares of life to sour us, the burdens of life to make us fretful. We display cross looks and harsh words to our own loved ones. These things ought not to be. Let us administer large and frequent doses of this medicine—cheerfulness—that costs so little and is so sure to prove effective.  
MRS. MAYO.

Daughters' Department.

The Innermost Room.

The singer sang the world a song,  
And soon in every tender heart  
Its melody, so sweet and strong,  
Became a dear and lasting part.  
But no one knew, and no one cared,  
That from supreme grief and wrong  
His breaking heart had learned the notes  
That trembled into glorious song.  
A woman who from every cup  
Had drunk life's glad and bitter streams,  
Sat down and wrote a wondrous tale,  
As sweet and bright as fairy dreams.  
But no one knew, and no one cared,  
From what tumultuous seas of thought  
The soul in lonely voyages  
Its parable of life had brought.  
The teacher with a burning heart,  
With tongue as swift and hot as flame,  
Led with a wise and tender heart  
The world into its highest aim.  
But no one asked, and no one knew,  
Through what fierce conflict, day by day,  
He won the victory which cleared  
For weaker hearts the higher way.  
For each soul has one inner room  
Where all alone it seeks the grace  
To struggle with its sharpest woe,  
Its hardest destiny to face,  
To lift the duty that it fears,  
To love, to trust, through every doom,  
And not the nearest, dearest heart  
Goes with it to that inner room.  
'Tis there that souls learn how to sing;  
'Tis there the truest knights are made;  
There, with the sharp edge of her sword,  
Great sorrow gives the accolade.  
From whence they come with subtle strength  
The weary and the sad to lift;  
But who remembers that sad room,  
Its strife and doubt, its grief and gloom,  
From which they bring the precious gift?

Dear Nieces and Nephews:

It is with regret akin to sadness that I address you this blustering, mad March morning, inasmuch as this is something of a farewell letter. Circumstances necessitate that, as "Aunt Prue," I make my exit. The kindly intercourse we have sustained for nearly three years with much pleasure on my part and, I sincerely hope, some little profit

on yours, I would be glad to continue, but distance and other duties make it impossible. I shall continue to read with deep interest your letters to the Department, for the VISITOR will reach me in my far-away abode. May the future prosper each and all of you, is the sincere wish of your  
AUNT PRUE.

[In view of the fact that Aunt Prue has withdrawn her constant attention from this column we will leave it with the contributors to say if the department shall be done away with or if it shall be maintained. Among all our exchanges we find none with a department that for so many years has contained anywhere near the number of sound articles and letters from the pens of youthful writers. From its beginning staunch support has come up from the few, and its columns have always been open to the practice and profit of all. Of Aunt Prue's faithfulness we need not speak. It has been evident to you all, and her writings—logical, descriptive or advisory—have been alike fine in thought and word. Should you vote to continue the department we think you could persuade your Aunt to write occasional letters to you. We do not understand her pupils in the school she has taken will be numerous enough to require all her time or talent.—Ed.]

Woman versus Man Mind.

I enjoyed Grace's review of Romona and sketch of the life of "H. H." ever so much. I think every woman in our land has reason to be proud of that gifted author's life-work.

In regard to the question by E. W. S., "Why do the masculine gender orate without the use of notes or manuscript, but a lady must always have her paper in hand?" He of course refers to educated people, and I wonder if he thinks that such women as Frances E. Willard, Kate Field, Julia Ward Howe or Belva Lockwood would have to have their paper in hand while delivering an oration? If they did it would surely not be for "want of brains or memory."

I have never had the privilege of hearing many orators of either sex, but I am under the impression that women do not have to use their notes any more than men.

The "Country School Marm" is right in regard to the difference in the nature and training of girls and boys. But, fortunately, parents are beginning to see the wisdom of educating their daughters as well as their sons to earnest lives of self support. It makes them more capable of conducting household affairs if such responsibilities come to them; or if not they are independent, and in either case it develops their intellectual powers and makes them nobler, more useful members of society.

It is truly delightful to note the change that has taken place in the popular idea of woman since she has been permitted to enter the higher educational institutions. We see her taking her place beside her brother on the platform, at the bar, in the dissecting room, and in the political arena.

Victor Hugo said truly: "The nineteenth century belongs to woman. She is reaching forth her hands as never before to grasp new power in all directions."

The celebration of "Woman's Day" at the New Orleans Exposition, March 2, is a significant sign of the times. Their department there gives proof of progress made within a few years in home, industrial, business and professional occupations that is very remarkable.

The Young People's Literary Club of this place recently had a very interesting debate on the subject, "Resolved, That woman's mind is inferior to that of man." The judges decided that the negative side made the better arguments. With Aunt Prue's permission I should like to have my "cousins" express their ideas on the subject.  
FLORENCE,  
Douglas, Mich.

"If you open the windows more,  
You'll keep the doctors from your door."  
Truly it is a hard problem to determine the value of things that are to be had "without money, and without price."  
I went to a meeting at the church to-night. Instead of grieving over the lot of the poor heathen as my ostensible purpose there was, I fear my sympathies were more for the charities that begin at home. And after being stifled for an hour and a half in a room that had been heated a score of times since it had been treated to anything "as free as air," I am better prepared to write an appeal for a "Fresh Air Fund," than to urge a thank offering for the far away afflicted. Mathematically calculated, the room contained just four breaths of air apiece before it began to pass around a second time. Had the air been entirely fresh at the opening, each occupant in the room could have taken four good whiffs of nature's freest blessing before mortgaging the supply to the one hundred and ninety-nine other persons present. In the ordinary audience room this would be a generous supply and one that is seldom afforded. Seemingly the luxury of fresh, bracing oxygen that envelops our homes outside with a bonanza of life is too dear for common use. To draw short, light breaths is the rule inside these walls that divide the free from the costly and to feel that now you are sucking in the exhalations of the tobacco steeper in the next seat or now the consumptive's cough or the breath of the scrofulous



is one's usual privilege. All these, as revolting reality, float before your flushed cheek, parched lips and into your nostrils, (perhaps not mindful) in a room that is religiously, or otherwise, kept from the regenerating presence of an airing.

On one of these fine mornings, such as we now enjoy, one sees many bedroom windows thrown open to admit the spring breezes that are stirring outside. Like "whited sepulchers" they have been shut up for months but now the seals are broken and in wafts the enervating breath and vapors from the earth at this season saturated with the accumulated filth of winter. But if all the winds of the four seasons are not invited in to sweeten our rooms, let us accept small favors and be thankful for those. What proportion of the people, I wonder, have waked each morning for the last four months with pure, sweet breaths? More, I will venture, have had "bad tastes" in their mouths or bad headaches, or have felt a dullness that hung on until a clean, unbreathed air had cleaned and rallied their lungs and systems from impurities breathed in sleep.

Did they fear cold? Let them bear in mind that it requires more heat to warm impure air than fresh, and that the bodies gain in vitality by the admission of pure air and will ward off sensitiveness to colds. Do they think it sacrilege to breathe "night air"? What else ought we to breathe at night? What shall the birds? For, like the birds, rested and fresh, says a fatherly writer of the times, should we rise each day. His advice reminds me of a pretty custom practiced sometimes in the south that we should feel more like following in our climate if we lived more in open air as they do there. The oldest member of the household throws up his window sash at the first peep of day and begins a morning hymn. The other members of the family are expected at once to join in the song, thus mingling human voice, at that early hour, with the manifold bursts of bird melody that give thanks for the free light and air of another day. GRACE.

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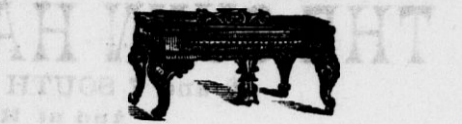
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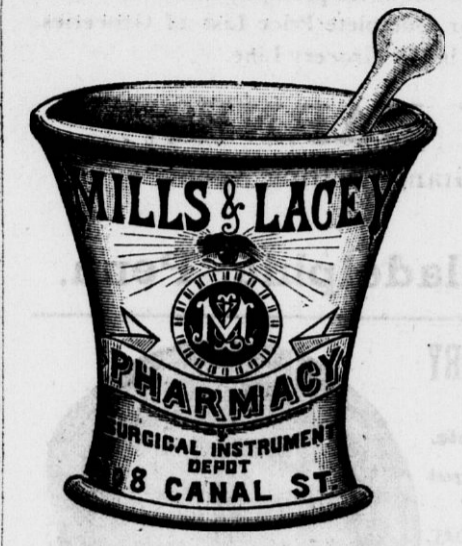
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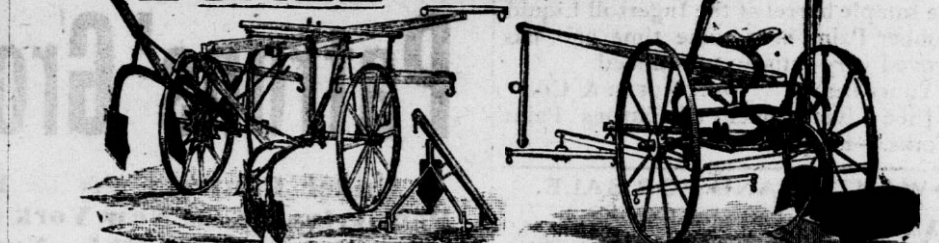
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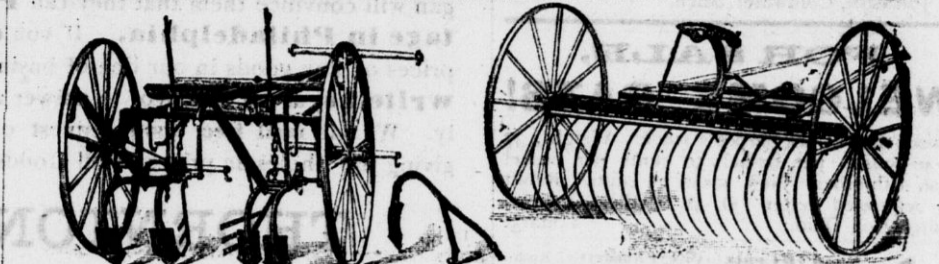
THE GALE MANUFACTURING CO. ALBION, MICH.



GALE WALKING CULTIVATOR, No. 1, made with expansion or compression spring and can be adjusted to work Beans or rows planted 28 inches apart. It is simple and durable, and is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Manufacturers of THE GALE CHILLED SULKY and HAND PLOWS, Walking and Riding Cultivators and Horse Hay Rakes. All Goods Warranted.

THE GALE PLOWS are made with adjustable Handles and Beams, straight or slanting Land Sides and Gale's Patent Standard Jointer and Knee Cutter. They are the lightest draft and most perfect Chilled. All of the Gale Cultivators are made with light Tongues, and with four or six shovels and center tooth for fallow. Shovels can be adjusted to any depth desired and made to throw to 6' from the plant.



GALE RIDING CULTIVATOR. The most complete combination Riding and Walking Cultivator on the market. Circulars sent on application. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address GALE MANUFACTURING CO., ALBION, MICH. 15mar07

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

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 2 Mail & Express, No. 4 Day Express, No. 6 Pacific Express, No. 8 B. Creek Pass'g'r Ex-Sun. Includes routes to Port Huron, Flint, Lansing, and Chicago.

Way freights leave Schoolcraft eastward 4.20 P. M. Way freights leave Schoolcraft westward 9.15 P. M. Nos. 1, 7 and 8 will stop at Durand 20 minutes for meals. No. 4 will stop at Battle Creek 20 minutes for meals. No. 1 will stop at Valparaiso 20 minutes for meals. Nos. 3 and 6 have a dining car attached between Chicago and Battle Creek. Where no time is shown at the stations trains will not stop. Trains do not stop for passengers except on signal. All Chicago & Grand Trunk trains are run by Central Standard Time, which is one hour slower than Eastern Standard Time.

L. S. & M. S. R. R. KALAMAZOO DIVISION TIME TABLE. Standard time—90th meridian. GOING SOUTH.

Table for Kalamazoo Division Time Table, Going South. Includes routes to Grand Rapids, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Three Rivers, White Pigeon, Toledo, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

Table for Kalamazoo Division Time Table, Going North. Includes routes from Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, White Pigeon, Three Rivers, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo, Allegan, and Grand Rapids.

All trains connect at White Pigeon with trains on main line. M. E. WATLES, Supt. Kalamazoo Division, Kalamazoo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM KALAMAZOO. TIME-TABLE—MAY 18, 1884. Standard time—90th meridian.

Table for Michigan Central Railroad, Departure of Trains from Kalamazoo. Includes routes to Accommodation, Express, Pacific Express, Mail, Day Express, Night Express, and Atlantic Express.

New York, Atlantic and Pacific Expresses daily. Evening Express west and Night Express east daily except Saturdays. All other trains daily except Sundays. Freight trains carrying passengers out from Kalamazoo as follows: No. 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. LEVARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. J. A. GRIER, General Freight Agent, Chicago. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Fanno Brothers & Childs, WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS 92 Federal St., Boston. Consignments Solicited, and Cash Advances Made.

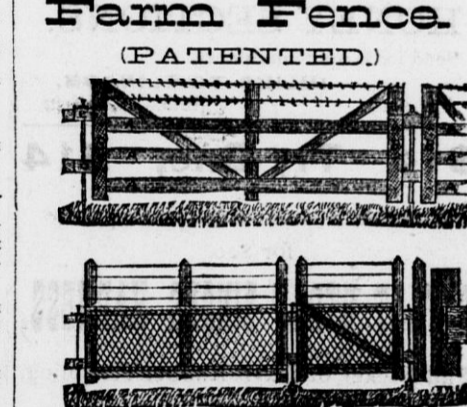
FRED VARIN'S MOTTO IS, "A Nimble Sixpence is Better than a Slow Shilling." I therefore offer Hand-Made Harness CHEAPER THAN EVER, at following prices:

Table listing harness prices: Double Farm Harness \$25 50, Double Carriage Harness 25 00, Single Buggy Harness 8 00.

Sign of Big Horse, No. 73 Canal St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 1mar22

PATENTS. LUCIUS C. WEST, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, and Counsellor in Patent Causes, Trade marks, Copyrights, Assignments, Caveats, Mechanical and Patent Drawings. Circulars free. 105 E. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Branch office, London, Eng. Notary Public. apr17

EWER'S PORTABLE Farm Fence. (PATENTED)



EWER'S PORTABLE FARM FENCE. THE BEST FENCE IN EXISTENCE FOR THE FARMER.

- 1. Because it is absolutely portable, being so easily moved that two men can take up and make a half mile of it in a day, enabling the farmer to dispense with one-half the fence on his farm. 2. It is the only portable fence that will not blow down. 3. It is the most durable, being supported by a iron post which will not decay. 4. It is also the best permanent fence because nothing need touch the ground but an iron post, and no wind will blow it down that will not blow down buildings and uproot trees. 5. It is a perfect fence for all kinds of stock. The boards at the bottom, the braces and battens show sufficiently so that stock will not run into it as into a whole wire fence. The wires at the top prevent horses and cattle pushing against it and crowding it over as in case of ordinary board and rail fences. 6. It is cheap, costing but little if any more than an ordinary board fence.

The demand for it is such that persons desiring a permanent business can enter into its manufacture and sale with profit to themselves and the farming community.

Territory for Sale on Reasonable Terms. Also farm rights. Any person sending us a description of his farm with three cents per acre, will receive from us a certificate of authority with full directions for manufacture for use upon his farm. For particulars call on or address

EWER & WHITE, Battle Creek, Mich. 6 1/4 in 1 apr 86

BEANS, POTATOES, Green and Dried Fruit, Onions, Poultry, Furs, Pelts, Wool, &c., WANTED!

Those having Produce to dispose of will do well to correspond with me and get posted in their value on this market. By sending me a sample of beans (postage 1c per ounce) I will state by return mail just what you may expect net per bushel delivered at your railroad station. Sacks furnished and freight paid by me or I will sell them on your account, commission five per cent. Fraternally yours, THOS MASON, State Business Agent, 163 South Water Street, Chicago.

GERMAN CARP. Orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed; address, SHL & REVE, Dexter, Mich.



NORFOLK CO., VA.

MR. EDITOR:—We beg to state that the sample barrel of the Ingersoll Liquid Rubber Paint, sent some time ago, has proved very satisfactory indeed.

Yours truly,  
JOHN ROPER & CO.  
[See advertisement of Patrons' Paint Works.—Ed.]

**WANTED AND FOR SALE.**

**WANTED**—A man that thoroughly understands raising celery. Must be strictly temperate and well recommended. Address, Box 865, Lansing, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Farm of 100 acres, 70 under cultivation. House, barns, windmill, and bearing orchard. Situated in a good farming community five miles west of Howard City, Mich. First farm north of B. Ensley's. Price, \$2,500. Address, C. M. HILLMAN, Long Point, Ark.

**FOR SALE**—Three registered Holsiein bulls, three 1-year-olds, one 2-year-old, and one 3-year-old, cheap for cash or approved notes. DR. L. JOHNSON, Coldwater, Mich.

**FOR SALE, WELCOME OATS!**

Raised direct from Burpee's stock. Weight, 37 to 40 pounds per bushel; 50 cents per bushel cash with order. New sacks 25 cents. Remit by registered letter. O. A. COBB, Ottokee, Fulton Co., Ohio. 15mar21

Send 10 Cents to Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., and get 3 copies of Green's Fruit Grower and our 100-page Fruit Guide illustrated, with 500 colored plates. How to propagate and grow fruits is a new book of 160 pages, 75 illustrations and colored plates. It has saved me \$600, R. L. F. Price 60 cts. 15mar06

**FOR IRON ROOFING!**  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**WANTED** Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp to W. C. CO., 224 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 15mar21

**MAKE YOUR OWN INCUBATOR.**  
Send 50 cents in stamps for my new illustrated pamphlet which tells how to make an incubator at a very small cost that will hatch over 90 per cent of the eggs. It also tells all about how to make Artificial Mothers, Egg Testers, etc. They are all simple, easy to make and do excellent work, and are guaranteed reliable. Address  
**H. S. WALDO, Quincy, Ill.**  
Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs for sale at \$1.25 per 13 15mar21

**The Celebrated Wilder Plow!**

I am manufacturing, and offer to farmers, this unequalled, first class plow. For ease of draft and good work both in sod and stubble it has no superior. It is in extensive use among the Patrons in this County and has never failed to give entire satisfaction. You can

**MAKE NO MISTAKE** if you buy a Wilder Plow. It is made with wood and iron beams but especially recommend the wood beam. Send Ten Dollars to A. STEGMAN, manager of the Grange store in Allegan, and the plow will be sent at once.  
I am also manufacturing white poplar

**HONEY SECTIONS.**  
Send for samples and prices.  
**JULIUS TOMLINSON,**  
Apr 1-2m ALLEGAN, Mich.

**\$14 Try One, \$14**  
A better Harness than you can buy for \$20.

**A FLAT STRAP SINGLE HARNESS,**  
Full Nickel, or Davis Rubber Trimming, Best Oak Stock, for \$14.

**FOR 30 DAYS**  
I will fill all orders received under seal of the Grange, and may be returned if not satisfactory.

**A. VANDENBERG,**  
Oct 13, yrl GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

**A 92-LB. CABBAGE!**

Mr. E. Leatham of Arroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., write me that from my strain of seeds, they raised Marlbehead Mammoth Cabbages weighing 91 and 92 lbs. Seed taken from the same lot from which these monster cabbages were grown, accompanied with a statement of how they were grown, supplied at 15 cents a package. I will pay \$100 per lb. for the largest Cabbage from this seed (freight prepaid), provided it weighs not less than 70 lbs. when received. My large Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue will be sent free to all who write for it.  
**James J. H. Gregory, Marlbehead, Mass.**  
apr1-17

**CREAM GATHERING.** A description of this system of butter making, together with illustrations and descriptions of cream gathering cans, refrigerators and hauling cans, plans for creameries, and other information of great value to any one about to start butter making on the cream gathering system, or desiring to make a change from the present system of dairying, will be sent free upon application to Chas. P. Willard & Co., 280 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill. 15mar21

**EXCELSIOR CARPET STRETCHER.**  
Sells rapidly. Price \$15.00. Agents wanted. Local or traveling. Sample free. R. W. MONTROSS, Galien, Mich., Sole Manufacturer. feb 15 14

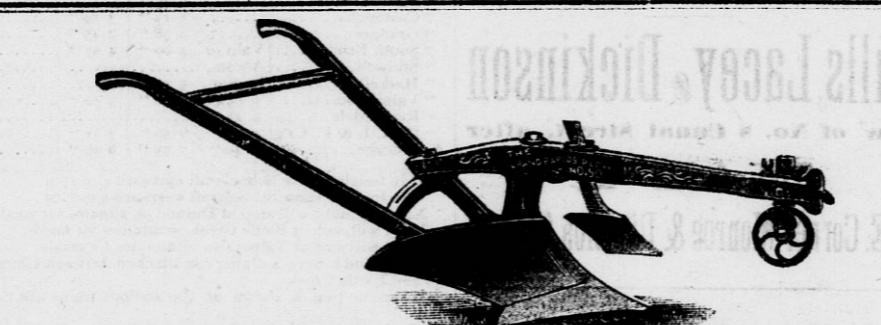
New Style Churns Made in Wm. Cook's, 100, Cass Ave., Chicago, Ill. 15mar21

**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.

**THORNTON BARNES,**  
Wholesale Grocer and Grange Selling Agent,  
241 North Water Street,  
Philadelphia, Penn.

**WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS & STATUARY**  
Are Practically Indestructible.  
SUPERIOR in Every Respect to Marble or Granite.  
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT WORLD'S FAIR, NEW ORLEANS, 1884-5.  
Over 25,000 Erected  
For Designs and Circuits Address  
H. W. Green, Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
OFFICE, EAGLE HOTEL BLOCK.

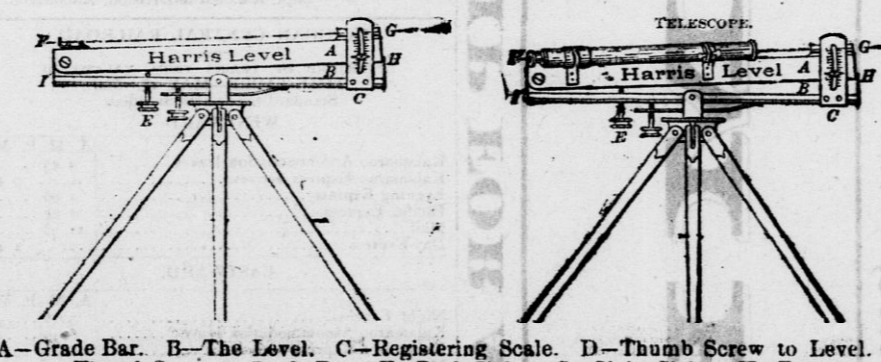


**GRAND RAPIDS NO. 50 PLOW.**  
This is our latest Improved Plow. Buy one of these Plows for \$10 full trimmed, with one extra point, of your dealer, and if it does not please you after a trial of one day, you may return it to the dealer and your money will be refunded. dec 1m6 GRAND RAPIDS MANUFACTURING CO.

**1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1886**  
**FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.**  
Believing 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 thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise a seed they sell) I was the first seedman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! James J. H. Gregory, Marlbehead, Mass.

**JACKSON GRADE LEVEL. PATENTED SEPT. 16, '84.**

For Farmers, Ditchers, Sewer Builders, Plumbers, Contractors, Builders and Everybody wishing to Establish New Grades.



A—Grade Bar. B—The Level. C—Registering Scale. D—Thumb Screw to Level. E—Thumb Screw to Grade Bar. F—Back Sight. G—Globe Sight. H—Pointer on Scale. See Fig. 2.  
The Level is made of cherry, nicely trimmed with brass, with brass bearings, center pin, back and front sights, thumb screws, etc. A malleable turned tripod-head, bolts and screws; second growth ash legs; all finished up in a neat and tasty manner. The GRADE for 100 feet or for one rod is shown by the pointer on the registering scale H in inches without the trouble of adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing as no other Level will do.



8-foot Rod and Target.  
OUTLET FIG. 2. LEVEL AT WORK.  
Do no ditching by GUESS and risk losing tile and labor, but BUY one at the following low price, put up in a neat package to ship by express:  
Level and Tripod complete, with Globe Sights, \$10  
Level and Tripod complete, with 15 in. Long Range Telescope, \$20  
An 8-foot Rod and Target, complete, \$2  
EITHER OF ABOVE FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE OR C. O. D.  
The Latest. Hundreds Now in Use. LIVE AGENTS  
The Simplest. GRADE LEVEL COMPANY WANTED  
The Cheapest. Jackson, Mich.  
The BEST. Refer to any Bank or Business House in City. All Over the U. S.  
**C. H. HARRIS, Sup't., North Cooper Street.**  
Cut this "ad." out and keep for reference or hand to some ditcher. 15mar06



**THE WORLD'S BEST!**

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY  
**THE GUNN HARDWARE CO.,**  
5 and 7 SOUTH IONIA STREET,  
And at RETAIL by  
**W. S. GUNN & SONS,**  
Dealers in  
Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods,  
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 Elegant Square Coal Stove, we offer at \$25.00 for No. 33, and \$28.00 for No. 44; the same size with Oven at \$31.00.  
W. S. GUNN & SONS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**CREAMERIES.**  
**STODDARD MOSELEY'S**  
Creamery & Refrigerator Cabinet Creamery 6,000  
Have No Equal on the market. Adapted to large & small dairies, families, factories, the cream-patching system, hotels etc. Used with and without ice. The "STODDARD" has patent skimming attachment. Cream drawn off the milk. No possibility of sediment drawn with it. Milk or cream drawn at any time. Has thick walls and double air space. Has a Perfect Refrigerator.  
**THE STODDARD CHURN**  
THE BEST! Made of white oak, without cloths or dashers. NINE SIZES, for Dairy and Factory.  
**MORE'S PYRAMIDAL STRAINER**  
Cleans milk perfectly and draws next cleanest because milk falls on point of strainer. Butter Workers, Buses, Prints, Bug Powers and Factory Supplies.  
**MOSELEY & STODDARD Mfg Co. Poultry, Va.**  
mar16

**THE SIX SHOVEL**  
Fremont Sulky Cultivator.  
Greatest Improvement ever made in Sulky Cultivators.  
Lighter Draft, Simpler, Easier handled and more Durable than any other.  
A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the method of Raising, Lowering and Guiding the shovel, saving nearly half the work.  
Live, Responsible Agents Wanted on unoccupied territory. We will be pleased to mail illustrated and descriptive circulars FREE to any one applying. Address  
**FREMONT CULTIVATOR CO.**  
Bellevue, Ohio. mar16

**MOSELEY'S OCCIDENT CREAMERY AND REFRIGERATOR.**  
FOR BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER USE!  
Used with Water and Ice, or with Water only.  
No lifting of cans; no skimming of milk; positively no sediment drawn with either cream or milk. Adapted for farm dairies, ranches, families, hotels, restaurants and boarding schools; also for hospitals, asylums, soldiers' homes and similar public institutions. ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars to the manufacturers. (Mention this Paper).  
**MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.**  
15mar21

BUSINESS AGENT MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

**THOMAS MASON,**  
General Commission Merchant,  
161 South Water St., Chicago,  
Respectfully Solicits Consignments of

Fruits, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Grass Seed, Raw Furs, Hides, Pelts, Tallow, &c.

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

All Orders Receive Proper Attention.

IT PAYS TO INVEST IN FARM LANDS AND TOWN LOTS IN THE NORTH-WEST  
Maps, Guides, Prices, & all information FREE on application to C. F. SIMMONS, Land & N.Y. Ry. Co., Chicago, Ill. feb 15 16

**PRITCHARD CHURN.**  
CONCUSSION WITHOUT FRICTION.  
Quantity Increased, Quality Improved.  
SOLD ON MERIT.  
ONE CHURN AT WHOLESALE SALES WHERE WE HAVE NO AGENT. Send for Circular.  
**Moseley & Pritchard Mfg. Co. Clinton, Iowa.**  
15mar21

FOR SALE.—A desirable farm of 160 acres, in good state of cultivation, with good building, orchard, &c. Situated 7 1/2 miles northeast of Three Rivers, and 1/2 mile west of Parkville. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of or address  
**W. A. SCHOCH,**  
Parkville, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

**VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.**  
Cheap Farms. Splendid Climate. Short Mild Winters. Good Markets. Descriptive Land List Free. feb14  
**GRIFFIN & JERVIS,** Petersburg, Va.  
50 Chromes or 25 Hidden name Cards, same on 10c. Samples and terms, c. Crown Ptg. Co. Northford, Ct. feb 11 10